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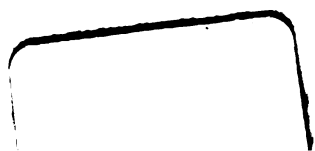
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LUNACY.

COPY

OF THE

THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 August 1882.*

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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

(8 & 9 Vict. Cap. 100.)

The Right Hon. the EARL of SHAFTESBURY, K.G., CHAIRMAN.

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THE THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

31 MARCH 1882.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

THE total number of lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind in England and Wales, who were thus registered on the 1st of January last, was, according to the returns made to our office, 74,842, being an increase upon the number recorded at the same date in the previous year, of 1,729.

The subjoined summary shows the classification and distribution of these patients:—

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1882.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In County and Borough Asylums - - -	266	318	584	19,026	23,081	42,107	19,292	23,399	42,691
In Registered Hospitals -	1,459	1,311	2,770	95	56	151	1,554	1,367	2,921
In Licensed Houses:—									
Metropolitan - - -	1,011	846	1,857	262	480	742	1,273	1,326	2,599
Provincial - - -	719	839	1,558	320	406	726	1,039	1,245	2,284
In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum - - -	285	20	305	-	-	-	285	20	305
In Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Broadmoor) - -	171	57	228	208	66	274	379	123	502
In Workhouses:—									
Ordinary Workhouses -	-	-	-	5,239	6,994	12,233	5,239	6,994	12,233
Metropolitan District Asylums - - -	-	-	-	2,183	2,560	4,743	2,183	2,560	4,743
Private Single Patients -	179	272	451	-	-	-	179	272	451
Out-door Paupers -	-	-	-	2,324	3,789	6,113	2,324	3,789	6,113
TOTAL - -	4,090	3,663	7,753	29,657	37,432	67,089	33,747	41,095	74,842

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These figures, as usual, do not include the lunatics (230 in number), so found by inquisition, and residing in private houses under the personal supervision of their Committees. They are also exclusive of 140 male prisoners who have become insane whilst undergoing sentences of penal servitude, and who are kept under treatment in the wards of convict prisons.

In the foregoing summary 874 patients, maintained by the State in the Naval and Military Hospitals at Yarmouth and Netley, in the India Asylum at Ealing, in the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum, and at Grove Hall, Bow, are included among the private class, whilst among the paupers are placed all who are maintained wholly or in part by, or are chargeable to, parishes, unions, counties, or boroughs. Thus distinguished, the total number of 74,842 on the 1st of January last consisted of 4,090 males and 3,663 females of the private class, and 29,657 males and 37,432 females who were paupers; an increase, as compared with the 1st of January 1881, of 12 private patients (3 males and 9 females), and of 1,717 paupers (771 males and 946 females).

It will be observed that during the past year the number of the private patients has remained almost stationary, and that the increase has been almost entirely among the paupers. The increase of the latter class in 1881, as compared with 1880, was 1,801, whilst the average annual increase of pauper patients for the previous 10 years was 1,507.

The following analysis shows the changes in the number, classes, and distribution, as compared with the 1st of January 1881.

The *private* patients have increased in County and Borough Asylums by 45; in Provincial Licensed Houses by 4; in the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum by 1, and as private single patients by 3; whilst this class has decreased in Registered Hospitals by 30; in Metropolitan Licensed Houses by 9, and in the Royal India Asylum by 2.

The *pauper* patients have increased in County and Borough Asylums by 1,291; in Registered Hospitals by 3; in Metropolitan Licensed Houses by 97; in Provincial Licensed Houses by 165; in Broadmoor Criminal Asylum by 10; in ordinary Workhouses by 140, and in the Metropolitan District Asylums by 25; but the out-door paupers have decreased by 14.

The total number of pauper patients maintained in Metropolitan and Provincial Licensed Houses on the

1st

1st of January last was 1,468, being an increase of 262 as compared with the 1st of January 1881, and showing that the provision by County and Borough Authorities of public asylum accommodation fails to keep pace with the requirements. This is especially the case, at present, as regards Middlesex, Essex, and Surrey, as well as one or two other counties and boroughs; as the accommodation now vacant for paupers in Licensed Houses is but small, and is likely soon to be absorbed, much inconvenience may ere long be anticipated to arise, especially in the Metropolitan District, from the absence of adequate public Asylum provision.

We are constantly urging the Justices to take a comprehensive view of the prospective requirements of their districts, but in many instances our representations have only resulted in action by them after much delay, whilst in the meantime guardians are obliged to maintain many of their insane poor in Licensed Houses at nearly double the cost which would be incurred in a County Asylum.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The various statistical tables which have now for some years past formed part of our Report have been continued, and one new table has been added. STATISTICS.

Tables I. and II. are unchanged in form. They extend back as far as 1859, showing, for the 1st of January in every year, the number and distribution of all persons registered as insane, and their proportion to the total population, distinguishing the sexes, and separating the private from the pauper class.

Table II. shows that there continues to be a slight annual advance, as compared with population, in the ratio of the registered insane; the increase, however, is exclusively among the paupers. There was last year a trifling decrease in the ratio of private patients to population.

Table III., which was new last year, is repeated. It shows, for every year since 1869, the annual ratio to the total population of the fresh admissions into establishments for the special care and treatment of the insane, not being Idiot Asylums. For the purposes of this table, "transfers"* have been eliminated, but re-admissions have

* By "transfer" is meant the removal of a patient from one institution to another, from single charge to an institution, or from an institution into single charge.

STATISTICS.

have not been excluded. Notwithstanding the effect of the parliamentary subvention, which began in 1874, of 4 *s.* a week for paupers maintained in Asylums, and the encouragement thus given to bring into Asylums patients previously maintained in workhouses, and as out-door paupers, it will be seen that there has not been since 1875 any material increase in the ratio of fresh admissions to the population. Another year's experience thus tends to show that the increased number of insane under treatment is due rather to the accumulation of pauper patients in Asylums, than to an annual production of fresh insanity disproportionate to the yearly increase of the population.

Table IV. shows for the last 24 years the per-centage of pauper lunatics to paupers of all classes, and of paupers of all classes to the total population.

Tables V., VI., VII., and VIII. are decennial in extent, and refer to the years 1872 to 1881, inclusive. They give particulars, distinguishing the sexes, as to all patients under care in Asylums, Hospitals, Licensed Houses, and as single patients in Unlicensed Houses, setting forth the annual admissions (deducting transfers, which are shown separately), discharges, and deaths during the period. The yearly ratios of the recoveries to the admissions, and of the deaths to the average daily number resident, and to the total number under treatment, are also shown; whilst separate columns are devoted to Idiot establishments.

Table IX. gives the number and distribution of all pauper lunatics belonging to the various union-counties on the 1st of January last, and shows, as regards the patients maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, the number having no parochial settlement, and, therefore, chargeable to county or borough funds instead of to the poor rates.

Table X. shows, for the 1st of January of every year since 1859, the total number of pauper lunatics in England and Wales, where maintained, and the proportion per cent. treated in Asylums, kept in Workhouses, and residing as out-door paupers. It will be observed that the percentage maintained in Asylums continues to rise, and that the proportion residing as out-door paupers has steadily fallen, whilst the per-centage kept in workhouses shows no tendency to increase.

The

TABLE I.

On 1st January			In County and Borough Asylums.			In Register Hospitals	
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1859	{	Private - -	122	105	227	866	773
		Pauper - -	7,129	8,488	15,617	108	108
		Total - -	7,251	8,593	15,844	974	881
1860	{	Private - -	121	108	227	864	752
		Pauper - -	7,830	9,379	17,209	120	113
		Total - -	7,951	9,485	17,436	984	865
1861	{	Private - -	108	104	212	922	817
		Pauper - -	8,269	10,111	18,380	127	131
		Total - -	8,377	10,215	18,592	1,049	948
1862	{	Private - -	155	112	267	958	794
		Pauper - -	8,756	10,631	19,387	127	135
		Total - -	8,911	10,743	19,654	1,085	929
1863	{	Private - -	149	110	259	996	801
		Pauper - -	9,221	11,003	20,314	155	151
		Total - -	9,370	11,203	20,573	1,151	952
1864	{	Private - -	118	113	231	973	807
		Pauper - -	9,671	11,629	21,300	170	178
		Total - -	9,789	11,742	21,531	1,143	985
1865	{	Private - -	107	101	208	935	880
		Pauper - -	10,085	11,992	22,077	181	182
		Total - -	10,192	12,093	22,285	1,116	1,062
1866	{	Private - -	109	120	229	958	927
		Pauper - -	10,652	12,762	23,414	195	185
		Total - -	10,761	12,882	23,643	1,153	1,112
1867	{	Private - -	107	109	216	946	898
		Pauper - -	11,146	13,228	24,374	190	184
		Total - -	11,253	13,337	24,590	1,136	1,082
1868	{	Private - -	114	105	219	961	908
		Pauper - -	11,644	13,817	25,461	210	202
		Total - -	11,758	13,922	25,680	1,171	1,110
1869	{	Private - -	107	118	225	995	944
		Pauper - -	12,227	14,415	26,642	207	206
		Total - -	12,334	14,533	26,867	1,202	1,150
1870	{	Private - -	130	129	259	987	982
		Pauper - -	12,800	14,921	27,721	196	204
		Total - -	12,930	15,050	27,980	1,183	1,186

(a) The Royal

-Showing the Number and Distribution of all Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons

Total.	In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			Naval and Military Royal Asylum.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1,630	663	924	1,287	837	704	1,541	164	-
216	465	799	1,264	469	455	924	-	-
1,855	1,128	1,423	2,551	1,306	1,159	2,465	164	-
1,616	703	639	1,342	874	732	1,606	157	-
233	194	408	602	377	373	750	-	-
1,849	897	1,047	1,944	1,251	1,105	2,356	157	-
1,739	727	653	1,380	921	717	1,638	174	-
258	163	410	573	284	228	512	-	-
1,997	890	1,063	1,953	1,205	945	2,150	174	-
1,752	781	656	1,437	923	733	1,656	162	-
262	228	467	695	293	312	605	-	-
2,014	1,009	1,123	2,132	1,216	1,045	2,261	162	-
1,797	803	645	1,448	963	742	1,705	145	-
306	262	564	820	271	281	552	-	-
2,103	1,065	1,209	2,274	1,234	1,023	2,257	145	-
1,780	830	649	1,479	987	698	1,685	176	-
348	255	588	843	256	192	448	-	-
2,128	1,085	1,237	2,322	1,243	890	2,133	176	-
1,815	812	673	1,485	979	690	1,669	176	-
363	261	609	870	237	216	453	-	-
2,178	1,073	1,282	2,355	1,216	906	2,122	176	-
1,885	857	678	1,535	907	720	1,627	176	-
380	288	609	897	164	140	304	-	-
2,265	1,145	1,287	2,432	1,071	860	1,931	176	-
1,844	879	701	1,580	915	735	1,650	190	-
374	293	621	914	124	212	336	-	-
2,218	1,172	1,322	2,494	1,039	947	1,986	190	-
1,869	871	684	1,555	901	698	1,599	182	-
412	307	684	991	209	230	499	-	-
2,281	1,178	1,368	2,546	1,110	988	2,098	182	-
1,939	931	731	1,662	748	713	1,461	209	-
413	311	709	1,020	309	344	653	-	-
2,352	1,242	1,440	2,682	1,057	1,057	2,114	209	-
1,969	925	741	1,666	771	707	1,478	198	-
400	308	728	1,034	339	387	726	-	-
2,369	1,231	1,469	2,700	1,110	1,094	2,204	198	-

India Asylum was opened in 1870.

TABLE I.—*continue*

On 1st January			In County and Borough Asylums.			In Register Hospitals	
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females
1871	Private	- - -	142	145	287	1,050	995
	Pauper	- - -	13,183	15,509	28,692	179	166
	Total	- - -	13,325	15,654	28,979	1,229	1,161
1872	Private	- - -	138	167	305	1,104	998
	Pauper	- - -	13,495	15,841	29,336	197	179
	Total	- - -	13,633	16,008	29,641	1,301	1,177
1873	Private	- - -	183	196	379	1,213	1,084
	Pauper	- - -	13,790	16,295	30,094	191	160
	Total	- - -	13,982	16,491	30,473	1,404	1,244
1874	Private	- - -	194	221	415	1,274	1,150
	Pauper	- - -	14,238	16,718	30,956	174	165
	Total	- - -	14,432	16,939	31,371	1,448	1,324
1875	Private	- - -	193	223	416	1,314	1,200
	Pauper	- - -	14,856	17,257	32,113	149	138
	Total	- - -	15,049	17,480	32,529	1,463	1,338
1876	Private	- - -	194	241	435	1,340	1,241
	Pauper	- - -	15,445	18,274	33,719	115	100
	Total	- - -	15,639	18,515	34,154	1,455	1,341
1877	Private	- - -	196	242	438	1,370	1,267
	Pauper	- - -	16,066	19,019	35,085	50	44
	Total	- - -	16,262	19,261	35,523	1,420	1,311
1878	Private	- - -	208	255	463	1,400	1,280
	Pauper	- - -	16,908	20,392	37,300	53	42
	Total	- - -	17,116	20,647	37,763	1,453	1,322
1879	Private	- - -	216	260	476	1,422	1,296
	Pauper	- - -	17,402	20,933	38,395	69	42
	Total	- - -	17,678	21,193	38,871	1,491	1,344
1880	Private	- - -	211	273	484	1,409	1,200
	Pauper	- - -	17,903	21,701	39,604	81	41
	Total	- - -	18,114	21,974	40,088	1,490	1,341
1881	Private	- - -	230	300	530	1,454	1,324
	Pauper	- - -	18,427	22,389	40,816	92	41
	Total	- - -	18,657	22,689	41,355	1,546	1,404
1882	Private	- - -	266	318	584	1,459	1,300
	Pauper	- - -	19,026	23,081	42,107	95	41
	Total	- - -	19,292	23,399	42,691	1,554	1,381

(a) The R

f the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Showing the Number and Distribution of all Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound

Total.	In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2,045	816	727	1,543	786	703	1,489	339	15	354
345	285	693	978	284	394	678	-	-	-
1,390	1,101	1,420	2,521	1,070	1,097	2,167	339	15	354
2,102	819	754	1,573	783	723	1,506	380	15	395
376	209	474	683	170	241	411	-	-	-
2,478	1,028	1,228	2,256	953	964	1,917	380	15	395
2,297	958	777	1,735	776	739	1,515	323	15	338
351	240	585	825	165	253	418	-	-	-
2,648	1,198	1,362	2,560	941	992	1,933	323	15	338
2,433	1,006	787	1,793	772	754	1,526	342	16	358
339	257	614	871	200	323	523	-	-	-
2,772	1,263	1,401	2,664	972	1,077	2,049	342	16	358
2,514	1,014	802	1,816	775	778	1,553	335	16	351
287	292	654	946	212	404	616	-	-	-
2,801	1,306	1,456	2,762	987	1,182	2,169	335	16	351
2,581	1,035	810	1,851	772	797	1,569	339	15	354
215	229	487	716	209	285	494	-	-	-
2,796	1,264	1,303	2,567	981	1,082	2,063	339	15	354
2,637	1,040	816	1,856	767	831	1,601	343	15	358
94	269	540	809	202	254	456	-	-	-
2,731	1,309	1,356	2,665	969	1,088	2,057	343	15	358
2,680	1,064	815	1,879	774	819	1,593	345	15	360
98	59	131	190	251	289	540	-	-	-
2,778	1,123	946	2,069	1,025	1,108	2,133	345	15	360
2,720	1,058	862	1,920	790	825	1,615	325	17	342
117	174	382	556	238	316	554	-	-	-
2,837	1,232	1,244	2,476	1,028	1,141	2,169	325	17	342
2,702	1,026	828	1,854	745	809	1,554	309	19	328
129	180	428	608	247	286	533	-	-	-
2,831	1,206	1,256	2,462	992	1,095	2,087	309	19	328
2,800	1,030	836	1,866	738	816	1,554	288	19	307
148	198	447	645	257	304	561	-	-	-
2,948	1,228	1,283	2,511	995	1,120	2,115	288	19	307
2,770	1,011	846	1,857	719	839	1,558	285	20	305
151	262	480	742	320	406	726	-	-	-
2,921	1,273	1,326	2,599	1,039	1,245	2,284	285	20	305

India Asylum was opened in 1870.

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TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio of Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound
in each of the Years

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the middle of each Year).			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c.,					
				PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859 -	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,701	2,279	4,980	14,055	17,727	31,782
1860 -	9,704,394	10,198,319	19,902,713	2,771	2,294	5,065	14,561	18,432	32,993
1861 -	9,801,152	10,318,162	20,119,314	2,909	2,357	5,266	15,090	19,291	34,381
1862 -	9,923,272	10,447,741	20,371,013	3,046	2,374	5,420	15,627	20,082	35,709
1863 -	10,046,909	10,578,946	20,625,855	3,126	2,381	5,507	16,485	21,126	37,611
1864 -	10,172,089	10,711,800	20,883,889	3,158	2,418	5,576	17,260	21,959	39,219
1865 -	10,298,826	10,846,325	21,145,151	3,255	2,535	5,790	17,621	22,539	40,160
1866 -	10,427,146	10,982,538	21,409,684	3,367	2,047	6,014	18,317	23,317	41,634
1867 -	10,557,066	11,120,459	21,677,525	3,411	2,644	6,055	18,956	24,075	43,031
1868 -	10,688,600	11,260,113	21,948,713	3,404	2,636	6,040	19,923	25,037	44,960
1869 -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	3,414	2,761	6,175	20,950	26,052	47,002
1870 -	10,956,608	11,544,708	22,501,316	3,442	2,838	6,280	21,690	26,743	48,433
1871 -	11,086,869	11,701,597	22,788,466	3,575	2,879	6,454	22,434	27,867	50,301
1872 -	11,236,400	11,859,419	23,095,819	3,682	2,960	6,642	23,136	28,862	51,998
1873 -	11,387,948	12,019,369	23,407,317	3,895	3,128	7,023	23,577	29,696	53,273
1874 -	11,541,540	12,181,477	23,723,017	4,023	3,269	7,292	24,101	30,634	54,735
1875 -	11,697,203	12,345,771	24,042,974	4,043	3,347	7,390	24,948	31,455	56,403
1876 -	11,854,966	12,512,281	24,367,247	4,062	3,447	7,509	25,280	32,127	57,407
1877 -	12,014,856	12,681,038	24,695,894	4,087	3,510	7,597	26,078	32,961	59,039
1878 -	12,176,903	12,852,070	25,028,973	4,172	3,520	7,692	26,852	33,904	60,756
1879 -	12,341,136	13,025,408	25,366,544	4,187	3,591	7,778	27,496	34,611	62,107
1880 -	12,507,582	13,201,084	25,708,666	4,066	3,554	7,620	28,098	35,478	63,571
1881 -	12,676,276	13,379,130	26,055,406	4,087	3,654	7,741	28,886	36,486	65,372
1882 -	12,837,952	13,568,868	26,406,820	4,090	3,668	7,758	29,657	37,432	67,089

Mind, to the Population, in England and Wales, on the 1st January
1859-1882, inclusive.

on 1st January.			RATIO (per 10,000).									YEAR.
TOTAL.			Private Lunatics to Population.			Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Total Lunatics to Population.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
16,756	20,006	36,762	2'81	2'26	2'53	14'63	17'59	16'14	17'44	19'85	18'67	1859
17,332	20,726	38,058	2'86	2'25	2'54	15'00	18'07	16'58	17'86	20'32	19'12	1860
17,999	21,648	39,647	2'97	2'28	2'62	15'39	18'70	17'09	18'36	20'68	19'71	1861
18,673	22,456	41,129	3'07	2'27	2'66	15'75	19'22	17'53	18'82	21'49	20'19	1862
19,611	23,507	43,118	3'11	2'25	2'67	16'41	19'97	18'23	19'52	22'22	20'90	1863
20,418	24,377	44,795	3'10	2'25	2'67	16'97	20'50	18'78	20'07	22'75	21'45	1864
20,876	25,074	45,950	3'16	2'34	2'74	17'11	20'78	18'99	20'27	23'12	21'73	1865
21,684	25,964	47,648	3'23	2'41	2'81	17'57	21'23	19'45	20'80	23'64	22'26	1866
22,367	26,719	49,086	3'23	2'38	2'79	17'96	21'65	19'85	21'19	24'03	22'64	1867
23,327	27,673	51,000	3'18	2'34	2'75	18'64	22'23	20'48	21'82	24'57	23'23	1868
24,364	28,813	53,177	3'15	2'42	2'78	19'36	22'85	21'15	22'51	25'27	23'93	1869
25,132	29,581	54,713	3'14	2'46	2'79	19'80	23'16	21'52	22'94	25'62	24'31	1870
26,009	30,746	56,755	3'22	2'46	2'83	20'23	23'81	22'07	23'45	26'27	24'90	1871
26,818	31,822	58,640	3'28	2'49	2'88	20'59	24'34	22'51	23'87	26'83	25'39	1872
27,472	32,824	60,296	3'42	2'60	3'00	20'70	24'71	22'76	24'12	27'31	25'76	1873
28,124	33,903	62,027	3'49	2'68	3'07	20'88	25'15	23'07	24'37	27'83	26'14	1874
28,991	34,802	63,793	3'45	2'71	3'07	21'33	25'48	23'46	24'78	28'19	26'53	1875
29,342	35,574	64,916	3'43	2'75	3'08	21'32	25'68	23'56	24'75	28'43	26'64	1876
30,165	36,471	66,636	3'40	2'77	3'08	21'70	25'99	23'90	25'10	28'76	26'98	1877
31,024	37,514	68,538	3'43	2'74	3'07	22'05	26'45	24'31	25'48	29'19	27'38	1878
31,683	38,202	69,885	3'39	2'76	3'07	22'28	26'57	24'48	25'67	29'33	27'56	1879
32,164	39,027	71,191	3'25	2'69	2'96	22'46	26'87	24'73	25'71	29'56	27'69	1880
32,973	40,140	73,113	3'22	2'73	2'97	22'79	27'27	25'09	26'01	30'00	28'06	1881
33,747	41,085	74,842	3'19	2'70	2'94	23'10	27'59	25'40	26'29	30'29	28'34	1882

TABLE III.—Showing the Ratio of the Number of Patients Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, whole Population in England and Wales, for each of the

Y E A R.	P O P U L A T I O N (estimated for the middle of each Year).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1869 - -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299
1870 - -	10,956,608	11,544,708	22,501,316
1871 - -	11,086,869	11,701,597	22,788,466
1872 - -	11,236,400	11,859,419	23,095,819
1873 - -	11,387,948	12,019,869	23,407,817
1874 - -	11,541,540	12,181,477	23,723,017
1875 - -	11,697,203	12,345,771	24,042,974
1876 - -	11,854,966	12,512,281	24,367,247
1877 - -	12,014,856	12,681,088	24,695,944
1878 - -	12,176,903	12,852,070	25,028,973
1879 - -	12,341,186	13,025,408	25,366,594
1880 - -	12,507,582	13,201,084	25,708,666
1881 - -	12,676,276	13,379,130	26,055,406

Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Licensed Houses, and Single Charge, to the Number of the Years 1869 to 1881, inclusive.

Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred and Patients Admitted into Idiot Establishments).			Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
5,283	5,189	10,472	4.88	4.55	4.71
5,045	5,174	10,219	4.60	4.48	4.54
5,301	5,227	10,528	4.78	4.46	4.61
5,255	5,349	10,604	4.67	4.51	4.59
5,585	5,677	11,212	4.86	4.72	4.78
5,963	5,949	11,912	5.16	4.88	5.02
6,210	6,232	12,442	5.30	5.04	5.17
6,366	6,491	12,857	5.36	5.18	5.27
6,516	6,453	12,969	5.42	5.08	5.25
6,657	6,686	13,343	5.46	5.20	5.33
6,342	6,759	13,101	5.13	5.18	5.16
6,364	6,876	13,240	5.08	5.20	5.15
6,653	6,851	13,504	5.24	5.12	5.18

TABLE IV.—Showing the Percentage of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons
1st January in each of the

YEAR.	Total Number of Paupers of all Classes on 1st January.				Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, on 1st January.			
	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total (comprising Vagrants not included in the three pre- ceding Columns).	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total.
1859	173,277	369,090	318,103	862,079	13,699	17,446	637	31,782
1860	173,681	366,597	303,574	844,875	14,192	18,141	660	32,993
1861	185,398	380,861	323,301	891,868	14,706	18,989	686	34,381
1862	196,515	398,986	347,769	946,166	15,253	19,787	669	35,709
1863	241,506	463,015	433,652	1,142,624	16,074	20,802	735	37,611
1864	210,892	427,291	370,350	1,011,753	16,839	21,627	753	39,219
1865	205,604	415,051	350,873	974,772	17,210	22,215	735	40,160
1866	193,535	400,495	326,463	924,813	17,878	22,972	784	41,634
1867	201,511	411,186	345,877	963,200	18,500	23,715	816	43,031
1868	220,097	434,042	379,975	1,040,103	19,414	24,636	910	44,960
1869	223,078	438,515	378,172	1,046,569	20,465	25,670	867	47,002
1870	234,769	452,434	392,126	1,084,821	21,170	26,333	930	48,433
1871	237,099	451,920	393,209	1,085,661	21,897	27,442	962	50,301
1872	211,795	425,281	340,941	981,042	22,543	28,394	1,061	51,998
1873	192,456	395,377	299,757	890,372	22,994	29,235	1,044	53,273
1874	179,716	373,870	276,093	832,370	23,536	30,188	1,011	54,735
1875	182,257	366,112	267,608	817,822	24,356	30,988	1,069	56,403
1876	166,924	340,983	242,148	752,887	24,742	31,702	963	57,407
1877	164,548	330,158	234,124	732,523	25,513	32,516	1,011	59,039
1878	167,862	330,516	244,518	747,811	26,240	33,512	1,094	60,846
1879	184,432	342,614	273,532	805,080	26,862	34,110	1,135	62,107
1880	193,883	351,873	292,968	843,854	27,434	34,949	1,188	63,571
1881	186,545	343,644	273,114	809,341	28,222	35,962	1,188	65,372
1882	184,901	342,340	270,485	803,381	28,913	36,844	1,332	67,080

of Unsound Mind to Paupers of all Classes, in England and Wales, on the Years 1859–1882, inclusive.

Population (estimated for the Middle of each Year).	Percentages.				Percentage of Total Paupers to Population.	YEAR.
	Male Adult Pauper Lunatics to Male Adult Paupers.	Female Adult Pauper Lunatics to Female Adult Paupers.	Pauper Lunatic Children to Pauper Children.	Total Pauper Lunatics to Total Paupers.		
19,686,701	7'90	4'72	'20	3'68	4'37	1859
19,902,713	8'17	4'94	'21	3'90	4'24	1860
20,119,314	7'93	4'98	'21	3'85	4'43	1861
20,371,013	7'76	4'95	'19	3'77	4'64	1862
20,625,853	6'65	4'49	'16	3'29	5'53	1863
20,883,889	7'98	5'06	'20	3'87	4'84	1864
21,145,151	8'37	5'35	'20	4'11	4'60	1865
21,409,684	9'23	5'73	'24	4'50	4'31	1866
21,677,525	9'18	5'76	'23	4'46	4'44	1867
21,948,713	8'82	5'67	'23	4'32	4'73	1868
22,223,299	9'17	5'85	'22	4'49	4'70	1869
22,501,316	9'01	5'82	'23	4'46	4'82	1870
22,788,466	9'23	6'07	'24	4'63	4'76	1871
23,095,819	10'64	6'67	'31	5'30	4'24	1872
23,407,317	11'94	7'39	'34	5'98	3'80	1873
23,723,017	13'09	8'07	'36	6'57	3'50	1874
24,042,074	13'36	8'46	'39	6'89	3'40	1875
24,367,247	14'82	9'29	'39	7'62	3'08	1876
24,695,894	15'50	9'84	'43	8'05	2'96	1877
25,028,973	15'63	10'13	'44	8'13	2'98	1878
25,336,544	14'56	9'95	41	7'71	3'17	1879
25,708,666	14'14	9'93	'40	7'53	3'28	1880
26,055,400	15'12	10'46	'43	8'07	3'10	1881
26,406,820	15'63	10'76	'49	8'35	3'04	1882

Asylums, Registered

Civil and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.

Males.	Females.	Total.
5	-	5
3	-	3
7	-	7
-	-	-
2	-	2
-	-	-
3	2	5
2	-	2
-	-	-
3	1	4

F. - - -

592	15	607
515	16	531
545	16	561
587	16	603
555	15	570
578	15	593
569	17	586
513	19	532
512	19	531
516	21	537

H ospitals, &c. &c

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).		
Males.	Females.	T
1	-	
-	-	
-	-	
1	-	
8	-	
1	-	
1	2	
-	-	
1	-	
2	1	

446	111
450	113
434	117
432	118
482	121
424	113
407	117
407	125
414	131
422	133

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YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Reg (exclud
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.
1872 -	1,486	1,903	3,389	119
1873 -	1,392	1,809	3,201	125
1874 -	1,621	2,053	3,674	150
1875 -	1,707	2,052	3,759	139
1876 -	1,890	2,238	4,058	131
1877 -	1,717	2,138	3,855	105
1878 -	1,827	2,426	4,247	144
1879 -	1,880	2,413	4,293	126
1880 -	1,932	2,404	4,336	108
1881 -	1,861	2,457	4,318	119

DISCHARGE

1872 -	772	942	1,714	127
1873 -	930	1,080	2,010	152
1874 -	706	731	1,437	164
1875 -	904	943	1,847	136
1876 -	908	1,003	1,911	211
1877 -	1,408	1,529	2,937	168
1878 -	1,165	1,069	2,224	133
1879 -	1,056	900	1,956	151
1880 -	1,209	1,399	2,608	140
1881 -	886	861	1,747	145

sixth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

TABLE V.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED. - - - - -

General Hospitals (including Idiot Establish- ments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospi and Royal India Asylum.		
Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
166	285	93	176	269	90	96	186	86	-	86
209	334	132	176	308	85	142	227	53	-	53
242	392	137	201	338	114	176	290	104	-	104
204	343	153	221	374	103	182	285	121	-	121
189	320	126	226	352	99	129	228	105	-	105
182	287	118	189	307	94	136	230	130	-	130
207	351	154	149	303	117	138	255	145	-	145
228	354	123	181	304	99	109	208	118	-	118
226	334	120	187	307	93	133	226	99	-	99
211	330	121	201	322	87	163	250	118	-	118

each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred). - - - - -

141	268	173	293	466	139	174	313	148	-	148
131	283	202	256	458	133	163	296	96	-	96
163	327	177	233	410	166	195	361	82	-	82
156	292	240	435	675	131	261	392	84	-	84
233	444	189	279	468	174	182	356	79	-	79
155	323	377	629	1,006	139	170	309	77	-	77
152	285	180	180	360	164	130	294	65	-	65
138	289	222	253	475	206	185	391	55	-	55
127	267	170	271	441	145	161	306	95	-	95
170	315	147	162	309	163	131	294	97	-	97

Hospitals, &c. &c.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).		
Males.	Females.	Total.
5	7	12
5	5	10
6	4	10
11	1	12
11	6	17
7	5	12
5	4	9
4	1	5
2	5	7
4	5	9

27	1	28
19	2	21
15	-	15
13	3	16
17	5	22
24	4	28
19	3	22
18	6	24
25	2	27
31	2	33

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YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Regt (excludi Males.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1872 -	1,652	1,249	2,901	73
1873 -	1,886	1,431	3,317	101
1874 -	1,928	1,496	3,424	107
1875 -	2,147	1,642	3,789	105
1876 -	2,070	1,633	3,703	80
1877 -	2,140	1,644	3,784	98
1878 -	2,253	1,772	4,025	75
1879 -	2,321	1,970	4,291	73
1880 -	2,132	1,741	3,873	64
1881 -	2,314	1,751	4,065	64

1872 -	13,890	16,412	30,302	891
1873 -	14,253	16,738	30,991	906
1874 -	14,801	17,261	32,062	904
1875 -	15,327	18,000	33,327	902
1876 -	15,986	18,946	34,932	838
1877 -	16,713	19,955	36,668	819
1878 -	17,515	21,071	38,586	823
1879 -	17,950	21,692	39,642	833
1880 -	18,420	22,317	40,737	840
1881 -	19,018	23,116	42,134	837

TABLE V.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year. - - - - -

Asylums and Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
71	144	137	113	250	88	61	149	35	-	35
72	173	155	119	274	87	69	156	24	-	24
68	175	163	148	311	103	81	184	24	-	24
70	175	160	134	294	111	85	196	43	1	44
67	147	156	126	282	86	63	149	28	-	28
56	154	132	114	246	91	67	158	26	-	26
58	133	170	101	271	97	49	146	34	-	34
66	139	164	135	299	94	75	169	31	-	31
59	123	117	93	210	84	76	160	30	-	30
53	117	141	105	246	91	79	170	16	1	17

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year. - - - - -

999	1,890	1,129	1,337	2,466	884	940	1,824	355	15	370
1,023	1,929	1,200	1,383	2,583	895	995	1,890	331	16	347
1,087	1,991	1,251	1,400	2,651	892	1,048	1,940	333	16	349
1,073	1,975	1,261	1,396	2,657	900	1,096	1,996	340	15	355
1,049	1,887	1,220	1,316	2,536	891	1,029	1,920	339	15	354
999	1,818	1,130	1,160	2,290	899	1,006	1,905	335	15	350
1,012	1,835	1,103	1,089	2,192	903	1,060	1,963	342	17	359
1,021	1,854	1,127	1,210	2,337	880	1,056	1,915	316	18	334
1,056	1,905	1,160	1,242	2,402	860	1,033	1,893	293	19	312
1,047	1,884	1,173	1,252	2,425	880	1,009	1,979	285	20	305

Thirty-sixth Report of the Commissioners in

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1872 to 1881, inclusive.

DIED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL. (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establish	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
8	1	9	11	12	23	2,004	1,507	3,511	25	11
11	1	12	15	13	28	2,279	1,705	3,984	24	13
11	7	18	14	16	30	2,350	1,816	4,166	29	15
12	2	14	9	15	24	2,587	1,949	4,536	41	15
14	6	20	9	11	20	2,443	1,906	4,349	37	19
12	3	15	16	18	34	2,515	1,902	4,417	42	17
9	1	10	18	20	38	2,656	2,001	4,657	33	25
17	3	20	21	19	40	2,721	2,368	4,989	50	27
16	4	20	15	14	29	2,458	1,987	4,445	29	24
8	3	11	8	20	28	2,642	2,012	4,654	38	23

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year

410	93	503	160	240	400	17,719	20,036	37,755	557	247
407	101	508	167	258	425	18,159	20,514	38,673	607	283
406	107	513	169	270	439	18,756	21,189	39,945	650	315
394	109	503	165	270	435	19,289	21,969	41,248	692	345
392	106	498	169	274	443	19,835	22,735	42,570	733	370
387	106	493	179	283	462	20,462	23,524	43,986	790	404
375	104	479	193	282	475	21,254	24,635	45,889	824	427
365	114	479	186	277	463	21,666	25,388	47,054	857	431
368	119	487	182	292	474	22,132	26,078	48,210	883	439
373	122	495	175	271	446	22,741	26,927	49,668	911	448

sixth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion of Deaths to the Daily Average

of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident. - - - - -

1 Hospitals (Idiot Establish- ments).		Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
Males.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
7'10	7'61	12'13	8'45	10'13	9'95	6'48	8'16	9'85	-	9'45
7'03	8'96	12'91	8'60	10'60	9'72	6'93	8'25	7'25	-	6'91
6'25	8'78	13'02	10'57	11'73	11'54	7'72	9'48	7'20	-	6'87
6'52	8'86	12'68	9'59	11'06	12'33	7'75	9'81	12'64	6'66	12'39
6'38	7'79	12'78	9'57	11'11	9'65	6'12	7'76	8'25	-	7'90
5'60	8'47	11'68	9'82	10'74	10'12	6'66	8'29	7'76	-	7'42
5'73	7'24	15'41	9'27	12'36	10'74	4'62	7'43	9'94	-	9'47
5'46	7'49	14'55	11'15	12'79	10'57	7'10	8'68	9'81	-	9'28
5'58	6'45	10'08	7'48	8'74	9'76	7'35	8'45	10'23	-	9'61
5'06	6'21	12'02	8'38	10'14	10'34	7'18	8'59	5'61	5'00	5'57
5'17	7'78	12'72	9'28	10'94	10'47	6'79	8'49	8'85	1'16	8'48

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Proportion of Deaths to the Total Number

of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment. - - - - -

7'02	5'44	8'70	5'87	7'15	7'40	4'75	6'02	5'91	-	5'76
6'81	6'21	9'02	6'16	7'51	7'19	4'92	5'97	4'66	-	4'51
6'42	6'11	9'40	7'35	8'30	7'93	5'08	6'36	4'40	-	4'27
6'68	6'34	9'11	6'48	7'69	8'88	5'52	7'02	7'32	6'25	7'29
6'49	5'38	9'11	6'41	7'67	6'99	4'50	5'67	5'04	-	4'91
6'02	5'91	7'85	6'17	6'97	7'37	4'75	5'97	4'49	-	4'38
5'03	5'07	10'22	6'15	8'20	7'60	3'53	5'48	5'97	-	5'80
5'52	5'27	10'03	7'55	8'73	7'45	5'41	6'38	6'04	-	5'82
5'96	4'63	7'53	5'17	6'27	7'13	5'40	6'19	5'85	-	5'64
5'57	4'38	8'87	5'98	7'35	7'39	5'19	6'17	3'10	4'76	3'16
5'35	5'47	8'98	6'32	7'58	7'53	4'90	6'12	5'27	1'10	5'15

number Resident in each of the

- - - - - Number of

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Sing	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1'95	1'07	1'78	6'87	5'0
2'70	'99	2'36	8'98	5'0
2'70	6'54	3'50	8'28	5'9
3'04	1'83	2'78	5'45	5'5
3'57	5'66	4'01	5'32	4'0
3'10	2'83	3'04	8'93	6'3
2'40	'96	2'08	9'32	7'0
4'65	2'63	4'17	11'29	6'8
4'34	3'36	4'10	8'24	4'7
2'14	2'45	2'22	4'57	7'3
3'05	2'83	3'00	7'72	5'8

under Treatment in each of the

- - - - - Number

179	'90	1'61	4'82	3'4
2'44	'88	2'13	6'63	3'0
2'53	5'98	3'26	6'14	4'2
2'77	1'69	2'54	4'03	4'0
3'24	4'95	3'61	3'91	2'0
2'82	2'65	2'79	6'58	4'2
2'21	'85	1'90	6'79	5'1
4'17	2'40	3'75	7'98	5'1
3'86	3'05	3'67	6'09	3'7
1'89	2'25	1'98	3'23	5'4
2'77	2'56	2'72	5'62	4'1

0.80.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, and Wales, on the

NOTE.—It will be seen that the Aggregate Number of Pauper Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as shown latter are the Summaries of Returns made direct to this Office from Asylums, &c., while this Table is complete

COUNTIES.	Chargeable to Union and Parish Rates.								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey - - - -	16	19	35	-	-	-	5	5	10
Beds - - - - -	109	107	336	-	-	-	23	35	58
Berks - - - - -	251	320	571	4	1	5	59	68	127
Brecon - - - - -	45	68	113	1	-	1	5	7	12
Bucks - - - - -	147	231	378	-	1	1	30	41	71
Cambridge - - - -	155	184	339	-	-	-	33	37	70
Cardigan (a) - - -	73	52	125	-	-	-	14	16	30
Carmarthen (a) - -	74	74	148	-	-	-	14	16	30
Carnarvon - - - -	53	53	106	-	-	-	13	22	35
Chester (a) - - - -	391	476	867	6	6	12	119	164	283
Cornwall - - - - -	216	301	517	2	1	3	40	70	110
Cumberland - - - -	180	173	353	3	1	4	46	53	99
Denbigh (a) - - - -	68	74	142	-	-	-	31	39	70
Derby - - - - -	257	244	501	4	1	5	66	84	150
Devon - - - - -	336	493	829	132	151	283	149	214	363
Dorset - - - - -	194	221	415	7	3	10	32	50	82
Durham - - - - -	531	436	967	2	1	3	91	131	222
Essex - - - - -	399	495	894	19	43	62	114	147	261
Flint (a) - - - - -	26	23	49	1	-	1	3	13	16
Glamorgan - - - - -	376	328	704	1	40	41	59	57	116
Gloucester - - - - -	417	495	912	2	1	3	217	339	556
Hereford - - - - -	154	164	318	1	-	1	24	32	56
Herts (a) - - - - -	176	228	404	6	-	6	33	39	72
Hunts - - - - -	63	58	121	2	-	2	7	9	16
Kent - - - - -	775	1,118	1,893	5	8	13	264	314	578
Lancaster (a) - - -	1,777	2,164	3,941	118	77	195	1,231	1,496	2,727
Leicester - - - - -	314	346	660	4	-	4	83	80	163
Lincoln - - - - -	280	352	632	1	-	1	62	114	176
Merioneth - - - - -	29	44	73	-	-	-	17	20	43
Middlesex (a) - - -	2,200	3,428	5,628	200	371	571	1,782	2,239	4,021
Monmouth - - - - -	238	265	503	3	-	3	31	40	71
Montgomery - - - -	61	66	127	-	-	-	24	27	51
Norfolk - - - - -	353	521	874	1	2	3	107	156	263
Northampton - - -	229	228	457	1	2	3	65	95	160
Northumberland - -	338	317	655	3	5	8	60	87	147
Nottingham - - - -	287	337	624	2	-	2	100	119	219
Oxford - - - - -	194	237	431	2	-	2	48	81	129
Pembroke - - - - -	62	80	142	-	-	-	13	18	31
Radnor - - - - -	15	29	44	-	-	-	4	10	14
Rutland - - - - -	28	17	45	1	-	1	4	1	5
Salop - - - - -	230	309	539	3	-	3	62	118	180
Somerset - - - - -	372	485	857	13	9	22	143	188	331
Southampton - - -	489	590	1,079	5	3	8	156	216	372
Stafford (a) - - - -	658	622	1,280	5	2	7	244	306	550
Suffolk - - - - -	256	335	591	4	3	7	81	90	171
Surrey - - - - -	948	1,207	2,245	139	191	330	543	691	1,234
Sussex - - - - -	340	463	803	6	2	8	129	165	294
Warwick (a) - - - -	691	777	1,468	3	2	5	217	251	468
Westmoreland - - -	51	53	104	-	-	-	17	18	35
Wilts - - - - -	257	328	585	4	2	6	80	102	182
Worcester (a) - - -	310	365	675	4	-	4	56	87	143
York (East Riding) -	195	193	388	23	32	55	76	136	212
„ (North Riding) -	235	241	476	2	-	2	31	43	74
„ (West Riding) (a) -	1,193	1,345	2,538	20	3	23	465	552	1,017
TOTALS - - - - -	18,172	22,329	40,501	765	964	1,729	7,422	9,554	16,976

(a) See Note to Table XII., p 33. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the various Union-Counties of England 1st of January 1882.

by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries of Appendices B¹ and B². This is caused by the fact that the from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes.

						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
17	34	51	38	58	96	-	-	-	38	58	96	Anglesey.
25	30	55	217	232	449	4	1	5	221	233	454	Beds.
41	50	91	355	439	794	4	-	4	359	439	798	Berks.
14	26	40	65	101	166	1	-	1	66	101	167	Brecon.
12	34	46	189	307	496	5	3	8	194	310	504	Bucks.
44	65	109	232	286	518	4	1	5	236	287	523	Cambridge.
51	92	143	138	160	298	6	-	6	144	160	304	Cardigan.
56	93	149	144	183	327	3	1	4	147	184	331	Carmarthon.
41	83	123	107	157	264	-	-	-	107	157	264	Carnarvon.
46	76	122	562	722	1,284	25	10	35	587	732	1,319	Chester.
22	52	74	280	424	704	1	1	2	281	425	706	Cornwall.
11	26	37	240	253	493	15	7	22	255	260	515	Cumberland.
20	44	64	119	157	276	3	1	4	122	158	280	Denbigh.
21	31	52	348	360	708	1	1	2	349	361	710	Derby.
123	149	272	740	1,007	1,747	5	6	11	745	1,013	1,758	Devon.
31	37	68	264	311	575	5	-	5	269	311	580	Dorset.
36	61	97	680	629	1,289	31	13	44	691	642	1,333	Durham.
49	107	156	581	792	1,373	19	13	31	600	804	1,404	Essex.
9	10	19	39	46	85	3	2	5	42	48	90	Flint.
66	103	169	502	528	1,030	11	5	16	513	533	1,046	Glamorgan.
76	124	200	712	959	1,671	21	12	33	733	971	1,704	Gloucester.
30	44	74	209	240	449	1	1	2	210	241	451	Hereford.
19	31	50	234	298	532	3	1	4	237	299	536	Herts.
3	6	9	75	73	148	1	-	1	76	73	149	Hunts.
41	63	104	1,085	1,503	2,588	24	14	38	1,109	1,517	2,626	Kent.
71	101	172	3,197	3,838	7,035	267	224	491	3,464	4,062	7,526	Lancaster.
33	44	77	434	470	904	3	1	4	437	471	908	Leicester.
55	90	145	398	556	954	14	-	14	412	556	968	Lincoln.
23	18	41	69	88	157	1	1	2	70	89	159	Merioneth.
130	159	289	4,312	6,197	10,509	228	332	560	4,540	6,529	11,069	Middlesex.
38	64	102	310	369	679	7	5	12	317	374	691	Monmouth.
16	33	49	101	126	227	4	-	4	105	126	231	Montgomery.
56	152	208	517	831	1,348	8	2	10	525	833	1,358	Norfolk.
40	56	96	335	381	716	4	-	4	339	381	720	Northampton.
31	42	73	432	451	883	20	7	27	452	458	910	Northumberland.
84	128	212	473	584	1,057	2	-	2	475	584	1,059	Nottingham.
51	51	102	295	369	664	3	1	4	298	370	668	Oxford.
34	63	97	109	161	270	1	1	2	110	162	272	Pembroke.
6	7	13	25	46	71	-	-	-	25	46	71	Radnor.
1	5	6	34	23	57	-	-	-	34	23	57	Rutland.
31	27	58	326	454	780	4	3	7	330	457	787	Salop.
93	152	245	621	834	1,455	12	2	14	633	836	1,469	Somerset.
77	108	185	727	917	1,644	26	8	34	753	925	1,678	Southampton.
88	127	215	995	1,057	2,052	11	7	18	1,006	1,064	2,070	Stafford.
57	97	154	398	525	923	2	1	3	400	526	926	Suffolk.
55	90	145	1,685	2,269	3,954	51	68.	119	1,736	2,337	4,073	Surrey.
54	98	152	529	728	1,257	7	3	10	536	731	1,267	Sussex.
97	273	370	1,008	1,363	2,311	12	10	22	1,020	1,313	2,333	Warwick.
7	8	15	75	79	154	1	1	2	76	80	156	Westmoreland.
52	102	154	393	534	927	5	1	6	393	535	933	Wilts.
28	46	74	398	408	896	4	2	6	402	500	902	Worcester.
8	13	21	302	374	676	14	6	20	316	380	696	York, E. Rid.
21	38	59	280	322	611	12	3	15	301	325	626	" N. Rid.
83	127	210	1,761	2,027	3,788	45	25	70	1,806	2,052	3,858	" W. Rid.
2,324	3,789	6,113	28,683	36,636	65,319	964	806	1,770	29,647	37,442	67,089	TOTALS.

TABLE X.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS on the 1st of January in each of the Years 1859 to 1882 inclusive.

1ST JANUARY	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,782	18,021	7,963	5,798	56.70	25.06	18.24
1860	32,993	18,794	8,219	5,980	56.96	24.91	18.13
1861	34,381	19,723	8,543	6,115	57.37	24.85	17.78
1862	35,709	20,949	8,603	6,157	58.67	24.09	17.24
1863	37,611	21,998	9,208	6,405	58.49	24.48	17.03
1864	39,219	22,968	9,710	6,541	58.56	24.76	16.68
1865	40,160	23,847	9,756	6,557	59.38	24.39	16.33
1866	41,634	25,081	9,973	6,580	60.24	23.95	15.81
1867	43,031	26,086	10,307	6,638	60.62	23.95	15.43
1868	44,960	27,447	10,684	6,829	61.05	23.76	15.19
1869	47,002	28,834	11,181	6,987	61.35	23.79	14.86
1870	48,433	29,989	11,358	7,086	61.92	23.45	14.63
1871	50,301	30,809	12,161	7,331	61.25	24.18	14.57
1872	51,998	30,954	13,608	7,436	59.53	26.17	14.30
1873	53,273	31,860	14,343	7,070	59.61	26.92	13.27
1874	54,735	32,878	15,018	6,839	60.07	27.44	12.49
1875	56,408	34,171	15,376	6,856	60.58	27.26	12.16
1876	57,407	35,372	15,509	6,526	61.62	27.01	11.37
1877	59,039	36,689	16,038	6,312	62.14	27.17	10.69
1878	60,840	38,367	16,265	6,214	63.06	26.73	10.21
1879	62,107	39,872	16,005	6,230	64.20	25.77	10.03
1880	63,571	41,127	16,464	5,980	64.69	25.90	9.41
1881	65,372	42,434	16,811	6,127	64.91	25.72	9.37
1882	67,089	44,000	16,976	6,113	65.59	25.30	9.11

TABLE XI.—Showing the Per-centage of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Un-sound Mind, maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, of those kept in Workhouses, and of those residing with Relatives and Others, in the several Union-Counties of England and Wales, on the 1st January 1882.

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. 1 Jan. 1882.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] of the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.
Anglesey - - -	96	35	10	51	36.5	10.4	53.1
Beds - - -	454	341	53	55	75.1	12.8	12.1
Berks - - -	798	580	127	91	72.7	15.9	11.4
Brecon - - -	167	115	12	40	68.9	7.2	23.9
Bucks - - -	504	387	71	46	76.8	14.1	9.1
Cambridge - - -	523	344	70	109	65.8	13.4	20.8
Cardigan (a) - - -	304	131	39	133	43.1	9.9	47.0
Carnarthen (a) - - -	331	152	30	149	45.9	9.1	45.0
Carnarvon - - -	264	106	35	123	40.1	13.3	46.6
Chester (a) - - -	1,319	914	283	122	69.3	21.5	9.2
Cornwall - - -	706	522	110	74	73.9	15.6	10.5
Cumberland - - -	615	379	99	37	73.6	19.2	7.2
Denbigh (a) - - -	280	146	70	64	52.1	25.0	22.9
Derby - - -	710	508	150	52	71.6	21.1	7.3
Devon - - -	1,758	1,123	363	272	63.9	20.6	15.5
Dorset - - -	580	430	82	68	74.2	14.1	11.7
Durham - - -	1,333	1,014	222	97	76.1	16.6	7.3
Essex - - -	1,404	987	261	156	70.3	18.6	11.1
Fliot (a) - - -	90	55	16	19	61.1	17.8	21.1
Glamorgan - - -	1,048	781	116	169	73.7	11.1	16.2
Gloucester - - -	1,704	948	556	200	55.6	32.6	11.8
Hereford - - -	451	321	56	74	71.2	12.4	16.4
Herts (a) - - -	536	414	72	50	77.3	13.4	9.3
Hunts - - -	149	124	10	9	83.2	10.7	6.1
Kent - - -	2,626	1,944	578	104	74.0	22.0	4.0
Lancaster (a) - - -	7,526	4,527	2,727	172	61.5	36.2	2.3
Leicester - - -	908	668	163	77	73.6	17.9	8.5
Lincoln - - -	968	647	176	145	66.8	18.2	15.0
Merioneth - - -	189	75	43	41	47.2	27.0	25.8
Middlesex (a) - - -	11,069	6,750	4,021	289	61.1	36.3	2.6
Monmouth - - -	691	518	71	102	75.0	10.3	14.7
Montgomery - - -	231	131	51	49	56.7	22.1	21.2
Norfolk - - -	1,358	887	263	208	65.3	19.4	15.3
Northampton - - -	720	464	160	96	64.5	22.2	13.3
Northumberland - - -	910	690	147	73	75.8	16.2	8.0
Notts - - -	1,059	628	219	212	59.3	20.7	20.0
Oxford - - -	668	437	129	102	65.4	19.3	15.3
Pembroke - - -	272	144	31	97	52.9	11.4	35.7
Radnor - - -	71	44	14	13	62.0	19.7	18.3
Rutland - - -	57	46	5	6	80.7	8.8	10.5
Salop - - -	787	549	180	58	69.7	22.9	7.4
Shireset - - -	1,469	893	331	245	60.8	22.5	16.7
Southampton - - -	1,678	1,121	372	185	66.8	22.2	11.0
Stafford (a) - - -	2,070	1,305	550	215	63.0	26.6	10.4
Suffolk - - -	926	601	171	154	64.9	18.5	16.6
Surrey - - -	4,073	2,694	1,234	145	66.1	30.3	3.6
Sussex - - -	1,267	621	294	152	64.8	23.2	12.0
Warwick (a) - - -	2,333	1,405	468	370	64.1	20.1	15.8
Westmoreland - - -	156	106	35	15	68.0	22.4	9.6
Wilts - - -	933	597	182	154	64.0	19.5	16.5
Worcester (a) - - -	902	685	143	74	75.9	15.9	8.2
York (East Riding) - - -	696	463	212	21	66.5	30.5	3.0
„ (North Riding) - - -	626	493	74	59	78.8	11.8	9.4
„ (West Riding) (a) - - -	3,858	2,631	1,017	210	68.2	26.4	5.4

(a) See Note to Table XII., p. 33. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

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H 2

Much large proportion living with relatives (in some instances)

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons
1st January 1881 and 1st January 1882; together with the Increase or Decrease

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1881.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1882.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Anglesey - - -	37	51	88	38	58	96	1	7	-	-	8	-
Beds - - -	236	242	478	221	233	454	-	-	15	9	-	24
Berks - - -	343	417	760	350	430	798	16	22	-	-	38	-
Brecon - - -	60	108	168	60	101	167	6	-	-	7	-	1
Bucks - - -	190	316	506	194	310	504	4	-	-	6	-	2
Cambridge - - -	228	284	512	236	287	523	8	3	-	-	11	-
Cardigan (a) - - -	135	145	280	144	160	304	9	15	-	-	24	-
Carmarthen (a) - - -	136	179	315	147	184	331	11	5	-	-	16	-
Carnarvon - - -	105	153	258	107	157	264	2	4	-	-	6	-
Chester (a) - - -	581	721	1,302	587	732	1,319	6	11	-	-	17	-
Cornwall - - -	293	416	709	281	425	706	-	9	12	-	-	3
Cumberland - - -	261	241	502	255	260	515	-	10	6	-	13	-
Denbigh (a) - - -	114	160	274	122	158	280	8	-	-	2	6	-
Derby - - -	329	354	683	349	361	710	20	7	-	-	27	-
Devon - - -	707	963	1,670	745	1,013	1,758	38	50	-	-	88	-
Dorset - - -	263	309	572	260	311	580	6	2	-	-	8	-
Durham - - -	669	008	1,272	691	642	1,333	22	39	-	-	61	-
Essex - - -	588	779	1,367	600	804	1,404	12	25	-	-	37	-
Flint (a) - - -	47	48	95	42	48	90	-	-	5	-	-	5
Glamorgan - - -	467	500	967	513	533	1,046	46	33	-	-	79	-
Gloucester - - -	709	918	1,627	733	971	1,704	24	53	-	-	77	-
Hereford - - -	205	255	460	210	241	451	5	-	-	14	-	9
Herts (a) - - -	240	300	540	237	299	536	-	-	3	1	-	4
Hunts - - -	77	72	149	76	73	149	-	1	1	-	-	-
Kent - - -	1,084	1,475	2,559	1,109	1,517	2,626	25	42	-	-	67	-
Lancaster (a) - - -	3,364	4,015	7,379	3,464	4,062	7,526	100	47	-	-	147	-
Leicester - - -	421	449	870	437	471	908	16	22	-	-	38	-
Lincoln - - -	401	537	938	412	556	968	11	19	-	-	30	-
Merioneth - - -	63	82	144	70	89	159	8	7	-	-	15	-
Middlesex (a) - - -	4,442	6,354	10,796	4,540	6,529	11,069	98	175	-	-	273	-
Monmouth - - -	297	377	674	317	374	691	20	-	-	3	17	-
Montgomery - - -	105	140	245	105	126	231	-	-	-	14	-	14
Norfolk - - -	521	796	1,317	525	833	1,358	4	37	-	-	41	-
Northampton - - -	323	384	707	330	381	720	16	-	-	3	13	-
Northumberland - - -	464	436	900	452	458	910	-	22	12	-	10	-

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties of England and Wales, on the in the Numbers on 1st January 1882, as compared with 1st January 1881.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1881.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1882.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Notts - - -	459	542	1,001	475	584	1,059	16	42	-	-	58	-
Oxford - - -	287	385	672	298	370	668	11	-	-	15	-	4
Pembroke - - -	109	170	279	110	162	272	1	-	-	8	-	7
Radnor - - -	25	40	65	25	46	71	-	6	-	-	6	-
Rutland - - -	32	21	53	34	23	57	2	2	-	-	4	-
Salop - - -	306	445	751	380	457	787	24	12	-	-	36	-
Somerset - - -	614	802	1,416	633	836	1,469	19	34	-	-	53	-
Southampton - - -	695	891	1,586	753	925	1,678	58	34	-	-	92	-
Stafford (a) - - -	982	1,020	1,982	1,006	1,064	2,070	44	44	-	-	88	-
Suffolk - - -	399	493	892	400	526	926	1	33	-	-	34	-
Surrey - - -	1,660	2,322	3,988	1,736	2,337	4,073	70	15	-	-	85	-
Sussex - - -	528	701	1,229	536	731	1,267	8	30	-	-	38	-
Warwick (a) - - -	1,048	1,320	2,368	1,020	1,313	2,333	-	-	28	7	-	35
Westmoreland - - -	77	82	159	76	80	156	-	-	1	2	-	3
Wilts - - -	384	512	896	398	535	933	14	23	-	-	37	-
Worcester (a) - - -	404	508	912	402	500	902	-	-	2	8	-	10
York (East Riding) - - -	315	369	684	316	380	696	1	11	-	-	12	-
York (North Riding) - - -	294	313	607	301	325	626	7	12	-	-	19	-
York (West Riding)(a) - - -	1,736	1,986	3,722	1,806	2,052	3,858	70	66	-	-	136	-

(a) The constitution of these Counties, with regard to the Unions comprised in them, has been slightly rearranged, in order to bring them into conformity with those of the Registrar General and of the Local Government Board. The changes are here shown.

The re-arrangement applies to both the years 1881 and 1882 in the above Table.

COUNTIES.	Unions Added.	Unions Removed.
Cardigan - - - - -	Newcastle-in-Emlyn - - - - -	-
Carmarthen - - - - -	-	Newcastle-in-Emlyn.
Chester - - - - -	Hawarden - - - - -	-
Denbigh - - - - -	St. Asaph - - - - -	-
Flint - - - - -	-	Hawarden.
Herts - - - - -	-	St. Asaph.
Lancaster - - - - -	-	Barnet.
Middlesex - - - - -	Barnet - - - - -	Todmorden.
Stafford - - - - -	Dudley - - - - -	-
Warwick - - - - -	Shipston-on-Stour - - - - -	-
Worcester - - - - -	-	Dudley.
York (West Riding) - - - - -	Todmorden - - - - -	Shipston-on-Stour.

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons 1st January 1871 and 1st January 1882; together with the Increase in the Numbers Average Annual Increase in the Eleven Years.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1871.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1882.			Increase in the Eleven Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Eleven Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey - - -	36	55	91	38	58	96	2	3	5	-	-	-
Bedford - - -	168	209	377	221	233	454	53	24	77	5	2	7
Berks - - -	330	363	713	359	439	798	29	56	85	3	5	8
Brecon - - -	65	82	147	66	101	167	1	19	20	-	2	2
Bucks - - -	187	254	441	194	310	504	7	56	63	1	5	6
Cambridge - -	202	244	446	236	287	523	34	43	77	3	4	7
Cardigan (a) -	93	115	208	144	160	304	51	45	96	5	4	9
Carmarthen (a) -	107	152	259	147	184	331	40	32	72	4	3	7
Carnarvon - -	113	148	261	107	157	264	(b)	9	3	-	1	-
Chester (a) - -	454	532	986	587	732	1,319	133	200	333	12	18	30
Cornwall - - -	243	324	567	281	425	706	38	101	139	3	9	12
Cumberland - -	245	218	463	255	260	515	10	42	52	1	4	5
Denbigh (a) - -	108	125	233	122	158	280	14	33	47	1	3	4
Derby - - -	304	293	597	349	361	710	45	68	113	4	6	10
Devon - - -	607	831	1,438	745	1,013	1,758	138	182	320	13	17	30
Dorset - - -	235	254	489	269	311	580	34	57	91	3	5	8
Durham - - -	465	428	893	691	642	1,333	226	214	440	21	19	40
Essex - - -	436	581	1,017	600	804	1,404	164	223	387	15	20	35
Flint (a) - - -	39	50	89	42	48	90	3	(c)	1	-	-	-
Glamorgan - -	333	352	685	513	533	1,046	180	181	361	16	16	33
Gloucester - -	651	841	1,492	733	971	1,704	82	130	212	7	12	19
Hereford - - -	175	239	414	210	241	451	35	2	37	3	-	3
Herts (a) - - -	231	241	472	237	299	536	6	58	64	1	5	6
Hunts - - -	60	74	134	76	73	149	16	(d)	15	1	-	1
Kent - - -	773	1,091	1,864	1,109	1,517	2,626	336	426	762	30	39	69
Lancaster (a) -	2,577	2,924	5,501	3,464	4,062	7,526	887	1,138	2,025	81	103	184
Leicester - - -	388	417	805	437	471	908	49	54	103	4	5	9

(a) See Note to Table XII., p. 33. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also, and to both the Years 1871 and 1882.

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties of England and Wales, on the on the 1st January 1882, as compared with those on the 1st January 1871; and the

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1871.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1882.			Increase in the Eleven Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Eleven Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Lincoln - - -	388	479	867	412	556	968	24	77	101	2	7	9
Merioneth - -	52	56	108	70	89	159	18	33	51	2	3	5
Middlesex (a) - -	2,960	4,396	7,356	4,540	6,529	11,069	1,580	2,133	3,713	144	194	338
Monmouth - - -	240	307	547	317	374	691	77	67	144	7	6	13
Montgomery - -	94	108	197	105	126	231	11	23	34	1	2	3
Norfolk - - -	476	659	1,135	525	833	1,358	49	174	223	4	16	20
Northampton - -	290	332	622	339	381	720	49	49	98	4	4	9
Northumberland -	391	382	773	452	458	910	61	76	137	5	7	12
Nottingham - -	361	425	786	475	584	1,059	114	159	273	10	14	25
Oxford - - -	261	295	556	298	370	668	37	75	112	3	7	10
Pembroke - - -	107	149	256	110	162	272	3	13	16	-	1	1
Radnor - - -	23	23	45	25	46	71	3	23	26	-	2	2
Rutland - - -	30	21	51	34	23	57	4	2	6	-	-	1
Salop - - -	280	415	695	330	457	787	50	42	92	4	4	8
Somerset - - -	546	726	1,272	633	836	1,469	87	110	197	8	10	18
Southampton - -	599	713	1,312	753	925	1,678	154	212	366	14	19	33
Stafford (a) - -	736	808	1,544	1,006	1,064	2,070	270	256	526	25	23	48
Suffolk - - -	375	478	853	400	526	926	25	48	73	2	4	7
Surrey - - -	1,091	1,499	2,590	1,736	2,337	4,073	645	838	1,483	59	76	135
Sussex - - -	476	584	1,060	536	731	1,267	60	147	207	5	13	19
Warwick (a) - -	690	847	1,546	1,020	1,813	2,333	321	466	787	29	42	71
Westmoreland - -	68	63	131	76	80	156	8	17	25	1	1	2
Wilts - - -	345	461	806	398	535	933	53	74	127	5	7	12
Worcester (a) - -	331	417	748	402	500	902	71	83	154	6	8	14
York (East Riding) -	281	304	585	316	380	696	35	76	111	3	7	10
York (North Riding)	204	232	436	301	325	626	97	93	190	9	8	17
York (West Riding) (a)	1,277	1,401	2,678	1,806	2,052	3,858	529	651	1,180	48	59	107

(b) Decrease, 6.

(c) Decrease, 2.

(d) Decrease, 1.

TABLE XIV.—Showing, as regards the various
The Total Population at the
The Total Number of Pauper
The Total Number of Paupers
Together with the Ratio of Pauper Lunatics
of all Classes, and of Paupers of all Classes

COUNTIES.	Population, 4th April 1881.			Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st January 1881.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Anglesey - - -	17,050	17,956	35,015	37	51	88
Beds - - - -	72,550	81,600	154,150	230	242	478
Berks - - - -	123,196	124,742	247,938	343	417	760
Brecon - - -	26,983	27,148	54,131	60	108	168
Bucks - - - -	76,712	70,173	146,885	190	316	506
Cambridge - -	93,845	97,278	191,123	228	284	512
Cardigan (a) -	42,596	52,454	95,050	135	145	280
Carmarthen (a) -	53,472	57,779	111,251	136	179	315
Carnarvon - -	60,280	68,073	128,353	105	153	258
Chester (a) - -	300,772	320,772	621,544	581	721	1,302
Cornwall - - -	151,711	173,494	325,205	293	416	709
Cumberland - -	124,575	126,055	250,630	261	241	502
Denbigh (a) , -	56,470	56,482	112,952	114	100	214
Derby - - - -	193,073	193,450	386,523	329	354	683
Devon - - - -	288,321	320,836	609,157	707	963	1,670
Dorset - - - -	90,773	94,163	184,936	263	309	572
Durham - - - -	447,975	427,532	875,507	669	603	1,272
Essex - - - -	275,894	276,671	552,565	588	779	1,367
Flint (a) - - -	23,033	22,503	45,536	47	48	95
Glamorgan - -	266,136	252,465	518,601	467	500	967
Gloucester - -	245,532	279,501	525,033	709	918	1,627
Hereford - - -	58,456	59,692	118,148	205	253	458
Herts (a) - - -	98,823	103,490	202,313	240	300	540
Hunts - - - -	26,047	27,171	53,218	77	72	149

(a) See note to Table XII., which applies to this Table also.

Union Counties of England and Wales,—
time of the Census, 4th April 1881.
Lunatics on the 1st January 1881.
of all Classes on the 1st January 1881.
to Population, of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers
to Population, at the dates specified.

Total Number of Paupers of all Classes 1st January 1881.	Ratio [per 1,000] of Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Ratio [per Cent.] of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers of all Classes.	Ratio [per Cent.] of Paupers of all Classes to Population.	COUNTIES.
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.			
2,307	2'16	2'84	2'51	3'81	6'58	Anglesey.
6,741	3'25	2'96	3'09	7'09	4'37	Beds.
8,123	2'78	3'34	3'06	9'35	3'27	Berks.
2,318	2'22	3'97	3'10	7'24	4'28	Brecon.
6,436	2'47	3'99	3'24	7'86	4'12	Bucks.
9,320	2'42	2'91	2'67	5'49	4'87	Cambridge.
4,261	3'16	2'76	2'94	6'57	4'48	Cardigan (a).
5,488	2'54	3'09	2'83	5'73	4'93	Cardmarthen (a).
6,027	1'74	2'42	2'09	4'28	4'88	Carnarvon.
14,509	1'93	2'24	2'09	8'97	2'33	Chester (a).
14,530	1'93	2'39	2'18	4'87	4'46	Cornwall.
7,150	2'09	1'91	2'00	7'02	2'85	Cumberland.
4,248	2'01	2'83	2'42	6'45	3'76	Denbigh (a).
9,569	1'70	1'82	1'76	7'13	2'47	Derby.
27,183	2'45	3'00	2'74	6'14	4'46	Devon.
9,260	2'89	3'28	3'09	6'17	5'00	Dorset.
21,651	1'49	1'41	1'45	5'87	2'47	Durham.
19,285	2'13	2'82	2'47	7'08	3'49	Essex.
2,087	2'04	2'13	2'08	4'55	4'58	Flint (a).
18,533	1'75	1'98	1'86	5'21	3'67	Glamorgan.
22,271	2'88	3'28	3'09	7'30	4'24	Gloucester.
5,047	3'50	4'27	3'89	9'11	4'27	Hereford.
9,174	2'42	2'89	2'66	5'88	4'53	Herts (a).
1,769	2'95	2'64	2'79	8'42	3'32	Hunts.

TABLE XIV.—continued.

COUNTIES.	Population, 4th April 1881.			Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st January 1881.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Kent - - - -	485,132	508,164	993,296	1,084	1,475	2,559
Lancaster (a) - -	1,662,973	1,802,638	3,465,611	3,364	4,015	7,379
Leicester - - -	158,180	167,846	326,006	421	449	870
Lincoln - - -	231,663	231,704	463,367	401	537	938
Merioneth - - -	34,298	33,907	68,205	62	82	144
Middlesex (a) - -	1,370,749	1,558,929	2,929,678	4,442	6,354	10,796
Monmouth - - -	119,906	114,534	234,440	297	377	674
Montgomery - -	38,295	37,950	76,245	105	140	245
Norfolk - - -	211,467	226,182	437,649	521	796	1,317
Northampton - -	137,889	139,113	277,002	323	384	707
Northumberland -	215,681	218,343	434,024	464	436	900
Nottingham - - -	215,058	223,654	438,712	450	542	1,001
Oxford - - - -	88,884	92,680	181,564	287	385	672
Pembroke - - -	40,054	43,623	83,677	109	170	279
Radnor - - - -	9,403	9,120	18,523	25	40	65
Rutland - - - -	11,516	11,491	23,007	32	21	53
Salop - - - - -	132,755	132,952	265,707	306	445	751
Somerset - - - -	231,327	259,277	490,504	614	802	1,416
Southampton - -	281,214	294,237	575,451	695	891	1,586
Stafford (a) - - -	504,457	502,284	1,006,741	962	1,020	1,982
Suffolk - - - -	172,636	180,837	353,509	399	493	892
Surrey - - - - -	687,198	753,819	1,441,017	1,666	2,322	3,988
Sussex - - - - -	233,950	260,077	494,027	528	701	1,229
Warwick (a) - - -	355,320	375,126	730,455	1,048	1,320	2,368
Westmoreland - -	81,571	92,736	64,307	77	82	159
Wilts - - - - -	122,657	125,987	248,644	384	512	896
Worcester (a) - -	183,889	190,299	383,188	404	508	912
York (East Riding) -	179,226	183,164	362,390	315	369	684
York (North Riding) -	169,002	165,394	334,326	294	313	607
York (West Riding) (a)	1,074,411	1,123,400	2,197,811	1,736	1,986	3,722
TOTALS - - - -	12,624,754	13,343,532	25,968,286	28,844	36,501	65,345

(a) See note to Table XII., which applies to this Table also.

TABLE XIV.—continued.

Total Number of Paupers of all Classes, 1st January 1881.	Ratio [per 1,000] of Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Ratio [per Cent.] of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers of all Classes.	Ratio [per Cent.] of Paupers of all Classes to Population.	COUNTIES.
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.			
30,528	2'23	2'90	2'57	8'38	3'07	Kent.
77,908	1'99	2'22	2'11	9'47	2'23	Lancaster (a).
8,888	2'66	2'67	2'66	9'78	2'72	Leicester.
16,017	1'73	2'31	2'02	5'85	3'45	Lincoln.
3,177	1'80	2'41	2'11	4'53	4'65	Merioneth.
80,109	3'24	4'07	3'68	13'47	2'73	Middlesex (a.)
10,452	2'47	3'29	2'87	6'44	4'45	Monmouth.
3,516	2'74	3'68	3'21	6'96	4'61	Montgomery.
19,903	2'46	3'51	3'00	6'61	4'54	Norfolk.
10,117	2'34	2'76	2'55	6'98	3'65	Northampton.
11,454	2'15	1'99	2'07	7'85	2'63	Northumberland.
10,110	2'13	2'42	2'28	9'90	2'30	Nottingham.
8,006	3'22	4'15	3'70	8'39	4'40	Oxford.
4,459	2'72	3'89	3'33	6'25	5'32	Pembroke.
947	2'65	4'38	3'50	6'86	5'11	Radnor.
780	2'77	1'82	2'30	6'79	3'39	Rutland.
6,476	2'30	3'34	2'82	11'59	2'43	Salop.
25,021	2'65	3'09	2'88	5'65	5'10	Somerset.
20,605	2'47	3'02	2'75	7'69	3'58	Southampton.
36,762	1'90	2'03	1'96	5'39	3'65	Stafford (a).
13,347	2'31	2'72	2'52	6'68	3'77	Suffolk.
36,000	2'42	3'08	2'76	11'07	2'49	Surrey.
17,941	2'25	2'69	2'48	6'85	3'63	Sussex.
19,984	2'94	3'51	3'24	11'84	2'73	Warwick (a).
1,693	2'43	2'50	2'47	9'39	2'63	Westmoreland.
11,967	3'13	4'06	3'60	7'48	4'81	Wilt.
11,626	2'19	2'54	2'38	7'84	3'03	Worcester (a).
10,202	1'75	2'01	1'88	6'70	2'81	York (East Riding).
9,400	1'73	1'89	1'81	6'45	2'81	York (North Riding).
54,659	1'61	1'76	1'69	6'80	2'48	York (West Riding) (a).
800,341	2'28	2'73	2'51	8'07	3'11	TOTALS.

TABLE XV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS of the whole POPULATION of England and Wales at the Time of the Census of the 3rd April 1871, and of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year 1881.

NOTE.—The Professions and Occupations are compiled from the Census of England and Wales 1871 (*see* Population Tables, Vol. III., p. 86). The results of the Census of 1881 are not yet available.

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 3rd April 1871.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1881.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROFESSIONAL.						
<i>(a.) Not including Army and Navy :</i>						
Clergymen (Established Church)	20,694	-	20,694	26	-	26
Dissenting ministers, Roman Catholic priests, missionaries, and Scripture readers, nuns, sisters of charity and mercy.	12,900	3,659	16,619	16	5	21
Physicians and surgeons	14,684	-	14,684	24	2	26
Medical assistants, medical students, dentists, and midwives.	6,861	2,331	9,195	16	4	20
Barristers	2,580	-	2,580	10	-	10
Solicitors and attorneys	12,314	-	12,314	18	-	18
Law clerks and law students	20,426	-	20,426	40	-	40
Civil Service, English, Indian, and Colonial (excluding Telegraph Service), Her Majesty's Court and household, judges, and privy councillors.	26,855	2,923	29,787	31	-	31
Civil engineers	5,234	-	5,234	18	-	18
Architects, surveyors, and builders	31,918	171	32,089	31	3	34
Artists in painting, and sculptors	5,804	1,069	6,873	17	3	19
Teachers, schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, go- vernesses, professors, and lecturers.	32,991	94,229	127,140	40	114	154
Authors, editors, journalists, reporters, short- hand writers, translators, interpreters, students in literature, and others connected with literary work.	61,085	78,058	139,143	22	3	25
Musicians and teachers of music	11,575	7,086	18,631	29	4	33
Actors, conjurers, performers, and others en- gaged in theatres, exhibitions, and shows.	3,542	2,207	5,749	7	2	9
Chemists and druggists	19,190	494	19,684	37	-	37
Engravers and photographers	8,824	694	9,518	10	-	10

TABLE XV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS, &c.—*continued*.

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 3rd April 1871.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1881.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROFESSIONAL.						
<i>(A.) Army and Navy:</i>						
Army officers (effective, retired, and half-pay)	9,842	-	9,842	23	-	23
Soldiers (non-commissioned officers and privates)	70,676	-	70,676	262	-	262
Navy officers (effective, retired, and half-pay)	4,362	-	4,362	9	-	9
Seamen (R.N.) - - - - -	18,867	-	18,867	17	-	17
Royal Marines - - - - -	8,384	-	8,384	5	-	5
Army pensioners - - - - -	7,442	-	7,442	23	-	23
Constabulary, Royal Naval Reserves, and Navy pensioners.	11,085	-	11,085	21	-	21
COMMERCIAL.						
<i>(a.) Merchants and other Persons (Principals) in the Higher Branches of Business:</i>						
Merchants, bankers, shipowners - - -	18,988	168	19,096	21	-	21
Wine and spirit merchants - - - -	10,576	893	10,969	9	-	9
Woolstaplers, cloth merchants and dealers, silk merchants and dealers, cotton and calico warehousemen and dealers, Manchester ware- housemen.	9,092	287	9,379	32	1	33
Corn, flour, and seed (seculent) merchants and dealers, millers, maltsters, brewers, hop mer- chants and dealers, timber and wood mer- chants and dealers, hay and straw dealers.	92,715	2,332	95,047	47	1	48
Coal merchants and dealers - - - -	15,300	980	16,280	12	-	12
Owners of coaches, omnibuses, and cabs; horse proprietors and dealers; livery stable keepers.	6,922	289	7,181	3	1	4
Brokers, agents (not estate, land, newspaper, book, or shipping), factors, auctioneers, ap- praisers, valuers, house agents, pawnbrokers, furniture brokers, and furniture dealers.	39,211	2,144	41,355	32	2	34
COMMERCIAL.						
<i>(b.) Subordinates:</i>						
Bank service, insurance and benefit society ser- vice, accountants, commercial clerks.	115,783	1,412	117,145	204	3	207
Railway and telegraph service (not including constructors, engine drivers, or stokers), rail- way officers, clerks, stationmasters, atten- dants, servants, telegraph clerks, &c.	73,620	497	74,117	87	3	90
Commercial travellers - - - - -	17,895	-	17,895	47	-	47

TABLE XV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS, &c.—*continued*.

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 3rd April 1871.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1881.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
COMMERCIAL.						
(c.) <i>Tradesmen :</i>						
Booksellers, publishers, stationers and law stationers, music publishers and sellers.	16,870	4,201	21,071	8	3	11
Goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers . . .	19,009	3,083	22,091	15	-	15
Drapers, linendrapers, mercers, hosiers, and haberdashers, with their assistants.	59,606	22,259	82,865	66	38	104
Butchers, meat salesmen, cheesemongers, provision curers and dealers, poulterers, game dealers, fishmongers, greengrocers, fruit and vegetable dealers, cowkeepers, milk sellers, grocers and tea dealers.	225,066	44,437	269,493	186	20	306
Bakers, confectioners, and pastrycooks . . .	62,120	13,934	76,054	67	10	77
Tobaccoists, tobacco and snuff workers and makers.	10,115	4,252	14,367	7	2	9
AGRICULTURAL.						
Farmers and graziers ; farmers' sons, daughters, grandsons, granddaughters, brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces (where these live with the farmer).	302,036	116,828	418,864	156	44	200
Agricultural labourers	764,574	33,513	798,087	657	33	690
Farm servants (in-door, engaged in farming occupations, not domestic servants).	184,167	24,599	208,766	3	16	19
Shepherds (out-door), woodmen, drovers, gamekeepers, and vermin destroyers (rat-catchers).	48,109	-	48,109	28	-	28
Land surveyors, estate agents, and farm bailiffs	21,283	-	21,283	18	-	18
Gardeners, nurserymen, nurserywomen, seedsmen, florists.	101,066	2,639	103,695	59	2	60
Veterinary surgeons and farriers	6,650	-	6,650	11	-	11
Grooms (not in private service), horsebreakers, horsekeepers, riding-masters, huntsmen, and jockeys.	44,634	-	44,634	32	-	32
PERSONS EMPLOYED CHIEFLY IN MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.						
Silk manufacture: Silk, satin, ribbon, velvet, and crape workers and makers.	25,965	54,147	80,132	8	21	29
Cotton and flax manufacture: Flax, linen, thread, tape, cotton, fustian, and muslin workers and makers, and lace and hosiery makers.	230,800	356,908	587,708	112	182	294
Woollen and worsted manufacture: Woollen cloth, worsted stuff, flannel, blanket, felt, carpet, and rug makers and workers.	120,587	123,907	244,494	80	49	129
Paper makers	10,142	6,630	16,772	8	3	11
Earthenware and glass makers, and tobacco pipe makers.	49,469	18,448	67,907	23	5	28

TABLE XV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS, &c.—*continued*.

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 3rd April 1871			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1881.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PERSONS WORKING MOSTLY IN HANDICRAFTS.						
Engine and machine makers, weighing machine, scale, and measure makers, spinning and weaving machine makers, agricultural implement and machine makers, iron manufacturers, whitesmiths, blacksmiths, nail makers, anchor smiths, chain smiths, ironmongers, hardware dealers, steel workers, press workers, screw cutters and makers, platers, plated ware makers, workers in iron, copper, tin, zinc, lead, antimony and brass, coppersmiths, tin plate workers, tinnmen, tinkers, brasiers, locksmiths, bellhangers, gasfitters, wire workers, wire drawers and wire weavers, lacquerers, burnishers, type founders, gunmakers, gunsmiths, tool makers and dealers, file makers and dealers, saw makers and dealers, cutlers, scissors makers.	601,264	30,723	631,987	243	22	265
Millwrights, coach makers, carriage makers, wheelwrights, ship builders, shipwrights, boat builders.	101,160	443	101,603	69	-	69
Cabinet makers, upholsterers, undertakers, carvers, and gilders.	57,066	8,969	66,065	55	6	61
Carpenters and joiners	205,634	209	205,833	185	-	185
Sawyers, thatchers, lath, fence, and hurdle makers, wood turners and workers, box (wooden) and packing case makers, coopers, hoop makers, and benders.	69,860	5,639	75,008	51	4	55
Musical instrument makers and dealers, toy makers and dealers, pattern designers, watch and clock makers, philosophical instrument makers, opticians, surgical instrument makers, thimble makers, needle makers, pin makers, artificial flower makers, fishing rod and tackle makers, percussion cap makers, cartridge and ammunition makers, steel pen makers, blind makers, saddlers, harness and whip makers, sail makers, fancy goods makers and dealers, trimming makers and dealers, embroiderers, pattern and clog makers, button makers, umbrella, parasol, and stick makers, leather case, portmanteau, and bag makers, India rubber, gutta percha makers and dealers, floor and oil cloth makers, cork cutters and manufacturers, bark workers, envelope makers, paper box and paper bag makers, pencil makers, bellows makers, trap makers, last and boot tree makers.	85,711	39,864	125,575	70	38	98
Tailors and tailoresses	111,843	88,021	149,864	103	19	126
Shoemakers and bootmakers	197,465	25,900	223,365	191	13	208
Hatters and hat makers	13,540	8,288	21,778	11	3	14
Hairdressers and wig makers	11,885	1,240	13,125	11	-	11
Mat makers and sellers; hemp and jute workers; rope, cord, net, canvas, sailcloth, sackirg, sack, and bag (not leather or paper) makers and dealers.	14,663	6,410	21,073	13	3	16
Hair, bristle, bone, horn, and ivory workers; brush, broom, comb, straw plait, and basket makers; tortoiseshell and whalebone workers and dealers.	24,053	51,443	75,496	24	17	41

TABLE XV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS, &c.—*continued.*

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 3rd April 1871.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1881.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PERSONS WORKING MOSTLY IN HANDI- CRAFTS—<i>continued.</i>						
Paperhangers, plumbers, painters, glaziers .	106,824	582	107,406	119	—	119
Furriers, skinners, fellmongers, tanners, curriers, and leather dressers and dealers.	28,694	4,064	32,758	13	5	18
Milliners, dressmakers, shirtmakers, seamstresses, staymakers, accoutrement makers, and ladies' outfitters,	3,712	388,578	392,290	3	396	399
Bookbinders, printers, lithographers, and lithographic printers.	55,775	8,323	64,097	66	8	74
Glovesmakers and leather gloves . . .	2,729	20,322	23,051	2	7	9
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE HEAVIER KINDS OF MANUAL LABOUR.						
Miners.—Coal, iron, copper, tin, lead, jet, manganese, gold, alum, barytes miners, and persons engaged in mine service.	371,105	5,678	376,783	153	2	155
Quarriers.—Stone, slate, and limestone quarriers, and lime burners.	40,668	108	40,776	24	—	24
Coal heavers and labourers (not in mine service); coke burners and dealers; gasworks and waterworks service, charcoal burners.	46,268	3,367	49,635	12	2	14
Bricklayers, masons, marble masons, paviours, slaters, tilers, plasterers, stone merchants, stone cutters, and stone dressers.	234,778	137	234,915	153	—	153
Clay labourers, brickmakers, and brick dealers	38,638	2,633	41,271	24	—	24
Railway labourers, platelayers, navvies . .	45,070	—	45,070	26	—	26
Road labourers, scavengers, dust collectors .	10,462	—	10,462	22	—	22
DOMESTIC.						
Married and unmarried women engaged in household duties, and married women assisting in certain cases in their husbands' business, viz., wives of innkeepers, of publicans, of beersellers, of lodging and boarding-house keepers, of shopkeepers, of farmers, of graziers, of shoemakers, and of butchers.	—	4,271,657	4,271,657	—	2,778	2,778
Domestic servants (general), coachmen, grooms, gardeners, housekeepers, cooks, housemaids, nurses, laundrymaids, college servants, office keepers (not Government), park, gate, and lodge keepers (not Government).	126,879	1,206,966	1,333,845	109	1,151	1,260
Inn and hotel servants, cooks (not domestic servants), nurses (ditto), charwomen.	30,913	136,604	167,517	26	242	268
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Innkeepers, hotelkeepers, publicans, beersellers, lodging and boarding house keepers, coffee and eating house keepers.	81,512	43,283	124,794	66	19	85
Police and prison officers	31,480	600	32,080	25	—	25

TABLE XV.—Showing the PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS, &c.—*continued*.

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			LUNATICS.		
	Number of Persons, 3rd April 1871.			Number of Lunatics admitted during 1881.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MISCELLANEOUS—<i>continued</i>.						
Officers of law courts, sheriffs' officers, municipal, parish and union officers, toll collectors, turnpike gate keepers.	15,796	4,043	19,841	10	2	12
Manufacturing chemists, chemical labourers, dye and colour manufacturers and makers, dyers, scourers, calenderers, fullers, wool and woollen dyers, silk dyers and silk printers, calico and cotton printers and dyers, oil millers and refiners, sugar refiners, oil and colourmen, french polishers, japanners, paper stainers, blacking makers and dealers, match and fusee makers, ginger beer, soda water, and mineral water makers.	65,497	7,805	73,302	49	5	54
Railway engine drivers and stokers	13,715	-	13,715	23	-	23
Inland navigation service (without steam), bargemen, barge owners, lightermen, boatmen, and boatwomen (on inland waters).	23,515	277	32,892	14	-	14
Harbour and dock service, dock labourers, wharfingers, &c., warehousemen, warehousewomen, meters, weighers.	67,979	7,342	73,321	25	4	29
Seamen (merchant service)	94,570	-	94,570	119	-	119
Fishermen and fisherwomen	30,679	364	31,043	23	3	26
Laundry keepers, washerwomen	1,664	168,934	170,598	5	61	66
Government workmen, messengers and others (excluding Telegraph service).	24,231	373	24,603	2	1	3
Messengers, porters, errand boys and girls, cotton porters.	94,109	1,364	95,473	64	2	66
Coachmen (not in private service), cabmen, and flymen.	39,999	-	39,999	37	-	37
Carmen, carriers, carters, draymen . . .	73,583	663	74,246	53	1	54
Chimney sweepers	6,311	95	6,306	10	-	10
Hucksters, costermongers, hawkers, pedlars .	30,637	19,148	49,775	65	35	100
Persons of rank or property, and persons of independent means.	43,594	155,445	199,039	35	107	142
Scholars and students under 15 years of age, and children of no occupation.	3,704,301	3,837,207	7,541,508	163	90	253
Persons, over 15 years of age, of no occupation, or of occupation not defined in the preceding groups.	899,897	118,577	1,017,974	1,340	1,151	2,321
TOTAL	11,068,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	6,638	6,777	13,403

TABLE XVI.—Showing the AGES of ALL PERSONS in England and Wales at the
(Taken from Vol. III., Table V., of the Census 1871.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	Under 15.			15—			20—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	4,108,053	4,093,088	8,202,041	1,078,575	1,060,819	2,139,494	1,060,993	1,019,925	2,080,918	908,077	299,978	568,055
Married - -	-	-	-	5,961	34,573	40,534	722,043	946,050	1,668,993	1,083,064	1,134,941	2,218,905
Widowed - -	-	-	-	87	307	394	12,159	34,167	36,326	35,096	79,290	114,388
TOTAL - -	4,108,053	4,093,088	8,202,041	1,084,713	1,095,699	2,180,412	1,795,195	1,990,142	3,785,337	1,367,129	1,514,209	2,901,348

TABLE XVII.—Showing the AGES of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into County and
and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales during the Year

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	Ages of all Patients admitted during 1881. - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	181	112	293	315	333	648	1,238	958	2,196	695	603	1,298
Married - -	-	-	-	-	13	13	219	479	698	825	878	1,703
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	23	49	98	147
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	17	19	7	26
TOTAL - -	181	112	293	315	346	661	1,473	1,461	2,934	1,588	1,586	3,174

Note.—These particulars are shown more in

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the Ratio [per 10,000] of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into
Asylums, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales during the Year 1881, to the
AGES and CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	Ages. - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	4	3	3	2.9	3.1	3.0	11.6	9.3	10.5	25.9	20.1	22.8
Married - -	-	-	-	-	3.7	3.2	3.0	5.0	4.1	7.6	7.7	7.6
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	7.8	6.3	13.9	12.3	12.8
TOTAL - -	4	3	3	2.9	3.1	3.0	8.2	7.3	7.7	11.4	10.4	10.9

Note.—It will be observed that in nearly all the above periods the proportions of the "single" considerably exceed nearly all the persons in the population under 20 years of age were "single"; that three-quarters of the "single" population asylums, &c., during 1881, were relatively few. The above Table shows that, at the marriageable ages, and in proportion to

Time of the Census of **1871**, with their **CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.**

The Results of the Census of 1881 are not yet available.)

40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
22,001	130,066	260,068	73,902	97,088	171,080	44,063	60,376	104,439	21,514	34,772	66,286	6,777,300	6,825,639	13,603,001
10,002	60,033	1,306,346	634,579	574,490	1,225,069	357,176	279,673	636,849	144,666	80,447	224,108	3,853,303	3,946,527	7,831,690
3,000	120,300	194,410	77,124	186,064	266,166	96,806	223,820	320,626	118,878	224,236	343,114	398,302	879,173	1,277,375
1,004	1,100,790	2,202,943	601,000	601,102	1,002,637	600,045	563,878	1,063,923	285,050	348,455	633,505	11,058,934	11,053,332	22,712,266

Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums
1881, with their **CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.**

Ages of all Patients admitted during 1881.												TOTAL.		
40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
369	394	743	125	230	355	80	117	197	30	52	82	3,013	2,799	5,812
673	780	1,033	550	460	1,019	418	272	690	144	77	221	3,038	2,939	5,977
86	167	255	103	255	358	155	269	424	104	196	300	503	1,004	1,507
23	7	30	10	9	19	5	6	11	2	1	3	71	35	106
1,333	1,328	2,661	797	954	1,751	658	664	1,322	280	326	606	6,625	6,777	13,402

(See in Tables XXXII., XXXIII., XXXIV.)

County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State
whole **POPULATION** at the time of the Census of 1871; arranged according to their

AGES.												TOTAL.		
40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
26	24.9	26.5	16.8	23.5	20.6	18.1	19.3	18.8	13.9	14.9	14.5	4.4	4.1	4.3
54	8.5	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.3	11.7	9.7	10.8	9.9	8.6	9.4	7.8	7.4	7.6
157	12.0	13.1	13.3	13.4	13.4	15.6	12.0	13.1	8.7	8.7	8.7	12.6	11.4	11.7
121	11.1	11.6	9.9	11.0	10.5	13.1	11.7	12.4	9.8	9.3	9.5	5.9	5.8	5.9

that of the "married" and "widowed," while in the total of all ages these ratios are reversed. This is due to the facts that was composed of persons under 20 years of age; and that the numbers of patients under that age who were admitted into the general population, considerably more single than married or widowed persons were admitted.

TABLE XIX.—Showing the FORMS of MENTAL DISORDER in the Patients admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses during the year 1881; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER.	Number of Patients Admitted.									Proportion [per cent.] to the Total Number Admitted.								
	Private.			Pauper.			Total.			Private.			Pauper.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania - - -	533	540	1,072	2,927	3,175	6,103	3,459	3,715	7,174	48.1	54.0	50.9	53.0	54.9	54.0	53.3	54.8	53.5
Melancholia - -	257	316	573	1,053	1,435	2,487	1,309	1,751	3,060	33.3	31.6	37.3	19.1	24.8	22.0	19.8	25.8	23.8
Dementia { Ordinary -	159	50	209	869	605	1,474	1,023	655	1,683	14.4	5.0	9.9	15.7	10.5	13.1	15.5	9.7	13.6
{ Senile -	20	10	30	214	252	466	234	263	496	1.8	1.0	1.4	3.9	4.4	4.1	3.5	3.9	3.7
Congenital Insanity (including Idiocy, and other mental defects from Birth or Infancy).	123	71	194	293	236	539	419	307	726	11.1	7.1	9.2	5.4	4.1	4.7	6.3	4.5	5.4
Other Forms of Insanity	15	13	28	161	74	235	176	87	263	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.9	1.3	2.1	2.7	1.3	2.0
TOTAL - - -	1,106	1,000	2,106	5,519	5,777	11,296	6,625	6,777	13,402	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE XX.—Showing the Number of Cases of CONGENITAL INSANITY and Cases of FIRST ATTACK OF INSANITY in the Patients Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year 1881.

	Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1881.			Of the Total Number Admitted during 1881.												Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number Admitted during 1881.					
	Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1881.			Number of Cases of Congenital Insanity.			Not Congenital Insanity.						Congenital Insanity.			Not Congenital Insanity.					
	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	First Attack.	Not First Attack.	
In County and Borough Asylums	5,306	5,412	10,018	269	296	495	3,458	3,355	6,813	1,479	1,831	3,310	52	42	46	664	620	642	284	338	312
In Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, Metropolitan Licensed Houses (exclusive of Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall), and Provincial Licensed Houses (exclusive of Fisherton House and Haydock Lodge) - -	893	710	1,603	132	74	206	547	382	929	214	254	468	148	104	128	612	538	580	240	358	292
In Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall (Metropolitan), and in Fisherton House and Haydock Lodge (Provincial) - -	526	655	1,181	18	7	25	330	403	733	178	245	423	34	11	21	627	615	621	339	374	358
TOTAL - - -	6,625	6,777	13,402	419	307	726	4,335	4,140	8,475	1,871	2,330	4,201	63	45	54	654	611	632	283	344	314

TABLE XXI.—Showing the number of EPILEPTICS and GENERAL PARALYTICS admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year 1881; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

CLASS.	Total Number of Patients admitted during 1881.			Of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1881.						Proportion [per Cent.] of Epileptics and General Paralytics Admitted to the Total Number of Patients Admitted.					
				Number of Epileptics.			Number of General Paralytics.			Epileptics.			General Paralytics.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Private	1,105	1,000	2,106	60	36	96	105	20	125	54	36	45	94	30	59
Pauper	5,519	5,777	11,296	660	483	1,143	687	192	879	119	83	101	124	33	77
TOTAL	6,625	6,777	13,402	720	519	1,239	792	212	1,004	108	76	92	119	31	74

TABLE XXII.—Showing the Number of Patients having SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year 1881; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

C L A S S.	Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1881.			Of the Total Number Admitted during 1881.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Number with Suicidal Propensity to the Total Number Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - -	1,166	1,000	2,166	224	310	534	20.2	31.0	25.3
Pauper - - - -	5,519	5,777	11,296	1,445	1,694	3,139	26.2	29.3	27.8
TOTAL - - -	6,685	6,777	13,462	1,669	2,004	3,673	25.2	29.5	27.4

TABLE XXIII.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY* in the cases of Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed

[The Total Number of these Admissions during 1881 was

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number		
	As		
	Predisposing Cause.		
	†		
	M.	F.	T.
MORAL :			
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) - - - - -	38	80	118
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	68	18	86
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads) ; and			
Overwork - - - - -	32	34	66
Religious Excitement - - - - -	4	8	12
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - - - - -	2	20	22
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	5	10	15
PHYSICAL :			
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	138	47	185
Sexual - - - - -	11	4	15
Venereal Disease - - - - -	24	5	29
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	20	3	23
Over-exertion - - - - -	7	8	15
Sunstroke - - - - -	65	2	67
Accident or Injury - - - - -	85	22	107
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	8	8
Purification and the Puerperal State - - - - -	-	34	34
Lactation - - - - -	-	23	23
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - - -	-	24	24
Puberty - - - - -	4	6	10
Change of Life - - - - -	-	67	67
Fevers - - - - -	12	10	22
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	21	39	60
Old Age - - - - -	106	124	230
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - - - - -	181	143	274
Previous attacks - - - - -	-	-	-
Hereditary influence ascertained - - - - -	-	-	-
Congenital defect ascertained - - - - -	-	-	-
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	38	22	60
Unknown - - - - -	-	-	-

* These "Causes" are not taken from the "Statements" in the papers of admission of the patients,

† With reference to the above distinction between "Predisposing" and "Exciting" causes, it must be

‡ These totals represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in these totals (including "Unknown") of course, exceeds the whole number of patients

TABLE XXXV. contains details of the above as regards the several County

all Patients admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Houses in England and Wales, during the Year **1881**.

13,402, being 6,625 of the Male, and 6,777 of the Female sex.]

of Instances in which each Cause was assigned.

of Instances in which each Cause was assigned.									Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Year.		
As Exciting Cause. †			As Predisposing or Exciting Cause (where these could not be distinguished). †			TOTAL. †					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
203	533	736	48	77	125	289	690	979	4'3	10'1	7'3
435	182	617	83	26	109	586	226	812	8'8	3'3	6'0
286	292	578	74	51	125	392	377	769	6'9	5'5	5'7
149	162	311	20	29	49	173	199	372	2'6	2'9	2'7
31	138	169	16	14	30	49	172	221	7	2'5	1'6
47	117	164	17	16	33	69	143	212	1'0	2'1	1'5
940	351	1,291	202	52	254	1,280	450	1,730	19'3	6'6	12'9
28	18	46	12	5	17	51	27	78	7	4	5
18	4	22	12	4	16	54	13	67	8	2	5
87	8	95	21	6	27	128	17	145	1'9	2	1'0
30	25	55	8	4	12	43	37	82	7	5	6
84	10	94	25	1	26	174	13	187	2'6	2	1'4
175	44	219	65	15	80	325	81	406	4'9	1'2	3'0
-	47	47	-	13	13	-	68	68	-	1'0	5
-	378	373	-	52	52	-	459	459	-	6'7	3'4
-	92	92	-	24	24	-	139	139	-	2'0	1'0
-	128	128	-	34	34	-	186	186	-	2'7	1'3
6	22	28	5	3	8	15	31	46	2	4	3
-	106	106	-	28	28	-	201	201	-	2'9	1'5
59	41	100	15	3	18	86	54	140	1'3	8	1'0
74	90	164	19	17	36	114	146	260	1'7	2'1	1'9
48	94	142	85	65	150	239	283	522	3'6	4'1	3'9
364	317	681	200	191	391	695	651	1,346	10'5	9'6	10'0
-	-	-	-	-	-	965	1,276	2,241	14'5	18'8	16'7
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,206	1,441	2,647	18'2	21'2	19'7
-	-	-	-	-	-	356	223	579	5'3	3'3	4'3
123	22	145	38	27	65	199	71	270	3'0	1'0	2'0
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,446	1,499	2,945	21'8	22'1	21'9

but are those which have been verified by the Medical Officers of the asylums.

understood that no single cause is enumerated more than once in any individual case.

combination with other causes) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The aggregate of admitted; the excess is owing to the combinations.

and Borough Asylums, and certain groups of the other Institutions.

TABLE XXIV.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES of INSANITY in Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which		
	PRIVATE.		
	The Total Number Admitted was 2,106. (1,106 Males and 1,000 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:			
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	49	124	173
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	101	36	137
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	161	95	256
Religious Excitement - - - - -	17	51	68
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - - -	11	42	53
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	13	25	38
PHYSICAL:			
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	212	83	295
" Sexual - - - - -	16	3	19
Veneral Disease - - - - -	25	2	27
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	58	9	67
Over-exertion - - - - -	15	8	23
Sunstroke - - - - -	35	1	36
Accident or Injury - - - - -	38	12	50
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	5	5
Parturition, and the Puerperal State - - -	-	69	69
Lactation - - - - -	-	4	4
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - - -	-	40	40
Puberty - - - - -	3	5	8
Change of Life - - - - -	-	56	56
Fevers - - - - -	34	13	47
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	3	-	3
Old Age - - - - -	20	23	43
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - - -	82	84	166
Previous Attacks - - - - -	143	164	307
Hereditary Influence ascertained - - -	165	251	416
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - - -	83	33	116
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	116	20	136
Unknown - - - - -	138	128	266

the Patients Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year 1881

each Cause was Assigned.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number of Patients in each Class Admitted during 1881.					
PAUPER. The Total Number Admitted was 11,203. (5,519 Males and 5,777 Females.)			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
240	566	806	4.4	12.4	8.2	4.3	9.7	7.1
485	190	675	9.1	3.6	6.5	8.7	3.2	5.9
231	282	513	14.5	9.5	12.1	4.1	4.8	4.5
156	148	304	1.5	5.1	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.6
38	130	168	1.0	4.2	2.5	.7	2.2	1.4
56	118	174	1.1	2.5	1.8	1.0	2.0	1.6
1,068	367	1,435	19.1	8.3	14.0	19.3	6.3	12.7
35	24	59	1.4	.3	.9	.6	.4	.5
29	11	40	2.2	.2	1.2	.5	.2	.3
70	8	78	5.2	.9	3.1	1.2	.1	.7
30	29	59	1.3	.8	1.0	.5	.5	.5
139	12	151	3.1	.1	1.7	2.5	.2	1.3
287	69	356	3.4	1.2	2.3	5.2	1.1	3.1
-	63	63	-	.5	.2	-	1.0	.5
-	390	390	-	6.9	3.2	-	6.7	3.4
-	135	135	-	.4	.2	-	2.3	1.1
-	146	146	-	4.0	1.9	-	2.5	1.2
12	26	38	.2	.5	.3	.2	.4	.3
-	145	145	-	5.6	2.6	-	2.5	1.2
52	41	93	3.0	1.3	2.2	.9	.7	.8
111	146	257	.2	-	.1	2.0	2.5	2.2
219	260	479	1.8	2.3	2.0	3.9	4.5	4.2
613	567	1,180	7.4	8.4	7.8	11.1	9.8	10.4
822	1,112	1,934	12.9	16.4	14.5	14.8	19.2	17.1
1,041	1,190	2,231	14.9	25.1	19.7	18.8	20.5	19.7
273	190	463	7.5	3.3	5.5	4.9	3.2	4.0
83	51	134	10.4	2.0	6.4	1.5	.8	1.1
1,308	1,371	2,679	12.4	12.8	12.6	23.6	23.7	23.7

TABLE XXV.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY in the Cases of the GENERAL PARALYTICS Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year 1881.*

(The Total Number of these Admissions was 1,004, being 792 of the Male, and 212 of the Female Sex.)

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number of General Paralytics Admitted.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	34	20	54	4·2	9·4	5·3
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	94	7	101	11·8	3·3	10·0
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	61	7	68	7·7	3·3	6·7
Religious Excitement - - - -	5	1	6	·6	·4	·5
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	4	3	7	·5	1·4	·7
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	3	3	6	·3	1·4	·6
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	194	34	228	24·4	16·0	22·7
" Sexual - - - -	23	4	27	2·9	1·8	2·6
Venereal Disease - - - -	13	2	15	1·6	·9	1·4
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	4	-	4	·5	-	·4
Over-exertion - - - -	10	1	11	1·2	·4	1·0
Sunstroke - - - -	29	-	29	3·6	-	2·8
Accident or Injury - - - -	46	6	52	5·8	2·8	5·1
Pregnancy - - - -	-	3	3	-	1·4	·3
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	18	18	-	8·4	1·7
Lactation - - - -	-	5	5	-	2·3	·4
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - -	-	3	3	-	1·4	·2
Puberty - - - -	1	-	1	·1	-	·1
Change of Life - - - -	-	8	8	-	3·7	·8
Fevers - - - -	1	1	2	·1	·4	·2
Privation and Starvation - - - -	18	8	26	2·2	3·7	2·5
Old Age - - - -	4	2	6	·5	·9	·6
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	84	23	107	10·6	10·8	10·6
Previous attacks - - - -	39	17	56	4·9	8·0	5·5
Hereditary influence ascertained - -	106	39	145	13·3	18·3	14·4
Congenital defect ascertained - - -	1	1	2	·1	·4	·2
Other ascertained causes - - - -	5	2	7	·6	·9	·7
Unknown - - - -	250	66	316	31·5	31·1	31·4

* This table may be compared with Table XXIII., which shows the Causes of Insanity in the cases of all the patients admitted during 1881.

TABLE XXVI.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY in the Cases of the Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the year 1881.*

(The Total Number of these Admissions was 3,673, being 1,669 of the Male, and 2,004 of the Female Sex.)

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number of Patients Admitted with Suicidal Propensity.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL :						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	109	259	368	6.5	12.9	10.0
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	242	82	324	14.4	4.0	8.8
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	99	138	237	5.9	6.8	6.4
Religious Excitement	55	75	130	3.2	3.7	3.5
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	16	58	74	1.0	2.8	2.0
Fright and Nervous Shock	12	45	57	.7	2.2	1.5
PHYSICAL :						
Intemperance, in Drink	325	145	470	19.4	7.2	12.7
" Sexual	9	8	17	.5	.4	.4
Veneral Disease	15	5	20	.8	.2	.5
Self-abuse (Sexual)	38	6	44	2.2	.3	1.1
Over-exertion	9	14	23	.5	.7	.6
Stroke	37	6	43	2.2	.3	1.1
Accident or Injury	80	34	114	4.7	1.6	3.1
Pregnancy	-	21	21	-	1.0	.5
Parturition and the Puerperal State	-	151	151	-	7.5	4.1
Lactation	-	52	52	-	2.6	1.4
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders	-	59	59	-	2.9	1.6
Puberty	6	8	14	.3	.3	.3
Change of Life	-	78	78	-	3.8	2.1
Fevers	25	19	44	1.4	.9	1.1
Privation and Starvation	41	60	101	2.4	2.9	2.7
Old Age	72	75	147	4.3	3.7	4.0
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders	180	209	389	10.7	10.4	10.5
Previous attacks	284	375	659	17.0	18.7	17.9
Hereditary influence ascertained	396	497	893	23.7	24.8	24.3
Congenital defect ascertained	39	32	71	2.3	1.5	1.9
Other ascertained causes	46	17	63	2.7	.8	1.7
Unknown	271	329	600	16.2	16.4	16.3

* This table may be compared with Table XXIII., which shows the Causes of Insanity in the cases of all the patients admitted during 1881.

TABLE XXVII.—Showing the AGES of the GENERAL PARALYTICS who were Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES OF GENERAL PARALYTICS											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	32	6	38	76	10	86
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	24	43	221	63	284
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	14	6	20
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	4
TOTAL - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	52	31	83	313	81	394

TABLE XXVIII.—Showing the PROPORTION [PER CENT.] of the Number of ADMITTED, into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and during the Year 1881, arranged according to their AGES and CONDITION

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	A G E S . - - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	-	-	-	·6	-	·3	2·5	·6	1·7	10·9	1·6	6·6
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	8·6	5·0	6·1	26·7	7·1	16·6
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5·2	4·3	28·5	6·1	13·6
TOTAL - -	-	-	-	·6	-	·3	3·5	2·1	2·8	19·7	5·1	12·4

TABLE XXIX.—Showing the Number of Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.	Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1881.		
	M.	F.	T.
Mania - - - - -	3,459	3,715	7,174
Melancholia - - - - -	1,309	1,751	3,060
Dementia { Ordinary - - - - -	1,028	655	1,683
Senile - - - - -	234	262	496
Congenital Insanity (including Idiocy and other Mental Defects from Birth or Infancy).	419	307	726
Other forms of Insanity - - - - -	176	87	263
TOTAL - - -	6,625	6,777	13,402

Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and during the Year **1881**, with their **CONDITION** as to **MARRIAGE**.

ADMITTED DURING 1881.

40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
55	8	03	14	1	15	2	—	2	1	—	1	182	25	207
226	47	273	73	16	89	13	1	14	8	1	9	560	152	712
12	13	25	6	6	12	7	3	10	1	2	3	40	31	71
5	1	6	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	10	4	14
298	69	367	94	23	117	23	5	28	10	3	13	792	212	1,004

GENERAL PARALYTICS ADMITTED, to the TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, AS TO MARRIAGE.

- - - - - A G E S .

40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
15.7	2.0	8.4	11.3	.4	4.2	2.5	—	1.0	3.3	—	1.2	6.0	.8	3.5
25.8	6.1	16.7	13.0	3.4	8.7	3.1	.3	2.0	5.5	1.2	4.0	18.4	5.1	11.9
13.6	7.7	9.8	5.8	2.3	3.3	4.5	1.1	2.3	.9	1.0	1.0	7.9	3.0	4.7
22.3	5.1	13.7	11.7	2.4	6.6	3.4	.7	2.1	3.5	.9	2.1	11.9	3.1	7.4

who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and the Year **1881**, arranged according to their **FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER**.

Of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during 1881.			Proportion [per Cent.] of the Number admitted with Suicidal Propensity to the Total Number of Patients admitted during 1881.		
Number with Suicidal Propensity.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
663	837	1,500	19.1	22.5	20.9
753	964	1,717	57.5	55.0	56.1
131	106	237	12.7	16.2	14.0
59	51	110	25.2	19.4	22.2
22	30	52	5.2	9.7	7.1
41	16	57	23.3	18.4	21.6
1,669	2,004	3,673	25.2	29.5	27.4

**TABLE XXX.—Showing the NUMBER of Patients with SUICIDAL PROPEN-
Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and
AS TO MARRIAGE.**

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES OF PATIENTS WITH SUICIDAL											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	6	4	10	59	76	135	307	268	575	124	175	299
Married - -	-	-	-	-	3	2	61	155	216	198	295	493
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	15	31	46
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	1	2
TOTAL -	6	4	10	59	79	138	372	430	802	338	502	840

**TABLE XXXI.—Showing the PROPORTION [PER CENT.] of the Number of
Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums,
Number of Patients Admitted into the same Institutions during that Year ; arranged**

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES. - - - - -											
	Under 15			15—			20—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	3'3	3'5	3'4	18'7	22'8	20'8	24'7	27'9	26'1	17'8	29'0	23'0
Married - -	-	-	-	•	•	*	27'8	32'3	30'9	24'0	33'5	28'9
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	30'6	31'6	31'2
TOTAL -	3'3	3'5	3'4	18'7	22'8	20'8	25'2	29'4	27'3	21'2	31'6	25'4

* The per-centages in these divisions are not given, as, owing to the

SITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Wales during the Year **1881**, arranged according to their AGES and CONDITION

PROPENSITY WHO WERE ADMITTED DURING 1881.												TOTAL.		
40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
70	101	171	29	71	100	17	31	48	8	8	16	620	734	1,354
233	248	481	188	165	353	154	88	242	48	19	67	882	973	1,855
21	40	61	32	78	110	53	87	140	35	48	83	158	290	448
5	1	6	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	7	16
329	390	719	250	317	567	224	206	430	91	76	167	1,669	2,004	3,673

Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the Year **1881**, to the whole according to their AGES and CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

- - - - - Ages.												TOTAL.		
40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
20'0	25'6	23'0	23'2	30'8	28'1	21'2	26'4	24'3	26'6	15'3	19'5	20'5	26'6	2'32
26'6	32'6	29'4	33'6	35'8	34'6	36'8	32'3	35'0	33'3	24'6	30'3	29'0	33'1	31'0
23'8	23'9	23'9	31'0	30'5	30'7	34'1	32'3	33'0	33'6	24'4	27'6	31'4	28'8	29'7
24'6	29'3	27'0	31'3	33'2	32'3	34'0	31'0	32'5	32'5	23'3	27'5	25'2	29'5	27'4

small number of patients admitted at these ages, they are likely to mislead.

TABLE XXXII.—Showing the AGES of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into their CONDITION

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES OF PATIENTS											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	83	57	140	258	275	533	857	740	1,597	523	473	996
Married - -	-	-	-	-	11	11	183	406	589	680	709	1,389
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	17	42	78	120
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5	14	16	6	22
TOTAL - -	83	57	140	258	286	544	1,051	1,166	2,217	1,261	1,206	2,527

TABLE XXXIII.—Showing the AGES of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into REGISTERED (exclusive of Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall) and Lodge) during the Year 1881

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES OF PATIENTS											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	94	55	149	41	27	68	285	123	408	121	74	195
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	25	46	76	76	152
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	8	11
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - -	94	55	149	41	27	68	307	150	457	200	158	358

TABLE XXXIV.—Showing the AGES of the PATIENTS ADMITTED into BETHNAL, (Metropolitan), and FISHERTON House and HAYDOCK Lodge (Provincial),

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES OF PATIENTS											
	Under 15.			15—			20—			30—		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	4	-	4	16	31	47	96	95	191	51	56	107
Married - -	-	-	-	-	2	2	15	48	63	69	93	162
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	12	16
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	1	4
TOTAL - -	4	-	4	16	33	49	115	145	260	127	162	289

Note.—The above three Tables are summarised in Table XVII.

COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS during the Year **1881**, with
as to MARRIAGE.

ADMITTED DURING 1881.												TOTAL.		
40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
278	288	566	109	126	235	66	80	146	24	37	61	2,198	2,126	4,324
742	636	1,378	456	390	846	346	228	574	121	69	190	2,528	2,449	4,977
72	129	201	84	204	288	126	213	339	96	169	265	422	808	1,230
17	5	22	9	8	17	5	4	9	2	1	3	58	29	87
1,109	1,068	2,167	658	778	1,436	543	525	1,068	243	276	519	5,206	5,412	10,618

HOSPITALS, STATE ASYLUMS, METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES (exclusive of Fisherton House and Haydock
with their CONDITION as to MARRIAGE.

ADMITTED DURING 1881.												TOTAL.		
40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
44	59	103	9	31	40	5	22	27	1	6	7	600	397	997
68	72	140	48	33	81	36	23	59	11	3	14	260	232	492
5	15	20	10	25	35	12	23	34	2	9	11	38	81	114
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
117	146	263	67	89	156	53	67	120	14	18	32	893	710	1,603

CAMBERWELL, HOXTON, and PECKHAM Houses, and GROVE Hall
during the Year **1881**, with their CONDITION as to MARRIAGE.

ADMITTED DURING 1881.												TOTAL.		
40—			50—			60—			70 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
27	47	74	7	23	30	9	15	24	5	9	14	215	276	491
63	52	115	55	37	92	36	21	57	12	5	17	250	258	508
11	23	34	9	26	35	17	34	51	6	18	24	48	115	163
6	2	8	1	1	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	13	6	19
107	124	231	72	87	159	62	72	134	23	32	55	526	655	1,181

TABLE XXXV.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY in the certain Groups of Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State

[A Summary of these results

NOTE.—This Table shows the total number of instances in which the several causes (either

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS - - - -

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	BEDS, HERTS, AND HUNTS.			BERKS.		
	The Total Number of Admissions was 199. (96 Males and 103 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 95. (42 Males and 53 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	7	13	20	2	2	4
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	9	5	14	2	-	2
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	3	1	4	2	3	5
Religious Excitement - - - -	-	4	4	3	1	4
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	1	3	4	-	-	-
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	12	5	17	8	2	10
" Sexual - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veneral Disease - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	4	1	5	1	-	1
Over-exertion - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunstroke - - - -	4	-	4	2	-	2
Accident or Injury - - - -	3	-	3	1	-	1
Pregnancy - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	8	8	-	8	8
Lactation - - - -	-	3	3	-	1	1
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	3	3	-	2	2
Puberty - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-
Change of Life - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fevers - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Privation and Starvation - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old Age - - - -	13	10	23	2	-	2
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	13	22	35	1	4	5
Previous Attacks - - - -	22	31	53	6	20	26
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	23	26	49	10	19	29
Congenital Defect ascertained - - -	11	7	18	3	2	5
Other ascertained causes - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Unknown - - - -	13	16	29	8	9	17

Patients Admitted into the several County and Borough Asylums, and into Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the Year 1881. will be found in Table XXIII.]

alone or in combination with other causes) were stated to have produced the mental disorder.

- - - COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

BUCKS. The Total Number of Admissions was 89. (48 Males and 41 Females.)			CAMBRIDGE, AND ISLE OF ELY. The Total Number of Admissions was 74. (37 Males and 37 Females.)			CARMARTHEN, CARDI- GAN, PEMBROKE, AND HAVERFORDWEST. The Total Number of Admissions was 88. (51 Males and 37 Females.)			CHESTER (at CHESTER). The Total Number of Admissions was 176. (92 Males and 84 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	1	2	3	3	6	9	8	25	33
1	5	6	2	-	2	3	2	5	14	8	22
-	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	10	12
1	-	1	2	1	3	-	1	1	2	-	2
-	2	2	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1
-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
11	-	11	6	4	10	11	4	15	30	4	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	2	3	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	1
2	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	3	7	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	6	6
-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
5	3	8	4	4	8	1	1	2	2	3	5
9	4	13	-	-	-	9	5	14	15	10	25
9	11	20	3	5	8	7	2	9	15	17	32
3	2	5	5	10	15	13	8	21	9	9	18
-	-	-	2	-	2	6	2	8	2	1	3
2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	4	14	9	12	21	6	9	15	7	5	12

TABLE XXXV.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	CHESTER (PARKSIDE).			CORNWALL.		
	The Total Number of Admissions was 117.			The Total Number of Admissions was 74.		
	(61 Males and 56 Females.)			(42 Males and 32 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	1	5	6	-	1	1
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	4	2	6	3	-	3
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	2	3	5	1	1	2
Religious Excitement -	2	3	5	6	4	10
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - .	1	3	4	-	-	-
Fright and Nervous Shock -	1	1	2	3	2	5
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink -	16	4	20	4	1	5
" Sexual -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venereal Disease -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Self-abuse (Sexual) -	1	1	2	1	-	1
Over-exertion -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunstroke -	2	-	2	1	-	1
Accident or Injury -	3	1	4	2	-	2
Pregnancy -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parturition, and the Puerperal State - .	-	3	3	-	3	3
Lactation -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Puberty -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Change of Life -	-	4	4	-	-	-
Fevers -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Privation and Starvation -	1	1	2	-	-	-
Old Age -	12	3	15	-	2	2
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - .	5	3	8	3	-	3
Previous Attacks -	6	18	24	8	6	14
Hereditary Influence ascertained - .	5	10	15	4	1	5
Congenital Defect ascertained - . . .	2	7	9	3	-	3
Other ascertained causes -	8	1	9	-	2	2
Unknown -	11	8	19	9	11	20

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND. The Total Number of Admissions was 114. (59 Males and 55 Females.)			DENBIGH, ANGLESEA, CARNARVON, FLINT, AND MERIONETH. The Total Number of Admissions was 183. (81 Males and 102 Females.)			DERBY. The Total Number of Admissions was 141. (63 Males and 78 Females.)			DEVON. The Total Number of Admissions was 166. (75 Males and 91 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
2	2	4	7	10	17	5	9	14	3	10	13
1	1	2	3	—	3	6	1	7	9	4	13
1	—	1	1	1	2	5	8	13	1	3	4
2	—	2	3	1	4	1	4	5	1	6	7
1	1	2	1	6	7	2	1	3	—	3	3
—	—	—	—	4	4	—	3	3	1	2	3
18	1	19	5	7	12	14	3	17	12	3	15
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	1	1	2
2	—	2	2	—	2	3	4	7	5	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
—	9	9	—	4	4	—	5	5	—	1	1
—	4	4	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	4	4
—	10	10	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	6	6	—	4	4	—	2	2	—	3	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	3	—	3
2	3	5	2	2	4	4	8	12	5	—	5
11	4	15	10	13	23	8	7	15	7	12	19
10	7	17	15	16	31	15	21	36	9	15	24
5	10	15	18	30	48	15	19	34	14	21	35
19	25	44	18	45	63	21	19	40	7	21	28
1	1	2	6	7	13	3	11	14	7	2	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	1	2
3	—	3	18	16	34	2	2	4	10	13	23

TABLE XXXV.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	DORSET.			DURHAM.		
	The Total Number of Admissions was 82. (45 Males and 37 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 284. (150 Males and 134 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL :						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	7	7	14	5	19	24
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	10	2	12	10	4	14
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	8	5	13	18	13	31
Religious Excitement	1	5	6	6	3	9
Love Affairs (including Seduction) . . .	-	3	3	2	4	6
Fright and Nervous Shock	-	-	-	2	4	6
PHYSICAL :						
Intemperance, in Drink	7	-	7	52	6	58
" Sexual	1	-	1	7	2	9
Venereal Disease	2	-	2	1	1	2
Self-abuse (Sexual)	1	-	1	2	-	2
Over-exertion	1	-	1	3	-	3
Sunstroke	3	-	3	1	-	1
Accident or Injury	2	-	2	10	4	14
Pregnancy	-	3	3	-	2	2
Parturition and the Puerperal State . . .	-	2	2	-	11	11
Lactation	-	2	2	-	2	2
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puberty	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change of Life	-	-	-	-	6	6
Fevers	1	1	2	2	7	9
Privation and Starvation	3	1	4	2	4	6
Old Age	2	-	2	-	-	-
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders . . .	5	6	11	4	4	8
Previous Attacks	7	10	17	5	6	11
Hereditary Influence ascertained . . .	11	17	28	30	33	63
Congenital Defect ascertained	3	2	5	3	-	3
Other ascertained causes	4	2	6	-	-	-
Unknown	2	3	5	37	43	80

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

ESSEX.			GLAMORGAN.			GLOUCESTER.			HANTS.		
The Total Number of Admissions was 269. (141 Males and 128 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 183. (104 Males and 79 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 207. (102 Males and 105 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 188. (96 Males and 92 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
9	12	21	-	4	4	3	9	12	3	18	21
9	3	12	2	2	4	15	7	22	20	2	22
5	3	8	1	1	2	6	6	12	5	-	5
4	7	11	-	1	1	6	3	9	6	3	9
-	1	1	1	-	1	4	4	8	3	2	5
2	-	2	4	-	4	1	1	2	2	3	5
17	9	26	13	6	19	9	6	15	19	4	23
1	1	2	-	3	3	1	-	1	2	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	1	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	11	1	12
8	3	11	2	-	2	3	1	4	3	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
-	10	10	-	7	7	-	5	5	-	10	10
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	4
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	3	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-
6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	13
10	9	19	3	3	6	8	6	14	9	22	31
19	23	42	-	-	-	10	9	19	16	28	44
9	11	20	5	5	10	28	28	56	25	33	58
3	5	8	2	-	2	-	-	-	15	8	23
9	2	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	32	65	70	51	121	32	35	67	10	8	18

0.80.

TABLE XXXV.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued - -

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	HEREFORD. (County and City.)			KENT. (Barming Heath.)		
	The Total Number of Admissions was 86.			The Total Number of Admissions was 304.		
	(44 Males and 42 Females.)			(142 Males and 162 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	2	2	4	5	11	16
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	1	—	1	7	3	10
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	1	3	4	8	4	12
Religious Excitement - - - - -	—	—	—	4	8	12
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	—	1	1	—	4	4
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	10	4	14	26	12	38
" Sexual - - - - -	—	—	—	1	1	2
Veneral Disease - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	—	—	—	3	—	3
Over-exertion - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunstroke - - - - -	—	—	—	10	—	10
Accident or Injury - - - - -	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pregnancy - - - - -	—	1	1	—	8	8
Parturition and the Puerperal State - - -	—	2	2	—	6	6
Lactation - - - - -	—	2	2	—	—	—
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - - -	—	3	3	—	—	—
Puberty - - - - -	2	1	3	—	1	1
Change of Life - - - - -	—	2	2	—	5	5
Fevers - - - - -	2	—	2	2	1	3
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	—	2	2	1	—	1
Old Age - - - - -	4	1	5	3	1	4
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - - -	—	—	—	15	9	24
Previous Attacks - - - - -	6	10	16	63	64	117
Hereditary Influence ascertained - - -	7	11	18	72	27	39
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - - -	11	5	16	8	3	11
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown - - - - -	6	8	14	29	43	72

- - - COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

KENT. (Chartham.) The Total Number of Admissions was 125. (48 Males and 77 Females.)			LANCASTER. (Lancaster.) The Total Number of Admissions was 327. (166 Males and 161 Females.)			LANCASTER. (Rainhill.) The Total Number of Admissions was 190. (92 Males and 98 Females.)			LANCASTER. (Prestwich.) The Total Number of Admissions was 395. (180 Males and 215 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	12	13	5	33	38	2	2	4	4	30	34
2	2	4	11	6	17	3	5	8	25	12	37
1	2	3	8	4	12	1	-	1	2	7	9
1	-	1	3	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	1
-	1	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	1	3	4
1	-	1	-	4	4	-	-	-	1	3	4
8	4	12	43	8	51	26	9	35	42	27	69
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	4
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	3
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	5	5	-	-	-	4	-	4
2	2	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
1	-	1	6	5	11	2	1	3	5	1	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	7	7
-	3	3	-	12	12	-	8	8	-	23	23
-	2	2	-	6	6	-	8	8	-	12	12
-	2	2	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	3	3
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	4	1	5	-	-	-	5	1	6
1	2	3	5	12	17	-	-	-	-	10	10
5	8	13	15	3	18	6	10	16	2	28	30
5	19	24	41	25	66	16	21	37	20	60	80
12	13	25	39	51	90	7	2	9	46	43	89
1	5	6	9	13	22	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
16	14	30	50	41	91	34	32	66	74	38	112

TABLE XXXV.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued* -

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	LANCASTER (Whittingham.)			LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.		
	The Total Number of Admissions was 260.			The Total Number of Admissions was 94.		
	(137 Males and 129 Females.)			(43 Males and 51 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL :						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	2	7	9	1	-	1
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	31	7	38	-	-	—
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	3	4	7	3	2	5
Religious Excitement -	-	1	1	2	1	3
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - .	1	7	8	-	1	1
Fright and Nervous Shock -	5	7	12	-	-	—
PHYSICAL :						
Intemperance, in Drink -	30	13	43	12	4	16
„ Sexual -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Venereal Disease -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Self-abuse (Sexual) -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Over-exertion -	-	1	1	1	-	1
Sunstroke -	2	-	2	-	-	—
Accident or Injury -	15	7	22	-	1	1
Pregnancy -	-	1	1	-	-	—
Parturition and the Puerperal State - .	-	5	5	-	2	2
Lactation -	-	1	1	-	-	—
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - . . .	-	2	2	-	1	1
Puberty -	-	-	—	-	-	—
Change of Life -	-	3	3	-	2	2
Fevers -	-	2	2	1	1	2
Privation and Starvation -	-	-	—	1	3	4
Old Age -	-	3	3	5	3	8
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - . .	3	11	14	5	10	15
Previous Attacks -	24	31	55	13	20	33
Hereditary Influence ascertained - . .	33	29	62	13	18	31
Congenital Defect ascertained - . . .	2	1	3	3	2	5
Other ascertained causes -	-	1	1	1	1	2
Unknown -	42	30	72	2	3	5

- - - COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

LINCOLN. The Total Number of Admissions was 163. (76 Males and 87 Females.)			MIDDLESEX. (Banstead.) The Total Number of Admissions was 263. (137 Males and 126 Females.)			MIDDLESEX. (Colney Hatch.) The Total Number of Admissions was 460. (256 Males and 204 Females.)			MIDDLESEX (Hanwell.) The Total Number of Admissions was 249. (121 Males and 128 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	2	3	-	1	1	8	13	21	9	10	13
11	4	15	7	1	8	18	3	21	12	-	12
4	2	6	6	-	6	14	1	15	6	7	13
1	2	3	-	2	2	9	2	11	1	5	6
-	3	3	1	2	3	1	5	6	-	8	8
-	2	2	-	2	2	2	6	8	-	3	3
13	6	19	13	4	17	51	11	62	28	13	41
2	1	3	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	4	1	-	1
2	-	2	2	-	2	4	1	5	1	1	2
2	3	5	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	7	11
1	-	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	-	-	-
4	2	6	2	1	3	16	-	16	3	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	16	16	-	10	10
-	4	4	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	1	1
-	11	11	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	2	2
1	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	4
4	4	8	-	1	1	6	-	6	5	4	9
10	12	22	8	-	8	14	5	19	24	15	39
6	12	18	-	-	-	33	34	67	15	25	40
24	31	55	2	1	3	36	10	46	23	29	52
9	6	15	10	-	10	8	-	8	6	1	7
1	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
9	13	22	89	108	197	90	104	194	19	27	46

TABLE XXXV.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued - -

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	MONMOUTH, BRECON, AND RADNOR.			NORFOLK.		
	The Total Number of Admissions was 128.			The Total Number of Admissions was 160.		
	(66 Males and 60 Females.)			(74 Males and 86 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL :						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	2	-	2	1	3	4
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	1	-	1	3	2	5
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	3	1	4	-	-	-
Religious Excitement - - - -	-	-	-	6	-	6
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	-	1	1	1	1	2
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	-	3	3	1	1	2
PHYSICAL :						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	6	4	10	6	-	6
" Sexual - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venereal Disease - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over-exertion - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunstroke - - - -	1	-	1	2	-	2
Accident or Injury - - - -	3	-	3	6	-	5
Pregnancy - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	2	2	-	4	4
Lactation - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - -	-	2	2	-	2	2
Puberty - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change of Life - - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-
Fevers - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Privation and Starvation - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old Age - - - -	4	6	10	2	-	2
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	20	8	28	4	3	7
Previous Attacks - - - -	12	21	33	16	19	35
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	9	11	20	15	26	41
Congenital Defect ascertained - - -	5	3	8	8	5	13
Other ascertained causes - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown - - - -	11	9	20	21	30	51

- - COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

NORTHAMPTON. The Total Number of Admissions was 135. (76 Males and 59 Females.)			NORTHUMBERLAND. The Total Number of Admissions was 94. (47 Males and 47 Females.)			NOTTINGHAM. The Total Number of Admissions was 108. (36 Males and 70 Females.)			OXFORD. The Total Number of Admissions was 96. (48 Males and 48 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	6	7	-	3	3	1	8	9	-	3	3
5	1	6	-	-	-	4	6	10	1	1	2
3	-	3	-	-	-	2	7	9	1	-	1
4	8	12	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	1
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	1
13	1	14	5	2	7	13	11	24	2	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
2	-	2	2	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
4	-	4	3	-	3	9	5	14	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
-	4	4	-	1	1	-	9	9	-	4	4
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	3	8	11	1	-	1
15	5	20	6	5	11	4	11	15	15	11	26
-	-	-	12	14	26	9	19	28	5	1	6
13	18	31	8	13	21	8	24	32	8	3	11
4	3	7	4	5	9	2	3	5	1	2	3
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	20	42	15	10	25	-	-	-	19	22	41

TABLE XXXV.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	SALOP AND MONTGOMERY. The Total Number of Admissions was 153. (81 Males and 72 Females.)			SOMERSET. The Total Number of Admissions was 218. (90 Males and 128 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL :						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	8	5	13	10	10	20
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	5	2	7	4	6	10
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	1	5	6	6	8	14
Religious Excitement - - - -	5	5	10	2	4	6
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	1	1	2	1	4	5
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	1	4	5	1	2	3
PHYSICAL :						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	12	2	14	20	5	25
" Sexual - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1
Veneral Disease - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Over-exertion - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sunstroke - - - -	5	-	5	5	1	6
Accident or Injury - - - -	6	1	7	4	1	5
Pregnancy - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	5	5	-	7	7
Lactation - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - -	-	-	-	-	5	5
Puberty - - - -	-	-	-	1	5	6
Change of Life - - - -	-	-	-	-	9	9
Fevers - - - -	2	-	2	2	5	7
Privation and Starvation - - - -	-	2	2	5	2	7
Old Age - - - -	8	4	12	7	13	20
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	10	8	18	12	13	25
Previous Attacks - - - -	12	23	35	16	16	32
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	9	15	24	34	40	83
Congenital Defect ascertained - - -	2	6	8	3	2	5
Other ascertained causes - - - -	2	-	2	-	1	1
Unknown - - - -	0	10	19	11	22	33

- COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

STAFFORD (Stafford).			STAFFORD (Burntwood).			SUFFOLK.			SURREY (Wandsworth).		
The Total Number of Admissions was 229. (114 Males and 115 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 130. (67 Males and 63 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 140. (70 Males and 70 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 354. (157 Males and 197 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
10	10	20	1	5	6	9	12	21	7	22	29
3	4	7	7	6	13	10	4	14	12	10	22
5	3	8	5	1	6	1	7	8	4	11	15
5	3	8	1	1	2	6	2	8	4	4	8
1	1	2	—	1	1	—	3	3	1	2	3
6	4	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	3
8	9	17	5	8	13	7	4	11	28	18	46
1	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1
—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—
2	—	2	1	—	1	2	—	2	4	—	4
4	—	4	4	—	4	6	—	6	7	3	10
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	10	10	—	2	2	—	4	4	—	18	18
—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	3	3
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
6	—	6	3	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	3
4	5	9	—	3	3	—	—	—	2	4	6
3	—	3	2	3	5	7	7	14	7	19	26
2	4	6	23	20	43	1	6	7	12	14	26
1	10	11	6	11	17	23	22	45	28	50	78
26	28	54	7	5	12	19	20	39	18	25	43
2	2	4	—	1	1	2	1	3	5	2	7
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
41	25	66	18	9	27	8	12	20	36	35	71

0.80.

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TABLE XXXV.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued. -

CAUSE OF INSANITY.	SURREY (Brookwood).			SUSSEX.		
	The Total Number of Admissions was 210. (97 Males and 113 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 214. (97 Males and 117 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	2	6	8	4	14	18
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	14	2	16	4	3	7
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	10	38	48	1	2	3
Religious Excitement - - - - -	1	3	4	5	17	22
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	-	3	3	3	2	5
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	2	6	8	2	2	4
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	23	7	30	17	6	23
" Sexual - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1
Venereal Disease - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	4	-	4	1	-	1
Over-exertion - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sunstroke - - - - -	3	-	3	6	-	6
Accident or Injury - - - - -	4	1	5	1	3	4
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	1	1	-	2	2
Parturition, and the Puerperal State - -	-	10	10	-	9	9
Lactation - - - - -	-	3	3	-	1	1
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - -	-	20	20	-	3	3
Puberty - - - - -	2	-	2	-	1	1
Change of Life - - - - -	-	4	4	-	3	3
Fevers - - - - -	3	-	3	1	1	2
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	4	7	11	-	-	-
Old Age - - - - -	4	2	6	7	5	12
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	19	6	25	2	7	9
Previous Attacks - - - - -	21	12	33	14	17	31
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	25	21	46	30	42	72
Congenital Defect ascertained - - -	1	5	6	-	-	-
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	2	-	2	3	6	9
Unknown - - - - -	11	8	19	16	17	33

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

WARWICK.			WILTS.			WORCESTER.			YORK, N. RIDING.		
The Total Number of Admissions was 133. (62 Males and 71 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 116. (46 Males and 70 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 155. (76 Males and 79 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 127. (54 Males and 73 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
4	6	10	5	11	16	6	13	19	3	5	8
5	5	10	3	1	4	11	2	13	4	1	5
3	7	10	2	4	6	3	—	3	5	1	6
1	1	2	4	4	8	6	2	8	4	2	6
—	2	2	1	6	7	—	5	5	—	1	1
—	2	2	—	1	1	—	4	4	—	4	4
4	2	6	7	2	9	16	5	21	9	5	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
2	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
5	2	7	3	—	3	3	4	7	7	4	11
—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	9	9
—	4	4	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	4	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
2	1	3	—	—	—	11	10	21	—	—	—
1	2	3	1	3	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
4	3	7	5	6	11	13	8	21	2	1	3
15	16	31	8	11	19	15	18	33	11	19	30
14	15	29	16	15	31	18	12	30	10	19	29
6	5	11	—	4	4	7	5	12	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	2
10	19	29	10	13	23	5	5	10	9	17	26

TABLE XXXIV.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*—

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YORK, W. RIDING. (Wakefield.) The Total Number of Admissions was 457. (248 Males and 209 Females.)			YORK, W. RIDING. (Wadsley.) The Total Number of Admissions was 482. (204 Males and 278 Females.)			YORK, E. RIDING The Total Number of Admissions was 73. (38 Males and 35 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:									
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	14	27	41	29	38	67	1	7	8
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	46	4	50	40	16	56	3	3	6
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	8	41	49	26	19	45	5	-	5
Religious Excitement - - -	2	-	2	8	1	9	2	1	3
Love Affairs (including Seduction) -	2	6	8	4	4	8	-	1	1
Fright and Nervous Shock - -	5	4	9	7	5	12	-	1	1
PHYSICAL:									
Intemperance, in Drink - - -	73	17	90	57	10	67	6	1	7
" Sexual - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Veneral Disease - - - -	-	2	2	9	3	12	-	-	-
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - -	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over-exertion - - - -	-	1	1	4	-	4	-	-	-
Sunstroke - - - -	2	-	2	6	1	7	1	-	1
Accident or Injury - - - -	19	3	22	30	2	32	1	1	2
Pregnancy - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parturition and the Puerperal State	-	21	21	-	17	17	-	5	5
Lactation - - - -	-	12	12	-	15	15	-	-	-
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders	-	9	9	-	13	13	-	-	-
Puberty - - - -	-	2	2	3	4	7	-	-	-
Change of Life - - - -	-	16	16	-	16	16	-	3	3
Fevers - - - -	-	-	-	6	1	7	1	-	1
Privation and Starvation - - -	-	4	4	18	22	40	1	-	1
Old Age - - - -	12	18	30	1	27	28	-	-	-
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders -	15	32	47	18	9	27	3	1	4
Previous Attacks - - - -	61	53	114	36	70	106	1	4	5
Hereditary Influence ascertained -	98	54	152	52	80	132	9	4	13
Congenital Defect ascertained -	23	15	38	14	11	25	4	1	5
Other ascertained causes - -	24	5	29	3	-	3	-	-	-
Unknown - - - -	29	24	53	24	47	71	7	8	15

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

BIRMINGHAM. The Total Number of Admissions was 209. (99 Males and 110 Females).			BRISTOL. The Total Number of Admissions was 119. (63 Males and 56 Females).			HULL. The Total Number of Admissions was 66. (31 Males and 35 Females).			IPSWICH. The Total Number of Admissions was 61. (27 Males and 34 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
7	14	21	-	6	6	1	2	3	1	2	3
7	5	12	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
5	4	9	2	1	3	-	2	2	1	2	3
1	3	4	-	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
30	12	42	3	3	6	9	3	12	3	-	3
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
3	-	3	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
-	9	9	-	3	3	-	5	5	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	6	6	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3	4	-	5	5	1	3	4	-	-	-
-	4	4	3	3	6	2	1	3	1	2	3
24	21	45	26	10	36	-	3	3	1	2	3
3	-	3	-	-	-	5	7	12	4	10	14
15	18	33	11	17	28	7	10	17	2	1	3
1	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	1	4
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	21	33	16	7	23	9	6	15	9	11	20

TABLE XXXIV.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued. -

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	LEICESTER. The Total Number of Admissions was 162. (85 Males and 77 Females.)			LONDON (City of). The Total Number of Admissions was 64. (36 Males and 28 Females.)			NEWCASTLE-ON-TYN The Total Number of Admissions was 90. (42 Males and 48 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:									
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	4	10	14	-	-	-	1	4	5
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	4	3	7	2	1	3	3	-	3
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	1	4
Religious Excitement - - -	1	2	3	1	-	1	3	1	4
Love Affairs (including Seduction) -	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1
Fright and Nervous Shock - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PHYSICAL:									
Intemperance in Drink - - -	17	3	20	15	5	20	15	5	20
" Sexual - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Venereal Disease - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Over-exertion - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunstroke - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	-	3
Accident or Injury - - -	6	2	8	2	2	4	5	-	5
Pregnancy - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Parturition and the Puerperal State- Lactation - - -	-	7	7	-	1	1	-	8	8
- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders -	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1
Puberty - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Change of Life - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	4	4
Fevers - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Privation and Starvation - -	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	1	1
Old Age - - -	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	2	2
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders -	22	11	33	-	1	1	5	5	10
Previous Attacks - - -	5	9	14	10	5	15	-	-	-
Hereditary Influence ascertained -	13	24	37	7	8	15	9	6	15
Congenital Defect ascertained -	4	1	5	3	1	4	-	-	-
Other ascertained causes - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
Unknown - - -	27	20	47	6	8	14	5	10	15

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

NORWICH. The Total Number of Admissions was 65. (35 Males and 30 Females.)			NOTTINGHAM. The Total Number of Admissions was 93. (53 Males and 40 Females.)			PORTSMOUTH. The Total Number of Admissions was 121. (60 Males and 61 Females.)			TOTAL OF COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. The Total Number of Admissions was 10,618. (5,206 Males and 5,412 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
3	5	8	3	3	6	1	6	7	240	545	785
4	2	6	4	-	4	2	1	3	465	182	647
4	2	6	2	3	5	-	1	1	235	268	503
-	-	-	1	1	2	4	4	8	147	147	294
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	38	132	170
-	2	2	-	1	1	1	1	2	55	111	166
9	9	18	11	5	16	11	5	16	1,024	349	1,373
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	23	55
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	10	39
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	63	6	69
-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	28	28	56
-	-	-	2	-	2	7	-	7	134	10	144
-	-	-	5	1	6	4	2	6	278	69	347
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	63	63
-	3	3	-	2	2	-	5	5	-	376	376
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	130	130
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	135	135
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	36
-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	144	144
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	49	39	88
-	-	-	1	3	4	4	1	5	99	119	218
2	1	3	4	2	6	3	3	6	212	255	467
10	10	20	7	3	10	6	7	13	556	522	1,078
5	1	6	9	7	16	13	25	38	803	1,067	1,870
15	9	25	3	7	10	7	8	15	1,035	1,194	2,229
2	2	4	3	-	3	6	4	10	255	185	440
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	74	43	117
-	1	-	10	4	14	8	8	16	1,184	1,196	2,380

TABLE XXXV.—continued.—REGISTERED - - - -

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, LANCASTER; EARLSWOOD IDIOT ASYLUM, REIGATE.			ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, LONDON; ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, NORTH- AMPTON; BETHLEHEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.		
	The Total Number of Admis- sions was 123. (83 Males and 40 Females.)			The Total Number of Admis- sions was 367. (140 Males and 227 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	—	—	—	4	26	30
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	—	—	—	20	7	27
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	—	—	—	32	29	61
Religious Excitement - - -	—	—	—	3	12	15
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	—	—	—	1	5	6
Fright and Nervous Shock - -	2	—	2	1	4	5
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink - - -	—	—	—	12	6	18
„ Sexual - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venereal Disease - - - -	—	1	1	2	—	2
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	—	—	—	6	1	7
Over-exertion - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunstroke - - - -	—	—	—	4	—	4
Accident or Injury - - - -	8	5	13	4	—	4
Pregnancy - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parturition and the Puerperal State	—	—	—	—	23	23
Lactation - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders -	—	—	—	—	2	2
Puberty - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1
Change of Life - - - -	—	—	—	—	16	16
Fevers - - - -	2	2	4	—	1	1
Privation and Starvation - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Age - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders	20	10	30	1	11	13
Previous Attacks - - - -	—	—	—	12	26	38
Hereditary Influence ascertained -	11	6	17	30	75	105
Congenital Defect ascertained -	15	2	17	1	—	1
Other ascertained causes - -	15	11	26	—	—	—
Unknown - - - -	17	8	25	36	45	81

- HOSPITALS.			NAVAL, MILITARY, AND STATE ASYLUMS.								
THE REMAINING REGISTERED HOSPITALS.			ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, NETLEY, AND ROYAL INDIA ASYLUM, EALING.			ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, YARMOUTH.			CRIMINAL ASYLUM, BROADMOOR.		
The Total Number of Admissions was 267.			The Total Number of Admissions was 213.			The Total Number of Admissions was 12.			The Total Number of Admissions was 61.		
(133 Males and 134 Females.)			(212 Males and 1 Female.)			(All Males.)			(49 Males and 12 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
10	16	26	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	5	37	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
15	11	26	14	-	14	-	-	-	2	-	2
1	4	5	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
21	11	32	72	-	72	-	-	-	16	1	17
4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	2	10	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	5	13	-	13	2	-	2	-	-	-
6	1	7	5	-	5	-	-	-	4	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	3	3	27	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	8	21	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
12	22	34	36	-	36	-	-	-	4	-	4
23	34	57	24	1	25	1	-	1	8	6	14
3	1	4	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	2	2
1	-	1	95*	-	95*	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	26	43	3	-	3	9	-	9	18	3	21

* All "tropical climate."

TABLE XXXV.—continued.—METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	BETHNAL HOUSE, CAMBERWELL HOUSE, HOXTON HOUSE, and PECKHAM HOUSE.			THE REMAINING METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.		
	The Total Number of Admissions was 711. (333 Males and 378 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 197. (98 Males and 99 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	11	45	56	1	7	8
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	29	15	44	9	4	13
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	24	32	56	20	9	29
Religious Excitement - - - -	10	10	20	2	7	9
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	3	11	14	2	9	11
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - -	5	6	11	5	5	10
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink - - - -	67	46	113	17	15	32
" Sexual - - - -	6	2	8	5	1	6
Veneral Disease - - - -	3	2	5	2	-	2
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - -	15	3	18	13	2	15
Over-exertion - - - -	2	2	4	-	-	-
Sunstroke - - - -	2	2	4	5	-	5
Accident or Injury - - - -	9	1	10	3	1	4
Pregnancy - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	23	23	-	7	7
Lactation - - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - -	-	15	15	-	5	5
Puberty - - - -	1	3	4	1	1	2
Change of Life - - - -	-	12	12	-	4	4
Fevers - - - -	2	2	4	1	1	2
Privation and Starvation - - - -	10	22	32	1	-	1
Old Age - - - -	13	9	22	1	2	3
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	70	66	136	9	7	16
Previous Attacks - - - -	55	94	149	9	11	20
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	27	54	81	15	16	31
Congenital Defect ascertained - - -	7	5	12	14	12	26
Other ascertained causes - - - -	2	3	5	1	2	3
Unknown - - - -	55	35	90	1	3	4

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.						TOTAL OF REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, STATE ASYLUMS, AND LICENSED HOUSES.		
FISHERTON HOUSE AND HAYDOCK LODGE. The Total Number of Admissions was 470. (193 Males & 277 Females.)			THE REMAINING PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. The Total Number of Admissions was 363. (166 Males & 197 Females.)			The Total Number of Admissions was 2,784. (1,419 Males and 1,365 Females.)		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
2	21	23	11	20	41	49	145	194
18	4	17	15	9	24	121	44	165
12	7	19	38	21	59	157	109	266
4	5	9	3	14	17	26	52	78
-	3	3	4	8	12	11	40	51
-	6	6	-	6	6	14	82	46
16	13	29	35	9	44	256	101	357
-	-	-	4	1	5	19	4	23
-	-	-	8	-	8	25	3	28
2	-	2	14	3	17	65	11	76
1	2	3	5	4	9	17	9	26
7	-	7	2	1	3	40	3	43
4	1	5	4	3	7	47	12	59
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	5	5
-	7	7	-	13	13	-	83	83
-	2	2	-	4	4	-	9	9
-	4	4	-	18	18	-	51	51
-	-	-	1	1	2	3	7	10
-	6	6	-	10	10	-	57	57
3	1	4	2	5	7	37	15	52
1	5	6	1	-	1	15	27	42
6	7	13	1	10	11	27	28	55
12	11	23	12	16	28	139	129	268
8	22	30	26	34	60	162	209	371
2	6	8	30	49	79	171	247	418
9	-	9	22	16	38	101	38	139
11	9	20	-	3	3	125	28	153
95	168	263	11	15	26	262	303	565

o.80.

STATISTICS.**Pauper lunacy.**

In the Appendix (A) will be found a summary of the annual returns made to our office by clerks to boards of guardians, pursuant to the provisions of 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 64, giving the numbers of patients chargeable to the various unions and parishes on the 1st of January last, and where maintained. This summary is followed by a table showing, as regards the patients belonging to Metropolitan unions and parishes, how many were, at the same date, under care in the Metropolitan District Asylums at Leavesden, Caterham, or Darenth.

**Admissions,
discharges, and
deaths of all
lunatics under
care.**

Appendices (B¹, B², and B³) give details for the year 1881 as to all patients detained under orders and certificates in County and Borough and State Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, and patients of the private class kept as "Single" patients in Unlicensed Houses.

From Appendix (B¹) it will be seen that these patients were, on the 1st of January last, 51,753 in number, or 7,753 (4,090 males and 3,663 females) of the private class, and 44,000 (19,911 males and 24,089 females) who were paupers.

The total admissions of the year 1881 were 14,669, but of these, 1872 were re-admissions, and 976 were transfers. Deducting the latter, the fresh admissions of the year were 13,693, or 2,263 (1,178 males and 1,085 females) of the private class, and 11,430 (5,593 males and 5,837 females) who were paupers.

The re-admissions were last year 12·76 per cent. of the total admissions, as compared with 12·11 per cent. for the year 1880.

The patients discharged (including those transferred) from all these establishments in 1881 were 8,374, or 1,988 (1,012 males and 976 females) of the private class, and 6,386 (or 2,883 males and 3,503 females) who were paupers. Of the total number discharged, 5,366 (2,320 males and 3,046 females) are returned as "recovered."

The deaths of the year 1881 were 4,715 (2,680 males and 2,035 females), of which 522 (294 males and 228 females) occurred among the private patients.

The average number resident throughout the year in all the Asylums, Hospitals, and Houses was 51,027; during the previous year, 1880, it was 49,532.

Excluding the Idiot Asylums and eliminating the transfers, the recoveries, as compared with the total admissions

admissions of the year, were in the proportion of 34·85 for the males and 44·46 for the females, or 39·72 for both sexes. This last ratio is not quite so favourable as that of the year 1880, but is not below the average of the last 10 years, and must be considered very satisfactory, when it is borne in mind that a very large proportion of the admissions are chronic cases, admitting of amelioration but not of cure.

STATISTICS.
Admissions, discharges, and deaths of all lunatics under care.

Again excluding Idiot Institutions, the death rate in the other establishments, calculated on the average daily number resident, was 11·61 for the males, and 7·47 for the females, or 9·37 for both sexes. This last ratio, though a fraction higher than it was for 1880, is lower than the average of the last 10 years.

The recovery and death rates vary considerably, as will be seen from the columns in the Appendix (B¹) setting forth the ratio for each Asylum and Hospital.

For convenience of arrangement we have this year placed the statistics of suicide, in a separate Appendix (B²).

Suicides.

It will be seen that in 1881 the total number of suicides of patients actually under treatment in Asylums or elsewhere returned to us was 23, a larger number, we regret to say, than we have for some years had occasion to report.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

The County and Borough Asylums in England and Wales are still 61, no addition to their number having been made in 1881.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

A list with the usual statistical details concerning them in respect of the past year, will be found in the Appendices (B¹ and B²), whilst at Appendix (P), at the end of the volume, the names of the medical superintendents and of the clerks to the Visitors are given.

Statistics.

The total number of lunatics in these establishments on the 1st of January last was 42,691, or 266 males and 318 females of the private, and 19,026 males and 23,081 females of the pauper class.

The recoveries of the year compared with the admissions (deducting transfers, but not excluding re-admissions), were 35·24 per cent. for the males, and 44·85 for the females, or 40·13 per cent. for both sexes.

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**COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.**

The mortality of the year, calculated on the average daily number resident, was 12·16 per cent. for the males, and 7·57 for the females, or 9·64 for both sexes. These ratios differ but slightly from those of last year, and upon the whole must be considered favourable. The ratios of recoveries and deaths are given in the Appendix (B¹) for each particular Asylum, where also are shown the total deaths and the number of post-mortem examinations made in the several establishments.

**Post-mortem
examinations.**

We found it necessary in our last Report to remark that a great falling off was to be noticed in the practice of making these very necessary examinations, and the attention of Medical Superintendents was specially drawn to the fact.

We are now glad to be able to report a great improvement in this respect as regards the returns of 1881. Of the total of 4,715 deaths which occurred last year, 2,789 were the subjects of post-mortem examination. The proportion of these autopsies to the total deaths in County and Borough and State Asylums for the year 1880 was 37 per cent., but in 1881 it had risen to 59 per cent. In many Asylums we are glad to observe that this ratio is greatly exceeded, though elsewhere comparatively few examinations are still made. Their value from a pathological point of view, and as a means of detecting injuries which may have escaped notice during life, is now generally admitted; and we hope to find the example, so well set in some Asylums, followed universally.

Under the 110th section of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, a legal and a medical commissioner are required to visit together every County and Borough Asylum once or oftener in every year, and certain matters are specified as to which particular enquiries are on these occasions to be made. The result of these enquiries appears in the entries made by the Visiting Commissioners in the Asylum books. Of the entries complete copies are given in the Appendix (C).

**Enquiries
on visiting
Asylums.**

Of these, the most important (omitting the enquiries as to management, visitation, and regularity of admission of patients) are, "whether Divine Service is performed;" "whether any system of coercion* is in practice in the Asylum, and the results thereof;" "the number of attendants on each class;" and "as to the occupations and amusements of the patients."

At

* Coercion is probably a misprint for "non-coercion." the expression used in other sections of this Act.

At the present day, we need scarcely say, every Asylum has its own chapel where Divine Service is regularly performed, and in many cases the chaplain in addition to the chapel services reads prayers in the infirmary wards. In some Asylums daily service is the rule.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Enquiries
on visiting
Asylums.

The general abolition of instrumental or mechanical restraint in all English Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, renders unnecessary any remarks on a "system of non-coercion."

The adequacy and efficiency of the staff of attendants not only in Asylums, but also in Hospitals and Licensed Houses, remain as they ever must, matters for careful enquiry. As a rule, it will be found, on reading our entries, that in County and Borough Asylums the proportion of attendants to patients is sufficiently large, but that there is room, speaking generally, for much improvement in their training and qualifications.

With regard to amusements, very much is done to relieve the monotony of asylum life. Out-door sports and games, occasional excursions and picnics, are everywhere encouraged, while in-doors, especially in the winter months, dances, theatrical performances, readings, magic lantern lectures, and the like, are commonly arranged, with more or less frequency and variety.

In many Asylums the number of patients who are usefully employed is comparatively large, though, as might be anticipated, all the Asylums are not equally entitled to credit for promoting industrial occupations among the inmates, and in some there is still great scope for improvement in this direction.

A few examples taken from the entries in the Appendix (C) may prove interesting.

At Hanwell Asylum "77 per cent. of the men and 66 per cent. of the women were doing some kind of work, and 280 men were engaged in out-door labour, of whom 183 work with implements, 97, who are less trustworthy, without tools. Employed in shops and trades, were 153; but with more extensive workshop accommodation (which, it may be observed, is about to be provided), these last figures would no doubt rise. Of the women, 80 assist in the laundry, 12 help in the kitchen, 224 are employed at needle and fancy work, while 392 are set apart for domestic work in the female wards."

At the Prestwich (Lancashire) Asylum 62 per cent. of
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COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUM.

Enquiries
on visiting
Asylums.

each sex are returned as employed. The details are as follow :—

“Ninety-eight men and 230 women assist in cleaning the wards, 25 men and 43 women work in the laundry and wash-house, 24 men and 12 women help in the kitchen, and 4 men and 25 women work for the upholsterer; employment is given to 160 women at knitting or needlework, 117 men are of use on the farm or land; and at various trades are engaged 62 men,—15 shoemakers, 9 tailors, 11 carpenters, 9 plumbers and painters, and 18 engineers, &c.”

At Brookwood Asylum 315 men and 396 women were found to be employed, that is to say, nearly 78 and 65 per cent. on the respective numbers of each sex on the Asylum books at the time of the visit. No less than 70 men were working in the garden, 69 were engaged on the farm, and the rest at various trades.

These per-centages are no doubt above the average, but there are several other Asylums where the proportion of inmates usefully employed is nearly or quite as large.

Our entries on these subjects of statutory enquiry and on other minor heads will not be found universally favourable; on the whole, however, we can safely report that the County and Borough Asylums continue to be managed in a manner creditable both to the Committees and to the Superintendents. For the details of condition and management of particular Asylums, we beg leave to refer your Lordship to the entries themselves.

INCREASE OF ACCOMMODATION.

INCREASE OF
ACCOMMODA-
TION.
Cornwall.

During the past year efforts have been continued for meeting the continuing pressure for further Asylum accommodation. We may particularly notice the following matters in this connection :—

In the month of June plans and estimates for the extension of the Cornwall Asylum laundry at a cost of 1,722 *l.* were approved, and in the same month two plots of land, amounting in all to rather over 20 acres, were bought at the price of 2,120 *l.* We were glad to be able to recommend this purchase by the Cornwall justices to the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State, it being a preliminary step to asking his sanction to a scheme for the enlargement of the Asylum at Bodmin, and accordingly in September we submitted to the same authority plans

plans for the erection at the Asylum of certain buildings to accommodate 170 patients, and a dining-hall and the requisite offices, at an estimated cost of 11,500 *l*. The plans and estimate received official sanction shortly afterwards.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUM.
INCREASE OF
ACCOMMODA-
TION.
Glamorgan.

The purchase of 127 acres of land at a place called Parc Gwilt, on which to erect an auxiliary Asylum to relieve the difficulty now felt in the county of Glamorgan for making suitable provision for the lunatic paupers belonging thereto, has been duly approved. It is intended that the new building shall be worked under the same Committee and management as the present Asylum, an Assistant Medical Officer of course residing at Parc Gwilt. The proposed Asylum is situate about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the present Asylum, and would be reached by crossing the Ogmore, and going under the railway through land belonging to the Asylum. The proposed site commands a beautiful and extensive view, but is rather too open, as there is no timber on the land as yet, and it appears likely that it will be much exposed to gales; but it is suitable for the disposal of the sewage over the land by gravitation. The principal difficulty felt by us before we could recommend this site for approval was, whether it was possible to obtain an adequate supply of water, and we consulted with Messrs. Hawksley, who expressed an opinion that if certain plans suggested by them were carried out, there would be no doubt on this head. The cost of the 127 acres was 7,200 *l*.

As regards Asylum extension in Lancashire, the plans for the annexe at the Rainhill Asylum, noticed in our last Report as being under consideration, were finally approved in August 1881.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Rainhill.)

This building, in the nature of a new Asylum, is constructed to accommodate about 1,000 patients, at an estimated cost of 115,128 *l*., at which amount a tender was made, and accepted.

The total increase of Asylum accommodation for the county of Lancaster will be, therefore, as follows:—

					Patients.
At Lancaster Moor	-	-	-	-	670
At Rainhill	-	-	-	-	1,000
At Prestwich	-	-	-	-	803
At Whittingham	-	-	-	-	674
TOTAL					3,147

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**COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.****INCREASE OF
ACCOMMODA-
TION.****Somerset.**

The condition of the Somerset County Asylum has for some years past been the subject of unfavourable comment at our hands, we are, therefore, glad to be able to record that one of the defects of this Asylum, viz., overcrowding, is likely to be partly remedied, as, on our report, the Secretary of State has approved plans for the erection of a new detached building to accommodate 80 female patients. The cost according to the estimate will be 6,300*l*.

Suffolk.

Two years have elapsed since we last referred (34th Report, p. 88) to the urgent demand for additional Asylum accommodation for the county of Suffolk, and to the circumstances in which we found ourselves compelled to report the matter to the Secretary of State, under the provisions of Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 30.

In 1880 the great overcrowding of this Asylum was remedied by the temporary expedient of a transfer, duly approved and for two years, of 50 patients to the Ipswich Borough Asylum. In July of that year the Committee of Justices proposed to extend the Asylum estate, which is one of the smallest in England, containing only 30 acres freehold, and six leasehold, by the purchase of about 14 acres of adjoining land, and to build thereon a block for 150 patients; but it was not until February 1881 that this proposition was submitted to the Secretary of State, and by him referred to us for our opinion. We recommended the scheme for approval, subject to the Committee being quite satisfied as to the sufficiency of the water supply both as to quantity and quality, and as to the means of dealing with the sewage, two important points, as to which, a death from typhoid fever having occurred in the asylum, we entertained grave apprehensions, which the sequel has unfortunately justified. We recommended, on further correspondence, that the justices should obtain a full report from a professional engineer on both subjects.

This was done, and in April, upon perusal of that Report, we thought that the question of the sufficiency of the water supply was satisfactorily answered; we were less satisfied as to the probable quality of the water and the means of disposal of the sewage. This, however, though clearly not the best arrangement absolutely, seemed likely to be fairly satisfactory and might, we thought, be adopted, it being, as we understood, impracticable

cable to obtain more land in a proper position for increasing the sewage farm.

In the anticipation that no difficulty would arise in meeting certain requirements founded on suggestions from the professional engineer, we proceeded to examine the plans for the additional block which had meantime been prepared.

Whilst the plans, however, were under discussion, a very serious outbreak of diarrhoea occurred at the asylum, which reached its height in August and September 1881, in which month there were 18 and 36 cases respectively, which in two and five instances terminated fatally.

The Committee, at our suggestion, had a further analysis of the Asylum water, and called in Dr. Corfield, Officer of Health of St. George's, Hanover-square, to advise them as to the sanitary state of the asylum.

His report entirely condemned the existing sewage system, and it was manifest that the water was by no means above suspicion.

In these circumstances, to have added to the Asylum population would have been most improper, and the question of the enlargement remained, therefore, in suspense at the end of the year, until such time as the existing Asylum should be pronounced to be in a thoroughly healthy state.

The requirements of the county of Stafford having rendered necessary a considerable enlargement of the Asylum, the Committee of Visitors in the first place obtained leave from the Home Secretary to purchase at the price of 8,444*l.*, 28 acres of land adjoining the Asylum estate, after which the enlargement of the Asylum was duly sanctioned.

The estimated cost of the additional buildings is 35,000*l.*, and it is intended to provide beds and day space for 300 patients, 150 of each sex. The dormitories are to be specially adapted for patients of the epileptic class, and the estimate includes provision for enlargement of the chapel, laundry, recreation hall, &c., as well as the erection of rooms for a medical officer on either side.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUM.
INCREASE OF
ACCOMMODA-
TION.
Suffolk.

Stafford.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

ADDITIONS
AND IMPROVE-
MENTS.

Several plans for alterations, additions, and structural improvements, as well as contracts for the purchase of land at various Asylums, have been submitted by us for the approval of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. The principal of these are as follows* :

Carmarthen.
Provision of
infirmary.

To supply a want remarked upon by members of our Board at their recent visits to the Carmarthen Asylum (that of hospital accommodation for the male patients), the conversion of the existing workshops into an infirmary for male patients, and the erection of a new block of workshops, were approved in November last, the estimated cost for the whole alteration and addition being 800 *l*.

Chester
Asylums.
1. (Chester.)
Epileptic
Dormitory.

The unsatisfactory sleeping accommodation for the female epileptic and suicidal patients in the Chester Asylum will be greatly improved when plans, approved in May last, for providing on the female side similar accommodation to that sanctioned in 1878 on the male side, are carried out; the estimated cost is 1,695 *l*. for 54 beds.

Additional
land.

The expenditure by the Visitors of this Asylum of the sum of 1,813 *l*. 10 *s*. 8 *d*. in purchasing 10 acres 12 perches of land adjoining the Asylum estate was approved in December 1881; this purchase must prove a valuable addition to the Asylum, which is cramped for room.

2. (Parkside.)

Plans for the erection of new water-closet blocks, at an estimated cost of 2,000 *l*., at the Chester County Asylum at Parkside were laid before us, and we were enabled to submit them for approval in March last.

Derby.

The Committee of Visitors of the Derby County Asylum have been enabled to conclude an advantageous purchase of 7 A. 1 R. 15 P. of land near the Asylum for 531 *l*. 1 *s*. 3 *d*.

Durham.

In February we transmitted to the Home Office for approval a contract for the purchase by the Visitors of the Durham County Asylum of an estate called Lizards Farm, consisting of rather over 130 acres. This purchase was in

* The alterations and additions, of which the cost was estimated under 600 *l*., are given in the Appendix (D.)

in a manner forced upon the county in consequence of an action brought by the vendor claiming damages against the Committee for creating a nuisance by the disposal of their sewage upon their own land adjoining Lizards Farm.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
ADDITIONS
AND IMPROVE-
MENTS.
Durham.

It was deemed advisable to compromise the action by buying the land. The price to be paid was left to arbitration, and the amount fixed by the award was 15,830 *l*.

Though this addition raised the Asylum estate to upwards of 320 acres, still, in the circumstances, we did not feel justified in opposing the purchase, and the land was accordingly acquired for the above-mentioned sum. The farm is now worked under the supervision of the bailiff almost exclusively by patients' labour.

The chapel at the Glamorgan Asylum has been enlarged at an estimated cost of 800 *l*., so as to provide 147 additional seats.

Glamorgan.
Chapel.

At a cost of 2,000 *l*. plans for new gasworks upon a fresh site were submitted by the Committee of Visitors of the Hants Asylum, for consideration; and have been duly approved.

Hants.
Gasworks.

A new bakehouse being required at Whittingham, plans for the same were sanctioned at an estimated cost of 1,000 *l*.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Whittingham.)

The bakehouse was to be placed very near the gasworks. It was difficult to suggest an alternative site, though at first we were disposed to fear that the proximity of the works might have an injurious effect on the flour.

Before submitting the plans for approval we obtained a report from Dr. Corfield, who gave it as his opinion that, with proper care and cleanliness, no evil need result.

Early last year much needed alterations in the existing laundry, and the erection of water-closet blocks, at the Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum at an estimated cost of 1,350 *l*., received official sanction.

Leicestershire
and Rutland.

The Chaplain of the Hanwell Asylum not being provided with any official residence, the Committee of Visitors took the opportunity when a house, only separated by the river Brent from the Asylum grounds, was for sale, to apply for the sanction of the Home Secretary to purchasing it for the Chaplain's house. The house was well known to us, having been formerly licensed for the reception of two persons of unsound mind, and we were glad to be able to recommend that it should be bought at a cost of 1,800 *l*.

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)

**COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
ADDITIONS
AND IMPROVEMENTS.**

The purchase included a small island which had formed in the bed of the river, and it was thought that the possession of this little piece of land would prove of considerable importance to the Asylum, as it would enable the authorities to control the stream and prevent the recurrence of floods, which in past years had effected considerable mischief on the estate

Salop.

In August last, approval was given to plans for erecting a new residence for the medical superintendent of the Salop Asylum at Bicton, but the plans which had been prepared, as mentioned in our last Report, for an important addition to the Asylum, were still under consideration at the end of the year. The estimated cost of the medical superintendent's house is 1,750*l*.

**Surrey
Asylums.
(Wandsworth.)**

A new cowshed for 30 cows, erected at an estimated cost of 850*l*., will prove a valuable addition to the farm buildings at the Wandsworth Asylum.

**Sussex.
Additional
land.**

Five acres of additional land adjoining the male recreation ground at the Sussex County Asylum were offered to the Committee of Visitors for the sum of 800 *l*., and with the proper approval, have been bought.

**Leicester
Borough
Asylum.
Heating and
water supply.**

The Committee of Visitors for the Leicester Borough Asylum submitted plans for alterations in the heating and water supply, which were sanctioned by the Home Secretary after certain modifications, suggested by us, had been adopted. The estimated cost was 700 *l*.

**SUICIDES AND OTHER CASUALTIES IN COUNTY AND
BOROUGH ASYLUMS.**

**SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.**

No fewer than 17 deaths by suicide occurred during the year 1881 in the County and Borough Asylums. In these, however, are included three cases where the act was committed away from the Asylum, the patient having been discharged on trial. Brief particulars of all these deaths, and of a few other casualties are here given.

**Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.
Suicide.**

A male private patient (E. H.) in the Three Counties Asylum, admitted in January 1881, committed suicide by hanging in the following August. He was in a state of melancholia when admitted, and had attempted to destroy himself the day before. The attendants were informed

informed in writing of his suicidal tendencies; though he had not made any previous attempt upon his life in the Asylum he continued much depressed. The attendant under whose particular charge E. H. was placed seems to have left the ward for about five minutes, having previously informed the second attendant that he was doing so. Before his return the patient was found suspended by two handkerchiefs from the lever of the cistern in the water closet, but not dead. He was cut down and rallied to a certain extent, but did not recover consciousness, and died in less than two hours of congestion of the brain. The jury drew the attention of the Visitors to the state of the cisterns with a view to having them enclosed.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.
Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.
Suicide.

M. M. was admitted into the Berks County Asylum in February, and committed suicide by cutting her throat, in March 1881. Previously to admission she had exhibited decided suicidal tendencies, and special instructions had been given to the attendants about her. Notwithstanding this she obtained access to the knives used by the attendants at breakfast, and with one of these she cut her throat. We intimated to the Committee of Visitors our opinion that M. M. had not been kept under sufficiently strict supervision, and that the nurse in charge ought to be discharged. After some correspondence, however, we were content to accept the decision of the Committee that a severe reprimand would meet the case.

Berks Asylum.
Suicide.

A private patient (D. I.) admitted into the Carmarthen Asylum on the 24th August 1881 was discharged for a month on probation the following 28th of September. He committed suicide on the 8th October by cutting his throat, having previously murdered his wife.

Carmarthen
Asylum.
Suicide on trial.

D. I. when sent to the Asylum was not supposed to have suicidal tendencies, although he was depressed, and had stated to the certifying medical man that he wished to go to the Asylum as he did not know what he might be tempted to do with himself, and that it was his only chance of getting better. He was at that time impressed with the idea that his wife had misconducted herself previous to her marriage, some 20 years ago. The Medical Superintendent of the Asylum in the "Statement" forwarded to our office on the 31st of August, reported D. I. to be much improved since his admission, but that he suffered from melancholia, and was of unsound mind.

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COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)

Suicide on trial.

While in the Asylum he had not shown either homicidal or suicidal tendencies, and when discharged was apparently quite well.

A male pauper patient in the Chester Asylum admitted on the 23rd of May 1881 in a state of great depression, and having threatened in various ways to destroy himself, was so much improved, that at the solicitation of his family he was discharged upon trial for a month on the following 19th of July. No intimation was received at the Asylum of his being worse, and upon the inquest he was stated to be to all appearance quite well. He nevertheless destroyed himself on the night of the 18th of August by shooting himself with a pistol, just within the period for which leave of absence from the Asylum had been granted.

Cornwall
Asylum.
Suicides.

J. W., a patient in the Cornwall Asylum, committed suicide in April by cutting his throat with an attendant's pocket knife, supposed to have dropped by accident from his pocket. The jury exonerated the attendant from blame, but suggested that all knives should be locked up. It appeared to us that the attendant in charge had not exercised ordinary care and precaution, and we advised that in every case with decidedly suicidal propensities (which were here present) very explicit directions should be given to the attendants in charge, so that ignorance should not afterwards be pleaded as an excuse for carelessness or neglect of duty.

Another patient (W. H. C.) in this Asylum committed suicide on 22nd June by hanging himself with a bed sheet, to one of the ventilators in a single room. These ventilators had been in use ever since the building was erected, and had not been the cause of any accident. It has, however, been decided to make such alteration, as shall render the recurrence of a similar accident impossible.

This patient had been in the Asylum since October 1880, and had attempted suicide by drowning before his admission.

Death by
drowning.

Mr. E., a private patient, in the same Asylum met with his death on 24th of August 1881. He had resided for years in the Asylum, and was not regarded as dangerous to himself. A party of eight patients and two attendants went for a picnic to the seaside. Mr. E. was missed by one of the attendants, who had been speaking to him a few minutes previously, and his hat was observed floating close

close to the beach. The body was washed on shore some five days afterwards. The coroner's jury returned an open verdict, and the Committee after a careful investigation decided that they could not attach blame to anyone.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

Taking all the facts into consideration, we were unable quite to agree with this decision, for it certainly appeared to us that had the attendant exercised ordinary care and supervision it would have been impossible for Mr. E. to have got into the sea unobserved.

M. E., a female pauper patient in the Denbigh Asylum, admitted on the 20th of April 1881, suffering from suicidal melancholia died on the following 5th of August. Both the night and day attendants were fully aware of her dangerous tendencies, but in consequence of structural alterations in the Asylum the arrangements for the continuous night supervision of suicidal and epileptic patients were incomplete, and M. E. was placed to sleep in a single room in which there was supposed to be no article offering the means of suspension, the bed clothing being of a strong material not capable of being torn. The bedstead also was low, offering no projecting points at the end, which was of wood with a strong bar over it. There was, however, a space of one-eighth to a quarter of an inch between the bar and the head board, and through this the patient passed a piece of linen check which she had concealed, put it round her neck and so strangled herself; she was found lying on the floor, her face nearly touching it, but not quite dead. The attempts to resuscitate her failed, and she died in a few minutes.

Denbigh
Asylum.
Suicide.

In the statutory notice of death the superintendent stated the cause, according to the verdict of the coroner's jury, to be from natural causes (chronic inflammation of the brain, and pleuro-pneumonia). It appeared, however, that his own opinion did not coincide with the verdict of the jury, as he "considered that the patient's death, to say the least, was accelerated by her attempt at suicide." The jury, in coming to the conclusion that M. E. died from natural causes, no doubt relied upon the evidence of Dr. Lloyd, the house surgeon to the Denbighshire Infirmary, who made the post-mortem examination, and stated that there was sufficient disease in the lungs and brain to account for death. The unfortunate delay in completing the necessary arrangements for the night care of the female patients of this class was no doubt the main cause of the patient's death.

**COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.****SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.****Derby County
Asylum.****Death from
injuries.**

S. I., a patient in the Derbyshire Asylum, died from the effect of a blow or blows inflicted on him in a fight with other patients. This case was carefully investigated by two members of the Board, who visited the Asylum shortly after the occurrence. They were unable to discover from which of the patients S. I. sustained his injuries, nor could they bring home blame to any of the attendants, but they were strongly of opinion that never less than three attendants should be on duty in Ward No. 2, where are 84 patients of an unruly class, nine being epileptics, and several excitable and prone to violence.

**Devon Asylum.
Suicides.**

The case of M. F., who committed suicide at the Devon County Asylum in May 1881, is one of those (unfortunately too numerous) where an apparent improvement in cheerfulness disarms suspicion, and where consequently vigilance has been relaxed. M. F. had become an inmate of the Asylum in March last, and was treated as a suicidally disposed person. The day before her death she had been very cheerful, had been twice to church, and for a long walk. Early in the following morning she was found suspended to a transverse iron bar placed outside the window of a single room for protection. A nurse had spoken to her about half-an-hour previously, and received a cheerful answer. At the inquest the jury acquitted the persons in charge of any blame. We made some suggestions to Dr. Saunders that more precise printed instructions should be given in the case of suicidal patients, and this precaution will be adopted.

F. W., a pauper patient, admitted into this Asylum in April 1881, destroyed himself by hanging on the following 5th of August. He seems to have had alternate fits of depression and excitement, and to have stated his fear that he should destroy himself unless put under restraint. The patient was placed to sleep in a single room, and special instructions were stated to have been given to the attendants to watch him, and to see that he had nothing about him wherewith to commit suicide. The night attendant visited him several times during the night of August the 5th, and at 3.30 a.m. found him in bed. At 4.40 he found him suspended from the shutter of the window, by means of two handkerchiefs and a boot lace fixed to a nail which he had passed through a hole in the shutter. Casualties of this nature are mainly due to the want of proper arrangements for the continuous supervision of suicidal patients, and it is obvious that the visits of the ordinary

ordinary night attendants, every one or two hours, afford no security against suicidal attempts. Although the coroner's jury in their verdict, stated that "the death did not arise from any omission or neglect on the part of any of the persons in charge of the patient," and that no blame was attributable to them, we considered that Henry Sampson, the attendant in charge of F. W., was highly blameable for not discovering the handkerchiefs, boot lace, and nail, which the patient had concealed, and with which he destroyed himself. We expressed our opinion that Sampson was unfit for the responsible duties hitherto entrusted to him, and that he should be censured, and removed from the charge of patients dangerous to themselves or others.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.
Devon Asylum.
Suicides.

In February 1881, W. G., a patient in the Durham County Asylum, committed suicide by hanging himself with a sheet to the window frame of a single room. W. G. had been an inmate of the Asylum more than 12 months, and was not considered to be suicidal. The single rooms however offered considerable facilities for committing suicide, and were not, in our opinion, suitable for the occupation of any patient whose case was at all doubtful. The Committee have decided to provide three of these rooms with secure shutters, and we hope that the same alteration may ultimately be made in all of them.

Durham
County Asylum.
Suicide.

I. L., an epileptic patient in this Asylum, met with a serious accident in August last which terminated fatally. Shortly after leaving work in the afternoon, whilst walking on the top of the sloping bank on the north side of the north airing-court at the additional building, I. L. was seized with a fit, fell, and struck his head against the well, fracturing his skull. He remained insensible for about 10 minutes, when he walked with the help of two attendants to his ward, where he was seen by one of the head attendants, who, however, contrary to the Asylum regulations, took upon himself to attend to the patient's wound, instead of sending for a medical officer, which resulted in the man not being seen by any medical officer till 2½ hours after the accident. He died early the next morning. Though no medical skill could have saved the patient's life, even had the doctor been sent for when the accident occurred, it seemed clear to us that the head attendant was guilty of a grave neglect of duty, of which serious notice should have been taken.

Kent Asylum.
(Barming
Heath.)
Death after an
epileptic fit.

o.80.

The

**COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.**

The place where the accident happened appeared to us to be not well suited as an exercise ground for epileptics, and we advised that either the ha-ha should be filled up, or means taken to prevent the patients from walking along the top.

**Lancashire
Asylums.
(Lancaster
Moor.)
Suicide.**

A. W., a pauper patient in the Lancaster Asylum, committed suicide by cutting his throat, in February 1881, with one of the bits of a plane with which he was working in the carpenter's shop. He had been an inmate since November 1878, and had been employed in the carpenter's shop for upwards of 18 months. He secreted the plane bit, and cut his throat during the night. The coroner at the inquest did not consider blame could be attached to the attendants, as the patient was allowed to dress and undress himself, and in this view we concurred.

**(Whittingham)
Suicide after
escape.**

A male patient (R. F.) in the Whittingham Asylum made his escape when out at work, on the morning of the 16th of July, and on the night of the 17th he was found on the London and North Western Railway, near Wigan, lying across the rails with his head severed from the body. This patient had been a year in the Asylum, and was not stated to be suicidal in the order and certificate upon which he was received, nor had he at any time shown any suicidal tendencies during his residence there. He had improved so much that his discharge would have taken place at an early period, and a letter was found on him appealing to the superintendent for his discharge, and stating that he was quite well and able to get his living, adding, however, that he "felt tired of this life." The jury returned a verdict of suicide, though the medical superintendent had previously certified in the statutory notice of death forwarded to this office, that it was the result of accident.

**Leicestershire
and Rutland
Asylum.
Suicide.**

A female pauper patient (S. S.), admitted into the Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum on the 1st of October 1881, destroyed herself by cutting her throat with a carving knife a month afterwards. This patient was labouring under a recent attack of insanity, and was stated to be dangerous to others, but not suicidal.

Up to this time there had not been any printed regulation in this Asylum as to the care of knives in the wards, the practice having been to collect them after use and place them in a locked cupboard, in the room of the charge attendant

attendant. It transpired, however, on the inquest, that an old woman, a patient in the ward, had been in the habit of cleaning the knives in the scullery, and that S. S. came in on the morning of her death and assisted her, when no doubt she secreted the knife with which she cut her throat. We suggested to the Medical Superintendent that regulations should be framed as to the custody of knives in the wards, providing for locking them up, and not entrusting them to patients to clean, and also for the periodical examination of the locks to the cupboards, as the lock of that one in which the knives in this instance had been placed was found to have been out of order for a length of time.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.
Leicestershire
and Rutland
Asylum.
Suicide.

At the Salop Asylum in the early part of the year there were two fatal casualties, the patients, both men, having sustained fractures of the ribs, which had either caused or accelerated death. Coroner's inquests were held in both cases, and they were the subjects of correspondence between the Board and the medical superintendent.

Salop Asylum.
Fatal
casualties.

In the first, which occurred in January, the patient named Cooke, 68 years of age, died four days after admission, the immediate cause of death being suffocation in taking food, which was being administered to him by the night attendant. The jury being also of opinion that the suffocation had been accelerated by fractured ribs.

1. Death from
choking.

The patient had been very violent before removal from the Workhouse, as well as after admission into the Asylum, where he was placed in No. 5 ward. The fractures of the ribs were not detected during life, and were only ascertained at the post-mortem examination, and the manner in which the injuries were sustained was never clearly made out. It appeared in the course of the inquiry that the night attendant had fed the patient whilst the latter was lying on his back, instead of raising him up first; a want of judgment which was commented upon by us as very probably having contributed to produce the fatal suffocation.

The other death from fractured ribs occurred on the 11th of April, to a patient named Jones, 50 years of age, and admitted on the 3rd January also into No. 5 ward. He had no fractures or serious injuries on admission, and it was never precisely ascertained how and when they occurred.

2. Death
accelerated by
broken ribs.

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CASUALTIES.
Salop Asylum.
Fatal
casualties.
2. Death
accelerated by
broken ribs.

occurred. The coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was due to exhaustion after mania, accelerated by fractures of the ribs, and congestion of the lungs; how such injuries were caused there was not sufficient evidence before them to show, but they attached no blame to any of the attendants. At the statutory inspection of the Asylum by two members of the Board, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of May, a special inquiry was held into the circumstances attending this death. An account of the inquiry will be found in the Asylum entry, which appears in the Appendix (C).

The Commissioners examined on oath the medical superintendent, the assistant medical officer, the late head attendant (then storekeeper), and 11 attendants, being all the persons who had charge of Jones during his residence in the Asylum. They also examined, but not upon oath, three male patients, who seemed to be the only patients likely to give trustworthy testimony as to the treatment of Jones. The latter was a powerful man, very uncertain in his conduct, excitable, and often violent and destructive.

Our Colleagues failed to positively connect the fractures with any particular occurrence, but they obtained evidence of a severe fall six days before death, the result of a struggle with the charge attendant of No. 5 ward, and this fall they considered might have caused the injuries to the ribs, which were of recent date. The fall was not reported until the following day, and then only verbally, to the medical superintendent, and no reference was made to it in the charge attendant's written evening report of the day on which it happened. The Commissioners did not consider the attendants of No. 5 ward numerically insufficient whilst Jones was under care there, but that during a vacancy which occurred at this time for several weeks in the post of chief attendant, the supervision of the attendants was inadequate. Reviewing all the circumstances, and having regard to the fact that this was the second case of fractured bones in No. 5 ward within a short period, and to the absence of any satisfactory explanation of how the injuries were caused, our Colleagues recommended that F. Gardner, the charge attendant, be removed to a less responsible position. He was shortly afterwards dismissed, and prosecuted to conviction by the Committee for striking a patient.

J. J.,

J. J., a patient in the Somerset and Bath Asylum, committed suicide in June 1881 by hanging himself to his bedstead in a single room. This patient was known to be suicidal, but all his clothes were not removed, and he was found hanging to his bedstead by his braces. The attendant was suspended, but on investigation the Committee of Visitors allowed him to return to duty after a reprimand.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.
Somerset and
Bath Asylum.
Suicides.

The above was not the only instance of the kind at this Asylum. A male patient (W. H. B.) was admitted on 17th December 1881. He was suffering from melancholia, and being recognised as suicidal was placed under careful observation; Henry Webb, the attendant to whose care he was entrusted, being given special written orders not to lose sight of him.

Four days after, on 21st December, the patient, unperceived by Webb, obtained access to a scullery, the door of which, through neglect on Webb's part, had been left unlocked, and hanged himself by a roller towel. At the inquest held on the body, the jury returned the following verdict: "Suicide by hanging when in an unsound state of mind."

Now it appeared that Webb was the attendant principally to blame for the escape, resulting in suicide, of a patient in 1880, the particulars of which were given in our Thirty-fifth Report to your Lordship, p. 98. On that occasion the Committee of Visitors did not consider that a prosecution of any attendant was necessary, and they retained Webb in their service.

After the suicide of W. H. B. the Medical Superintendent dismissed Webb, and the Committee confirmed his dismissal, but they declined to prosecute on the ground that success was doubtful.

It appeared, however, to us that an act (not the first) of gross negligence on the part of an attendant, resulting in the death of a patient ought not to be passed over, and we therefore took the unusual step (unusual, that is, in the case of a County Asylum, where the Committee of Visitors equally with ourselves can institute criminal proceedings under the Acts), of instructing our Secretary to summon Webb for wilful negligence, under the 123rd Section of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97. The result was that he was summarily convicted and fined 2 £.

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F. N.,

COUNTY AND
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ASYLUMS.

SUICIDES
AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.

Surrey
Asylums.
(Wandsworth.)
Suicides.

F. N., a patient in the Wandsworth Asylum, committed suicide on 29th June 1881 by hanging. The patient, on admission, exactly one year before, was considered suicidal, but during his residence in the Asylum had not shown any tendency to injure himself. Shortly after dinner he contrived to make his way from the airing-court to a single room through certain doors which ought to have been kept locked, and was found about tea time hanging from the ventilator of the window shutter, having evidently been dead some time. The Committee, after careful investigation, were unable to fix upon the person who should bear the blame, though the circumstances pointed to grave dereliction of duty on the part of some attendant.

A male pauper patient admitted into the Wandsworth Asylum on the 6th October 1881 also destroyed himself by hanging, having torn up his sheet and passed it through the small openings of the ventilator in the shutter of the single room in which he was placed, and so formed a loop from which he suspended himself. When admitted into the Asylum he was in a state of mania, but had shown no suicidal disposition either previous or subsequent to his admission. The ventilators in the single rooms have since been altered.

West Riding
Asylums.
(Wakefield.)
Suicide when
on trial.

J. W., a patient in the West Riding Asylum, committed suicide whilst out on trial with his friends, at whose request he was discharged, and who were informed that his case required care and caution. He went on well for a short time, and then became depressed, and it is thought took a dose of chloral, which caused his death, the post-mortem examination showing evidence of narcotic poisoning. A verdict of "suicide whilst temporarily insane" was returned, and we did not consider the case called for remark from us.

Birmingham
Asylums.
(Winson
Green.)
Suicides.
Suicide of
T. W.

A male pauper patient (T. W.), admitted into the Birmingham Borough Asylum in July 1881, with decided suicidal tendencies, having shortly before fractured his leg by jumping out of a window, threw himself from a ladder, and fracturing his skull, caused his own death on the 5th of August 1881.

He was known in the Asylum as a suicidal patient, and was placed in a ward appropriated to this class, with epileptics, and convalescent patients, with only three attendants to 57 patients. T. W. was placed to sleep in
an

an upper dormitory, and though it appeared in the evidence given before the coroner that he had been dressed and taken into the day-room below, he took the opportunity of passing through the door leading from his ward to the dormitory above, and mounting a pair of steps, 9 feet 6 inches high, which had been most carelessly left on the landing, threw himself head first down the stone stairs. It was also in evidence that the steps had been for some time on the dormitory landing, being used, as stated, by workmen engaged in fixing a spiral iron staircase. The lock of the door between the staircase and the ward was also admitted to have been out of order for some time, so that the door could be pushed open without a key, but it was never, as a rule, closed until after breakfast time.

T. W. had been much excited on the morning of the accident, three attendants having been required to dress him; one of them noticed that there was "something different about him" when he got him up. No particular attention seems to have been subsequently directed to him, and indeed one of the attendants who gave evidence stated that it was almost impossible to keep their eyes upon the whole of the patients, and that he never left the ward "without seeing that one attendant at least is present to look after the patients."

The inquest was adjourned, and the facts were very fully inquired into. The jury returned a verdict of suicide, requesting the Asylum Committee to investigate the matter, as they thought there was blame to be attached to the attendants in leaving the door open, and steps upon the landing; also that two or three attendants were not sufficient for 57 patients, many of whom were of a suicidal tendency. After perusing the depositions, and also a letter from the Visitors, stating that they had made a careful inquiry into the case, but did not deem it necessary to censure any of the attendants, we replied that we could not agree in the opinion the Committee had arrived at, and that it appeared to us from the evidence given at the inquest that T. W. did not receive that care and supervision which the history of his case called for, and that three attendants to 57 patients were insufficient in the ward in which he was placed. The Committee, by way of rejoinder, argued that T. W. during his residence in the Asylum was far from exhibiting indications of suicidal tendency, that there was some reason to believe that his death was not intentional, and that there was no reason for

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Asylums.
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Suicide of
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believing that he had not received all proper attention. The presence of the steps on the staircase the Committee considered had little or nothing to do with the accident, but that the faulty state of the door was the chief cause of the death of the patient, and therefore that they had given orders for the re-construction of this and other doors. The Committee considered that the number of attendants in the ward in which T. W. was placed, was, and is, ample for its requirements.

Suicide of L. A.

The great danger of allowing patients in Asylums under any circumstances to have razors in their possession was strongly illustrated in the death of L. A., a pauper patient in this Asylum. This patient was admitted on the 28th of October 1881, having recently become insane, and was stated to be both dangerous and suicidal, having previously attempted to cut his throat. On the morning of November the 22nd he destroyed himself by cutting his throat with a razor which he found in the room of another patient (J. S.), who had been allowed for several years to shave himself unknown to the Medical Officers, and to have two razors in his possession. L. A. seems to have passed the room occupied by J. S. and noticed him shaving himself, and taking the opportunity of watching him leave the room without closing the door, entered it, and finding the drawer open in which J. S. kept his razor, seized it, and immediately cut his throat. Two years before an order seems to have been issued interdicting the use of razors by patients. The charge attendant of the ward (Joseph York), in which L. A. was placed was subsequently dismissed by the Committee of Visitors for neglect of duty.

Death from
rupture of the
bladder.

A patient named David Pullam, admitted into this Asylum on the 10th of October last, died therein three days afterwards of peritonitis, following rupture of the bladder. At the coroner's inquest, which was twice adjourned, a verdict of manslaughter was returned against an attendant named Hughes.* The jury added the following rider which was communicated by the coroner to our Board :

“We

* The attendant Hughes remained in prison from the 22nd of November until his trial at Warwick Assizes on the 15th February, when he was acquitted, the evidence having failed to connect him with any such particular occurrence as certainly produced the rupture of the bladder. The judge, Lord Justice Baggallay, remarked that it would have been very wrong if the case had not been brought into court, while at the same time he concurred in the verdict, and thought if any injury was done to the deceased it was purely the result of accident.

"We also consider that the doctors were guilty of negligence in the early part of the case, but not sufficient to accelerate the cause of death; and they are to some extent excusable on account of the inadequacy of the medical staff to meet the requirements of so large an institution, and that the rule which allows warm clothing to be taken from a suffering patient, and thinner clothing substituted, requires immediate revision. We regret to hear that there are only two medical men to take entire charge of 683 patients, and we are of opinion that it is impossible for proper attention to be given, and that an increase in the medical staff ought to be at once made.

"We further hear that the night attendant has 260 patients under his charge, and that his hours of duty are from eight in the evening until six o'clock in the morning, a duration of ten hours, and that the day attendants are on duty 14 hours a day. We feel that such long hours must have a tendency to prevent them from performing their duties in a satisfactory manner, and that more attendants should be engaged in order to lessen the present over-worked hours, and which we feel sure would be conducive to the extra attention and comfort of the poor creatures under their charge. And also that this painful case, together with the whole management of the Institution, should be made the subject of further inquiries by the Lunacy Commissioners."

The circumstances of Pullam's case were investigated by two members of the Board at the statutory inspection of the Asylum on December 8th, 9th, and 10th, when very full inquiry was also made into the management, and the arrangements for the medical treatment and general care of the patients. The result of the inquiry is given in the Asylum entry which appears in Appendix (C).

The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Green, referred to in the entry as happening at this time, was filled by the appointment of Mr. Whitcombe, latterly the Medical Superintendent of the East Riding Asylum, and formerly Assistant Medical Officer at Birmingham.

The suicide of a male pauper patient (S. P.) in the Bristol Borough Asylum was, no doubt, mainly due to imperfect arrangements for the care of patients of known suicidal tendencies. S. P. was admitted on the 25th April 1881, and stated to have been insane only seven days. He was returned in the "Statement" subjoined to the order for his admission as both suicidal and dangerous,

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AND OTHER
CASUALTIES.Birmingham
Asylum,
(Winson
Green.)Death from
rupture of the
bladder.Bristol Asylum
Suicide.

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CASUALTIES.
Bristol Asylum.
Suicide.

and in the certificate upon which he was received he was stated to talk incoherently, "says he wants to stop his breath, but can't; says also that he is a dead man, and ought to have been dead long ago." When in the Asylum he refused his food, and had to be fed with the stomach-pump up to the 18th of August. On the morning of the 7th of November he was taken with other men to the laundry when he made his escape over the wall, and though followed immediately the attendants could not overtake him, but traced him to the river Frome where they found him floating, and when they got him out he was quite dead.

We deemed it necessary to inquire what instructions were given, and to whom, on the admission of this patient as to the care he required on account of his suicidal tendency, and also whether the Superintendent had afterwards authorised any relaxation in the enjoined precautions. It appeared that the head attendant was supplied with a notice of S. P.'s suicidal disposition when he was admitted, and the Superintendent stated that the contents of the paper are usually communicated verbally to the attendant who receives the patient, and that it is usual for the head attendant to insert in the ward list opposite to the name of a new patient an initial letter indicating whether he is epileptic, suicidal, or dirty, as the case may be, but this was not done in reference to S. P. Our experience points so clearly to the importance of supplying not only the head attendant, but also the ward attendants with information on a printed form as to suicidal, dangerous, or epileptic patients, that we suggested a modification in the form of a ticket in use, and that the mode in which a patient has attempted or threatened self destruction should be stated. We further recommended that these notices should be printed on parchment with counterfoils, and that when patients are passed from ward to ward these tickets should accompany them. The visitors, however, declined to adopt these practical suggestions, thinking the system of ward lists adopted in the asylum sufficient for the purpose, a view in which we do not concur.

The neglect to close the laundry door when S. P. and other patients were taken there with the dirty linen, suggested to S. P. the means of making his escape, but we are not aware whether the visitors made any investigation as to which of the attendants was to blame.

COST OF MAINTNANCE IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

During the year 1881 the average weekly cost per head for maintenance, medicine, clothing, and care of patients in county and borough Asylums was as follows :—

			s.	d.	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. Average weekly cost.
In County Asylums	-	-	9	4½	
In Borough Asylums	-	-	10	8½	
In both taken together	-	-	9	6½*	

As compared with the year 1880, this cost shows a decrease in county Asylums of 2½ *d.*, in borough Asylums of 7½ *d.*, and in the aggregate of 2½ *d.* We thus find that the rise in cost of the year 1880 over its predecessor was followed by a reduction in 1881, which brought the average weekly cost down lower than in any year since 1868.

The greater economy of last year over the previous one is shown, as regards county Asylums, in the items "Provisions" (which are lower by 2½ *d.*), "clothing," and "wines, spirits, and porter," the other heads of expenditure being either the same or slightly greater. In the borough

* The following are the details of the average weekly cost :—

	County Asylums.			Borough Asylums.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Provisions (including malt liquor in ordinary diet) -	-	4	4½	-	4	6½
Clothing -	-	-	8½	-	-	9½
Salaries and wages -	-	2	2½	-	2	5½
Necessaries, <i>e.g.</i> , fuel, light, washing, &c. -	-	-	11½	-	1	2½
Surgery and dispensary -	-	-	½	-	-	½
Wines, spirits, porter -	-	-	½	-	-	½
Charged to Maintenance Account :						
Furniture and bedding -	-	-	5½	-	-	6½
Garden and farm -	-	-	6	-	-	6½
Miscellaneous -	-	-	3½	-	-	8½
	-	9	7½	-	10	11½
Less monies received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum) -	-	-	3	-	-	2½
TOTAL Average Weekly Cost per Head - £.	-	9	4½	-	10	8½

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Average
weekly cost.

borough Asylums the decrease appears in "provisions" (less by 6½ *d.*), "clothing," "salaries, and wages," "necessaries," and "wines, spirits, and porter." On the other hand, in the borough Asylums, there is a considerable increase (2½ *d.*) in "miscellaneous" expenses. The amount realised by sales of articles, goods, and produce was rather more, in both classes of institutions, than in the previous year.

The practice, adopted in several of the borough Asylums, of charging upon the maintenance account the cost of ordinary repairs and of the lesser building works, partly explains the fact that the average weekly cost in them is so much greater than in the county Asylums.

In the Appendix (E) the average weekly cost in each county and borough Asylum is shown.

BOROUGH'S WITHOUT ASYLUMS.

BOROUGH'S
WITHOUT
ASYLUMS.

Derby, Plymouth and York are now the only boroughs of much importance which have not made or are not making some sort of statutory provision, permanent or temporary, for their pauper lunatics.

Derby.

The majority of the lunatics belonging to the borough of Derby continue to occupy the precarious accommodation afforded by the Leicester Borough Asylum. The Borough Council of Derby continue with impunity to neglect their statutory obligations as to providing these unhappy persons with a suitable Asylum near their own homes, where the monotony of their existence might frequently be varied by the visits of their relatives.

The day must soon arrive when the Committee of the Leicester Borough Asylum will be unable, having regard to their own requirements, to continue to receive the Derby patients, and it is not easy to see how they are then to be dealt with.

Plymouth.

The Justices of Plymouth continue to oppose a dilatory policy to the demands of the Secretary of State.

York.

In our 34th Report we noticed that Mr. Secretary Cross had refused in 1879 to approve of a contract for the further reception of the York pauper lunatics in the Bootham Hospital.

In February 1881, however, Secretary Sir W. V. Harcourt was induced, on fresh application made to him by the town council of York, to signify his approval of the contract in question.

Until

Until it expires (in 1884) the provision of statutory Asylums accommodation for this city and borough must remain in abeyance.

The question of providing proper accommodation for the lunatic paupers belonging to the city and county of Exeter has long formed the subject of correspondence between the Town Council and our Board, and on the 23rd February two sites were inspected by two of our number. The one which appeared to be the more suitable is in the parish of Heavitree, a suburb of Exeter, situated rather over two miles from the city, and contains nearly 64 acres. We felt, after due consideration, that we could with propriety advise the Secretary of State to sanction obtaining of this land by the Town Council. The price paid was 6,000 *l*.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

The Registered Hospitals are 15 in number. A list, with the names of the medical superintendents, appears in the Appendix (P), and statistics of the patients there detained are set forth in Appendices (B¹, B², B³). The Hospital patients on the 1st January 1882 were 2,921, consisting of 1,459 males and 1,311 females of the private class, 95 male and 56 female paupers. These numbers exhibit an increase in 1881 of 5 males, and a decrease of 35 females of the private class, and an increase of three paupers, all males. The ratios of the recoveries to the admissions, and of the deaths to the average number of patients daily resident, and also to the total number under treatment, during 1881 in each Hospital, are given in Appendix B¹. The average recovery and death-rate for Hospitals, excluding the idiot institutions, is given in Tables VI.—VIII.

On the two following pages will be found a Table giving the number in each Hospital of private patients on the 1st January 1882, the number of such patients under treatment during the previous year, how many were received gratuitously, and how many for payments, and what the payments were, also the average weekly cost of each patient, according to the returns made to us by the several Hospitals. From similar returns we present the particulars of income and of expenditure in Appendices (G¹ and G²).

TABLE showing the Rates of Payment (including all "Extras") for Private Royal Albert and Earlswood

NAME OF REGISTERED HOSPITAL.	Total Number of Private Patients 1st January 1882.	Number of Patients Maintained entirely Gratuitionally during 1881.		Number paying Less than 10s. per Week during 1881.		Number paying 10s. and Less than 15s. per Week during 1881.		Number paying 15s. and Less than 21s. per Week during 1881.	
		Number.	Per-centage to Total Number of Private Patients under Treatment in 1881 (a).	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.	206	4	1.4	7	2.5	14	5.1	23	8.5
Wonford House, Exeter -	103	2	1.6	-	-	2	1.6	9	7.2
Barnwood House, Gloucester -	118	3	2.1	2	1.4	2	1.4	8	5.7
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital -	60	-	-	-	-	4	5.1	20	25.9
St. Luke's Hospital - -	180	72	26.5	15	5.5	58	21.4	-	-
Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	71	18	18.3	9	9.1	29	29.5	42	42.8
St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton (b).	310	6	1.5	9	2.3	11	2.8	19	5.0
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital	67	-	-	2	2.4	6	7.3	13	15.8
Warneford Asylum, Oxford -	71	-	-	9	10.4	21	24.4	24	27.9
Coton Hill, Stafford - -	147	-	-	5	2.9	21	12.2	19	11.0
York Lunatic Hospital - -	108	6	4.6	5	3.8	(c) 7	5.4	24	18.6
Friends' Retreat, York (d) -	157	1	.5	1	.5	48	26.8	12	6.7
TOTAL - - -	1,607	112	5.5	64	3.1	223	11.1	213	10.6

(a) Total Number of Private Patients under Treatment during 1881:—

Manchester Hospital	-	-	-	270	Nottingham Hospital	-	-	-	82
Wonford House	-	-	-	125	Warneford Asylum	-	-	-	86
Barnwood House	-	-	-	138	Coton Hill Institution	-	-	-	172
Lincoln Hospital	-	-	-	77	York Hospital	-	-	-	129
St. Luke's Hospital	-	-	-	271	The Retreat, York	-	-	-	179
Bethel Hospital	-	-	-	98					
St. Andrew's Hospital	-	-	-	380					
					TOTAL - - -				2,007

Patients in Registered Hospitals (excluding Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Asylums) during the Year 1881.

Number paying 21s., and Less than 31s. 6d., per Week during 1881.		Number paying 31s. 6d., and Less than Two Guineas, per Week during 1881.		Number paying Two Guineas, and Less than Three Guineas, per Week during 1881.		Number paying Three Guineas, and Less than Four Guineas, per Week during 1881.		Number paying Four Guineas, and above that Sum, per Week during 1881.		Average Weekly Cost per Head during 1881.
Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	
54	20.0	56	20.7	46	17.0	22	8.1	44	16.2	£. s. d. 2 2 8
30	24.0	21	16.8	39	31.2	14	11.2	8	6.4	1 9 6½
33	23.9	21	15.2	53	38.4	7	5.0	9	6.5	1 10 8
40	51.9	9	11.6	3	3.8	2	2.5	-	-	1 8 2
126	46.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 - -½
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 15 4½
105	27.6	56	14.7	107	28.1	42	11.0	25	6.5	1 11 8
18	21.9	41	60.0	2	2.4	-	-	-	-	1 9 11
17	19.7	2	2.3	12	13.9	1	1.1	-	-	1 2 3
69	46.1	7	4.0	29	16.7	9	5.2	13	7.5	1 13 7
40	31.0	18	13.9	21	16.2	4	3.1	4	3.1	1 - 4
20	11.1	4	2.2	30	16.7	12	6.7	27	15.0	1 12 11
552	27.5	235	11.7	342	17.0	113	5.6	130	6.4	

(b) The patients are clothed by their friends.

(c) In addition to these, there were 69 paupers chargeable to York Union.

(d) The statement of payments in this case refers to the financial year ending 31st March 1882.

**REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.**

We cannot but notice how few patients are received into Hospitals at low or moderate rates. Accommodation of a very good kind can be and is provided in many Licensed Houses (whose proprietors cannot be supposed to receive patients at a loss) for 30 s. weekly, and we regret that more provision for the middle class is not made at that figure or still lower by institutions originally founded as charities for the insane. Some of these Hospitals are very flourishing; others are, we believe, the reverse. Some are making large profits, but these profits appear too often to be expended, not in the extension of provision for cases only able to meet moderate payments, but in accommodation calculated to attract the wealthier class, who are not in the same strait for suitable Asylum care and treatment.

Doubtless, the unaccountable lack of public sympathy for the mentally afflicted of the middle class (who are, indeed, perhaps more to be pitied than any who suffer from bodily disorders) is a great difficulty with Hospitals for the insane, yet the mischief is, we think, aggravated in some instances by apparent competition on their part with licensed houses of high reputation. In one case only, that of the York Hospital, are paupers unhappily associated with poor patients of the private class, manifestly a suicidal policy in regard to the charity. The Table above referred to gives the average weekly cost of a patient in each Hospital, but the conclusion must not be drawn that such cost represents the outlay upon each individual patient, since there are many wealthy persons in some Hospitals paying large sums, who have comforts and luxuries in which their fellow patients making lower payments do not participate, but the cost of which swells the average expenditure. It must be understood that from these remarks upon the charitable institutions, we entirely except the Idiot Asylums (Royal Albert and Earlswood) also the Royal Hospital of Bethlem, which Hospital receives all its patients gratuitously.

The following statement may illustrate the decrease in the amount of Hospital charity towards the insane since 1869.

Though the bases for the first statement (*see* Twenty-Third Report, p. 52), are the figures taken on a particular day, and those for the second, derived from the Table just mentioned, are the figures concerning a whole year, yet a general deduction may be safely drawn.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Total Number of Private Patients, 1st January 1869 - 1,195

Of this Number,—

Number received gratuitously	-	-	88	or	7	per cent.
" " for less than 21 s.	-	-	508	"	42	"
" " " " 31 s. 6 d.	-	-	843*	"	70	"
" " for more than 31 s. 6 d.	-	-	264	"	21	"

STATEMENT No. 2.

Total Number of Private Patients under treatment during
the year 1881 - - - - - 2,007

Of this Number,—

Number received gratuitously	-	-	112	or	5	per cent.
" " for less than 21 s.	-	-	500	"	25	"
" " " " 31 s. 6 d.	-	-	1,052*	"	52	"
" " for more than 31 s. 6 d.	-	-	820	"	41	"

We have continued the practice commenced in 1880, of visiting the Hospitals (not being Establishments for Idiots only) twice a year.

The entries made in the Visitors' books on these occasions, necessarily repeat many particulars with little or no variation; instead, therefore, of presenting copies of these entries at length, we have judged it better to give them in a condensed and abstracted form, omitting repetitions, and noticing only material points of praise or blame.

These Abstracts will be found in the Appendix (F.).

We have to mention the death of Mrs. M. G., who was admitted into the Lincoln Hospital 9th March 1881, suffering from melancholia, with suicidal tendencies. On 14th June 1881 she inflicted, with a sharp-pointed knife, a wound on her throat about 1½ inches long, which does not appear to have been considered very serious, but death took place two days afterwards. The post-mortem examination discovered that the left pleura contained about three pints of fluid, with lymph floating in it, the lung being much compressed. Mrs. G. was on admission considered as decidedly suicidal, and written cautions had been

Lincoln
Lunatic
Hospital.
Suicide.

* These numbers, in each case, of course include those paying less than a guinea, but not the patients received gratuitously.

**REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.**

Lincoln
Lunatic
Hospital.
Suicide.

been given to the nurses. She improved to such an extent, that she was allowed to assist in the wards. It was from a tray which she was carrying to the scullery, after a meal had been finished, that Mrs. G. obtained the knife. In this case we were compelled to come to the conclusion that there had been grave negligence in allowing Mrs. G. opportunity of obtaining a weapon suitable for self-destruction. We were also of opinion that the condition of the lung and cavity of the chest should not have escaped notice before death.

Dr. Russell, it is proper to remark, considered that this patient died from disease of the pleura and fatty heart, and not from the wound in the neck.

CRIMINAL AND STATE ASYLUMS.**CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM.**

Two members of the Board, on the 2nd December 1881, made the usual statutory visit to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor. A copy of the memorandum made on that occasion is given in the Appendix (H.).

**MILITARY
LUNATIC
HOSPITAL.
ROYAL NAVAL
HOSPITAL.
ROYAL INDIA
ASYLUM.**

The Military Lunatic Hospital at Netley was visited on the 16th February, the Royal Naval Hospital at Yarmouth on the 9th June and the Royal India Asylum, Ealing, on the 15th November. Copies of our reports follow in Appendices (I. to L.).

LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.**LICENSED
HOUSES
GENERALLY.**

The number of houses in England and Wales licensed to receive lunatics were, on the 1st January 1882, 96 in number, namely, 34 licensed by ourselves, and 62 by justices at quarter sessions.

On the same day there were in these 96 establishments 4,883 patients, whereof 1,730 males and 1,685 females were of the private, and 582 males and 886 females were of the pauper class.

Pauper lunatics (as distinguished from idiots) are received at eight houses only; five in the Metropolitan District, namely, Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and at Grove Hall, Bow; three in the country, that is, Fisherton House, Salisbury, Haydock Lodge, Newton-le-Willows, and Vernon House, Briton Ferry.

The

The necessity for continuing the system of licensing establishments for the reception of pauper patients arises from the want of sufficient Asylum accommodation, chiefly in Middlesex, Essex, and Surrey, in Lancashire and in Glamorganshire.

LICENSED
HOUSES
GENERALLY.

Idiots exclusively are received in six Licensed Houses, three, however, of these, the Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum, at Essex Hall, Colchester, the Western Counties Idiot Asylum at Starcross, and the Midland Counties Idiot Asylum at Dorridge Grove, Knowle Common, are in reality charitable institutions managed by committees, and in the nature of lunatic Hospitals. They are worked, however, under licenses from quarter sessions in order to avoid the expense of a resident medical superintendent, which would be required were they registered as Hospitals.

The Appendix (P.) contains a complete list of the Licensed Houses, with the names of the proprietors and licensees, the number of patients authorised, and the names and addresses of the clerks to the Visitors of the provincial houses.

The usual statistical particulars of admissions, deaths, and discharges, will be found in the Appendices (B¹., B²., and B³.).

Some years have now elapsed since we last reported* on the general character and condition of each house, in town and country, licensed or visited by us.

The time has, we think, now arrived when it may be useful once more shortly to notice the whole of these establishments *seriatim*, our observations being mainly derived from the entries made by us during the past year in the Visitors' book of each house.

Summary
account of each.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

We will begin by the Houses within our immediate jurisdiction, that is, in Middlesex, in London, and Westminster, Southwark, and all places within seven miles from any part of these cities and boroughs.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

And

* See, for Metropolitan Licensed Houses in 1870, our 25th Report; for Provincial Licensed Houses in 1871, our 26th Report.

**METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.**

**I. Receiving
paupers.**

**1. Bethnal
House.**

And first we will notice the five Licensed Houses receiving both pauper and private patients.

At these houses the weekly charge made to Boards of Guardians for every pauper patient has been 19s. 3d. during all or the greater part of last year.

Bethnal House, Bethnal Green, occupies the site of two houses formerly known as the Red House and the White House. They were afterwards included in one license under the name of Bethnal Green Asylum. It was in the early part of this century one of the worst conducted private asylums even of that period. The accommodation was "infamously bad, and there was no medical treatment for insanity." In 1847 we reported "gradual improvements," which had altogether altered the House, viz., an active and able medical superintendence, no excessive use of restraint, general cleanliness among the patients, order in the wards, drainage of the House, introduction of amusements and employments; a good dietary, and an increase in the number of attendants. In 1867 various and important structural improvements had been effected, and the general arrangements were then considered to be of a satisfactory nature.

We can still report favourably of the dietary, clothing, bedding, and general treatment, and we hope to improve still further the accommodation. The license is for the reception of 410 patients, of whom 200 may be private cases; and when the House was last visited in 1881 it had on its books 405. The private patients are not charged much more than the paupers. The medical staff consists of a chief and two assistant officers, all resident; the second assistant was added at our request about a year ago. The attendants' wages are yet too low to attract a suitable class of persons, a matter which calls for remedy. The supervision at night, too, is scarcely sufficient according to modern ideas, but is about to be improved. There have been a few cases of small-pox in the House during the past twelvemonth, but no patient died of the malady. Structural improvements proceed yearly, and some have been carried out very recently. Plans for re-construction of single rooms for female patients are about to be immediately submitted to our Board. We believe that Dr. Millar (for many years the chief medical officer) is popular among his patients, and quite as thoughtful for the paupers' welfare as for that of the private cases.

Camberwell

Camberwell House, in Camberwell Road, includes several distinct tenements. The license is for 489 patients, of whom 331 may be private cases. At the last visit there were 483 names upon the books. It is managed with liberality, but the weak point has been the absence on the part of the resident staff of that daily attention to the details of supervision, which alone can secure regularity and neatness; as to this, some improvement has of late been apparent, and the appointment (upon our recommendation) of a third medical officer about a year ago has led to very beneficial results. We look for alteration for the better in the staff of attendants. By the provision of new infirmaries, by purchase of two good houses, affording excellent accommodation for ladies, and by considerable outlay upon buildings and furniture, this Asylum has greatly improved since our Report in 1867, and even within the past year. The payments for private cases are generally low; few are more than two guineas, many one guinea, some less than one guinea per week.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

1. Receiving
paupers.

2. Camberwell
House.

Hoxton House was formerly known as "Miles's Mad-house," from Sir Jonathan Miles, the proprietor in 1815. Between that date and 1867, this House called forth and deserved the strongest animadversions on account of its structural defects and the neglected condition of its inmates. The management was gradually improved through the action of our Board, and in 1867 the substantial comforts of the patients had received proper attention. Several small houses are comprised in the licence; additions have been made to the accommodation from time to time, but the premises consist chiefly of old buildings. A block for male patients (lately erected) is the best part of the House, and affords good accommodation for men. Suggestions made by us for further structural improvements are now under consideration by the proprietors.

3. Hoxton
House.

Though many of the wards are small, and nearly all the airing-courts are deficient in size and cheerless, and though exercise beyond these courts in the neighbouring streets is scarcely possible for the patients, many who have unfortunately had experience of other Asylums seem to prefer this House on account of its proximity to their homes, and the consequent opportunities of visits from friends. Mr. Cremonini is the resident Medical Officer, and had under his charge at our last visit 188 patients (males and females), of whom 35 were private cases.

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The

**METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.****1. Receiving
paupers.****3. Hoxton
House.**

The licence is for 300 patients. Small-pox found its way into the Asylum in the early part of the year, but no patient died of that epidemic. This property is in Chancery, and that fact appears somewhat to fetter the administration. The reports upon the House during the current year have been on the whole favourable. Among other criticisms we have noticed too frequent changes in the female attendants. The charges made for paupers and private patients here do not widely differ.

**4. Peckham
House.**

Peckham House receives paupers and private patients. Mr. Byas and Dr. Stocker are the licensees. The latter and Dr. Brown are in joint medical charge with two assistants. The license is for 375 patients. There were in November 358 on the books, of whom 114 were chargeable to unions. Several structural improvements have lately been carried out, and more are contemplated; the last will increase day-space in some of the wards, and it will provide some better offices. Several patients were attacked with small-pox last May. When last inspected the day-rooms, dormitories, and single rooms were all in order, clean, and free from offensive smell, but fault was found with the insufficient teasing of flock beds and pillows. A lady companion was, at our recommendation, added last year to the staff. The wages of the attendants are lower than those suggested by us, but will immediately be raised. The private patients' payments are, with few exceptions, but slightly in excess of those for paupers. Those excepted are not by any means high.

**5. Grove Hall,
Bow.**

Grove Hall, Bow, is a large house licensed to Mr. Byas for the reception of 452 male patients, of whom no more than 450 may be of the private class. The great majority, however, of the private patients are or were soldiers who have become insane, and whose maintenance is defrayed by the War Department. It is understood that this arrangement, which has lasted for some years, will be discontinued, no fresh cases being sent. This is partly in consequence of the provision in the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, for sending insane soldiers to an Asylum by warrant of the Secretary of State. The military patients, in addition to the ordinary visitation, have the supervision of officers of the Army Medical Department. The number of pauper lunatics received here has hitherto been very small, seven at the last visit, but as the soldiers diminish in numbers their places will probably be filled by paupers.

The

The civilian patients are kept distinct from the military class, and have separate grounds for exercise.

The untidiness both of attendants and patients has occasionally called for unfavourable comment on our part, but at the last visit for 1881 faults of this kind appear to have been rectified. The dietary is liberal and the accommodation generally fair, in the modern buildings very good. The soldiers' quarters have recently been improved by the addition of a gallery of single rooms.

The wages of attendants seem sufficient, but changes have been too frequent. The service, we are aware, is exceptionally trying, as the insane soldiers are, as a class, most turbulent and difficult to manage. One attendant was dismissed in the course of the year after a struggle with one of these patients, during which the latter had a rib broken.

Dr. Julius Mickle is the Medical Superintendent; he and a junior medical officer both reside and are constantly among the patients.

The payments for (civilian) private cases are low, averaging 25 s. per week.

The second category of the Metropolitan Licensed Houses embraces those receiving private patients only, at various rates of payment.

Nine such houses are licensed for the reception of both sexes. These are as follows:—

Manor House is an old family mansion, at Chiswick; it was at one time occupied as a boy's school, but it has been for very many years licensed to Dr. T. Harrington Tuke. When last visited there were 18 male and 16 female patients under his care. Some detached villas and cottages are included in the license. The patients have the use of extensive garden and pleasure grounds for exercise. The staff of attendants is numerically strong, and their wages are good.

A suicide to which we refer elsewhere in this Report lately occurred here, showing the danger of trusting any patient to shave himself, even in an attendant's presence. The patients at this House have always had much freedom from control. The payments are somewhat high, averaging at least 300 l. a year, according to the returns made to us.

Brooke House, at Clapton, includes an old mansion, several cottages, and two modern villas, all upon land 0.80. O which

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

I. Receiving
paupers.
5. Grove Hall,
Bow.

II. (a.) Houses
receiving pri-
vate patients
only of both
sexes.

1. Manor
House, Chis-
wick.

2. Brooke
House.

**METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.**

II. (a.) Houses
receiving pri-
vate patients
only of both
sexes.

2. Brooke
House.

which is laid out as lawns and garden. Association of the patients of the two sexes is much encouraged. The license is for 42 gentlemen and 48 ladies. Between 70 and 80 patients were in the House when last inspected. Messrs. Adams and Jeram are the resident Medical Officers. Dr. Monro (who only visits) and Mr. Adams are the joint proprietors and licensees. The domestic arrangements are on a satisfactory scale, and contentment among the patients is the rule. Several, after discharge, have returned as voluntary boarders. The payments vary from 80 *l.* to 300 *l.* a year; the average of payments being 200 *l.* a year, or thereabouts. Some few cases have outlived their means of full payment and are gratuitously maintained. Such liberality on the part of proprietors is indeed, far from uncommon. Besides voluntary boarders, there are frequently residing in this House relatives or friends of patients who have been permitted by us, in accordance with the Act of Parliament, to accept invitations from the licensees to stay for a few weeks or longer. It is satisfactory to report that here the staff is good. There is a matron, also a ladies' companion. A house is rented at the seaside during the summer for such of the patients as can be taken thither, and many have that change and enjoy it.

3. Northumber-
land House.

Northumberland House, Stoke Newington. 78 patients were on the books at the last visit for 1881. The present resident medical proprietor, Dr. F. J. Wright, has effected several structural improvements within the past two or three years. Besides the main building, accommodating about 78 patients and the assistant medical officer, the license includes no less than five small semi-detached houses adjacent to and accessible from the grounds of the mansion. Two of these houses thrown together serve for the residence of Dr. Wright and his family, while in each of the remaining three, four patients of the quieter sort can be received.

An arrangement of this kind facilitates classification, and is therefore favourably looked upon by us. The accommodation is chiefly for cases which can be associated. For those ladies and gentlemen who may be trusted beyond the garden, Finsbury Park is conveniently near for exercise. The majority of the patients are received at three guineas weekly. A few old cases pay as little as two guineas a week, and even less. We are satisfied with the
general

general present condition of the house, and with its progressive improvement under Dr. Wright.

Sussex and Brandenburg Houses, at Hammersmith, are included in one licence to Dr. L. S. F. Winslow. Gentlemen are received at the former, ladies at the latter house. A road only divides the grounds attached to each establishment. A proposal to remove the patients into the country has lately prevented much structural improvement at either. The accommodation is scarcely so good as we could wish for first-class patients, but the year's reports have been generally satisfactory. The patients are 28 gentlemen and 16 ladies. The staff of attendants is properly paid, and many of the men count several years of service. A large number of the ladies and some of the gentlemen take carriage exercise, and many of each sex attend places of public entertainment. Many also walk beyond the grounds, and attend church on Sundays. There are billiard tables, a fives court, and a tennis and cricket ground. Many of the patients yearly visit the seaside. Some few gentlemen pay as little as 100 l. a year, but the average is about double that sum. At Brandenburg House four guineas a week seems to be the usual charge.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

II. (a.) Re-
ceiving private
patients only
of both sexes.

4. Sussex and
Brandenburg
Houses.

Wyke House, at Isleworth, is the residence of Dr. Willett, who has charge of 30 patients and upwards, ladies and gentlemen. Excellent additions were not long since made on the gentlemen's side of the house. It is a very comfortable establishment, and conducted on a liberal scale. Dr. Willett has a medical assistant, and he himself is much among the patients, whom we generally find very contented and always well treated. The gardens attached to the House are large, and exercise beyond them is also encouraged.

5. Wyke
House.

As noticed in our Twenty-seventh Report, on the occasion of the first grant of the license, the Priory, Roehampton, is a very large mansion, standing in its own grounds, and in a most agreeable situation. The proprietor, Dr. W. Wood, is authorised to receive 35 gentlemen and 30 ladies, but the numbers during the past year have not exceeded 27 and 23 respectively.

6. The Priory,
Roehampton.

The accommodation afforded is of excellent character, and corresponds with the comparatively high rates of payment at which the patients are received. Several new rooms have been added in the course of the year. On the whole, the reports of the condition and management

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of

**METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.**

**II. (a.) Houses
receiving pri-
vate patients
only of both
sexes.
7. Southall
Park.**

of this House have been very favourable. The attendants are sufficient in number and well paid.

The proprietor is resident, and is assisted in his medical duties by a resident superintendent.

Southall Park, near Southall, of which Dr. Boyd (previously superintendent of the Somerset Asylum) has been for some years the licensee, is a family mansion of the date of Queen Anne, with a modern annexe of very inferior construction. It stands in a small but well-timbered park. The better behaved patients occupy the main building and mix with Dr. Boyd's family. Under his care are 11 gentlemen and 10 ladies. The conversion of an outhouse into an infectious hospital is contemplated. We had occasion last year to remark upon the fact that no male patient here is allowed to go beyond the grounds, and to find fault with the water closets, but there has been nothing very seriously amiss in the management. The staff is adequate in number, and we have had no reason to think that the attendants are unkind to the patients. The payments are from 150*l.* to 300*l.* a year. The average for ladies is 200*l.*, for gentlemen it is rather lower.

**8. Halliford
House.**

Halliford House, near Sunbury, has been for many years licensed to Dr. Seaton. The license permits the reception of 16 male and 18 female patients. Dr. Seaton and his family reside and there is also a resident medical officer. Means of amusement are sufficiently provided, The House at the last visit of 1881 accommodated nine ladies, a detached building in the garden 12 gentlemen. The payments are from 70*l.* to 300*l.* a year, but few pay more than 150*l.* This asylum was enlarged some years ago for the male patients. The pleasure grounds are good. The arrangements for Divine Service in the house are not so good as we could wish, and our reports have not always been entirely satisfactory on other heads.

**9. Twickenham
House.**

Twickenham House, in Twickenham, comprises a substantial brick mansion (built in the last century) and three cottages in the grounds adjoining. One cottage is exclusively occupied by a chancery patient and his attendant. The other patients are 17 ladies. The attendants are six in number, but the wages of the under nurses are rather too low. Dr. Diamond (the licensee) and his daughter reside. The house is furnished moderately

rately well. The average of payments is 150*l.* or thereabouts. One or two patients paying more have separate accommodation and special attendance.

METROPOLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Four houses within our immediate jurisdiction are licensed for private male patients only; namely, Montague House, Blacklands, Munster House, and Moorcroft House.

II. (b.) Houses
receiving male
private patients
only.

Montague House, Brook Green, Hammersmith, is kept by the widow of a medical gentleman. The patients are males, and of the quiet harmless class. They are so few, and the payments are so very low, that little beyond safe custody, cleanliness, proper exercise and food, and very homely comforts, can be expected. We have had to comment occasionally upon insufficient attendance here, and an untidy condition of the patients' rooms, but never upon illtreatment of any gentleman; 100*l.* a year is the average payment for the cases.

1. Montague
House.

Blacklands House, near the King's-road, Chelsea, was in the hands of the late Dr. Sutherland. It was favourably mentioned by us in 1867, and is still under the management of Mr. Hall, as resident medical officer. It is a high class Asylum, and the accommodation is very good. The license is for 35 gentlemen; 13 only were on the books when the house was last inspected. Several have private rooms; others are associated. There is a garden for the patients' exercise, and the supply of indoor amusements is liberal, including two billiard tables. Many of the patients walk or drive about London and visit places of public entertainment. The management under Mr. Hall has been very careful. The average payment is 4*l.* weekly or thereabouts.

2. Blacklands.

Munster House, Fulham, has, within the past few years, been enlarged, and its accommodation has been greatly improved. Dr. Blandford is one of the licensees, and frequently visits. Another medical gentleman resides, and is with him in joint medical charge of the patients. Twenty gentlemen were under care and treatment at our last visit. The provision made for the patients' comforts is liberal. The payments vary from three to ten guineas per week; the greater number are four and five guineas. We have not had reason to find fault with the scale of wages of the attendants here, and the character of the House now stands high.

3. Munster
House.

0.80.

O 3

Moorcroft

**METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.**

**II. (b) Houses
receiving male
private patients
only.**

**4. Moorcroft
House.**

Moorcroft House, at Hillingdon, with several acres of land, is licensed to Dr. H. Stilwell for the reception of gentlemen only. The number resident averages 40 or thereabouts. It is a private establishment of high class, and has many chancery patients on its books. One of pays as much as 1,300*l.* a year; but he has a separate house and attendants, and in fact his own establishment. The average payments are from four to six guineas a week. The accommodation here is very good. The general domestic arrangements are those of a family mansion. Acute, as well as quiet, cases are received. Dr. Stilwell has a medical assistant, and both reside. There is a strong staff of attendants and household servants. The wages of the former are higher than those given in most private asylums.

**II. (c.) Houses
licensed for
private female
patients only.**

**Closing of
Normand
House.**

For the reception of private patients of the female sex only there are now 12 houses in the metropolitan district.

Normand House, Fulham, where for many years a few ladies of unsound mind have been admirably cared for by Miss Talfourd, was closed last year. The steady approach of building operations having rendered the site too valuable, no renewal of the lease could be obtained.

Similar causes will, we have good reason to anticipate, lead to the closing before long of several other licensed houses, the situations of which have already lost or very soon will lose their suburban and retired character.

The 12 remaining houses licensed for ladies are as follows:—

**1. Earl's
Court House.**

Earl's Court House, at Brompton, was for many years licensed to the late Dr. Gardiner Hill. It now belongs to his family. His widow and daughters and a son (who is a member of the medical profession) reside. Its excellent reputation during Dr. Hill's lifetime is maintained. For the 25 lady patients seven nurses are employed. Dramatic entertainments and dances are very frequently given here for the patients' benefit. The majority of the patients pay two guineas a week.

2. Otto House.

Otto House, Hammersmith, is the property of the family of the late Dr. Sutherland, and is licensed to them. Dr. Blandford has the responsible medical charge, and a matron manages the establishment. The house stands in a walled garden, containing cottages for cases unfit to be associated

associated with the rest. A new laundry has lately been added to the domestic offices. The house is very well conducted, but we had occasion to call the licensees' attention last year to the low wages of the nurses in attendance upon ladies for many of whom the payments are liberal. Many of the patients have carriage exercise, and attend places of public entertainment. Twenty-eight ladies were on the books at the last inspection. About one-half of the patients pay 200 l., or thereabouts; and this is the average of payments.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.
II. (c.) Houses
licensed for
private females
only.
2. Otto House.

Upper Mall House, at Hammersmith, close to the Thames, is for the reception of quiet and harmless female lunatics. The licensees are Mr. and Mrs. Cotes. There are eight ladies under care; three nurses have direct personal charge. Such accommodation as very moderate payments justify is given. We have had occasion to remind the medical attendant more than once of his statutory duties in keeping the books. There is a good walled garden at the rear of the house. The patients' payments average 100 l. a year.

3. Upper Mall House.

Lawn House, at Hanwell. The licensee is Miss Dixon, for many years matron at another well known Licensed House. She has generally with her in the House, and in a cottage in the garden, nine patients. Miss Dixon receives no new case for less than six guineas a week. Dr. Maudsley visits frequently; he was the previous licensee. The management is judicious, and much attention is given to the comfort of the patients, and the recovery of such as are curable. Six nurses are employed as a rule, besides domestic servants, and Miss Dixon is assisted by a niece who acts as the ladies' companion.

4. Lawn House.

Hayes Park, near Hayes, is within a few miles of West Drayton Railway Station. It has been established for many years. Dr. Henry Winslow not long since became joint licensee with Mr. Benbow, the proprietor. Dr. and Mrs. Winslow reside, and there is a matron with a staff of eight nurses. The patients are 15. The accommodation provided for them is good, and the attendants appear to keep their situations longer than in some establishments of this kind. There is a small detached cottage for a few cases. The domestic arrangements have gained our general approval. The park in which the House stands

5. Hayes Park.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.11. (c.) Houses
licensed for
private females
only.

6. Wood End.

affords good walks, and carriages are kept for the patients' use. Some of the ladies reside in their own apartments with special attendants. About 300 l. a year is the average of the payments.

Wood End, near Hayes, was long licensed to the late Dr. Stilwell. It maintains its well established good character, and is now licensed to members of his family. There is a lady Superintendent in residence, who has shown herself to be quite equal to her duties; she is assisted by a ladies' companion. The patients average 17, of whom, at the last visit nine were chancery cases. The medical visitation is frequent, almost daily, and Dr. H. Stilwell, one of the licensees, resides within a short distance. There is a well kept garden. The means of amusement are liberally supplied. The payments, we believe, vary from three to five guineas a week. Many of the patients drive out and occasionally visit places of public entertainment in London. The House is not large, but comfortably furnished and kept in good order.

7. Hendon
Grove.

Hendon Grove, near Hendon, was first licensed in 1879. The licensees are Dr. Hicks and Mrs. Snell; the latter resides, the former visits daily. The license is for 14 lady patients; 13 are now treated here. There is a ladies' companion to assist Mrs. Snell. The attendants are seven. The House contains excellent sitting-rooms; the bedrooms, though small, are comfortable, all are well furnished, and the garden commands a fine view. The general treatment has been judicious, but we have had occasion to call Dr. Hicks' attention once last year to an omission in recording seclusion. The salary of the companion, and the wages of the attendants here, should be raised in the interest of the patients. The ladies are received for payments ranging between 200 l. and 500 l. a year, have carriage exercise, and the house is kept in very good order.

8. Great
House, Leyton.

Of Great House, at Leyton, the licensees are Mr. and Mrs. Davey. The ladies under care and treatment here, when the House was last inspected, were seven. The House is large, and a good garden surrounds it. There are three attendants. Mrs. Davey and her daughter take an active share in the personal charge of the patients. We have always found this House in proper order, and much tact has been displayed by Mrs. Davey in the treatment of difficult cases. Payments average 200 l. a year.

Silverton

Silverton House, at Peckham Rye. The licensees are Mrs. Fruen (a widow lady), and her daughter. Only quiet cases are received, and at present there are but five under care and treatment. It is a small villa, with garden. The payments are very moderate, and the accommodation is of a homely character. The licensees themselves take personal charge of the patients, of whom two are epileptics and helpless. The payments are on a very moderate scale. We have had to notice more than once irregularity in the medical attendant's records, but we have never found the place otherwise than in fair order. We believe the treatment of the patients to be kind and judicious.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
 II. (c). Houses licensed for private females only.
 9. Silverton House.

The Shrubbery, in Southall, is a comfortable residence licensed in 1880 to Miss Rosser; she had many years' experience in Lunacy as a matron. Miss Rosser has four lady patients, and her charges for care and treatment are not high. They average about 150 l. a year. To the cottage is attached a flower and kitchen garden. Only quiet and harmless patients are admissible here. The reports have always been satisfactory.

10. Shrubbery, Southall.

This House was formerly licensed to Dr. and Mrs. Steward.

Vine Cottage, on Norwood Green, near Hanwell, accommodates a few ladies, nine patients, and two boarders. The rooms are rather small, but the treatment is satisfactory for quiet chronic cases. Mrs. Chalk keeps the house in good order; her husband is a medical practitioner. The pleasure grounds are well kept. The payments range from about 100 l. to 200 l.

11. Vine Cottage.

The Huguenots, near Wandsworth Common, is a house which was licensed in 1880 to Miss Leech. She removed her patients hither from Laurel Bank, Fulham, of which the lease had expired. It is old fashioned in structure, but commodious, and much has been done by the licensee towards making the interior comfortable, by painting, papering, and new fitting. Miss Leech has nine patients; most of them take their meals with her. Her sister and four nurses assist in the care of the patients. Dr. Blandford is the medical attendant, and visits regularly and frequently. Miss Leech was for some time a matron in a private Asylum. Two and three guineas a week are the usual charges.

12. The Huguenots.

0.80.

Two

**METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.**

**III. Houses re-
ceiving Idiots,
&c.**

**1. Normans-
field.**

Two houses are limited to the care and treatment of idiots, and congenital imbeciles. The first is the important establishment at Normansfield, Hampton Wick, conducted by Dr. Langdon Down, who was at one time the Medical Superintendent of Earlswood Idiot Asylum, and Mrs. Down, his wife. Since the opening of this house in 1868, it has received considerable additions and now Normansfield affords excellent accommodation for Idiots.

Nearly all the patients are children. Mrs. Down devotes her whole time to the management of the Institution.

We always find the establishment in perfect order; the boys and girls as happy as they could be anywhere, neatly dressed and well cared for in all respects.

The patients at the last visit were 88 males, and 40 females. Much attention is paid to mental and physical training, and the means of amusement are liberally supplied. In the house is a fine theatre, for dramatic performances, concerts, and dances. When the weather prevents outdoor exercise, gymnastics and children's games are carried on in a spacious hall designated the "Kinder-Saal." Experienced teachers of each sex give lessons to all capable of profiting by instruction.

Separate rooms and attendance are secured at payments of 150*l.* to 200*l.* a year, but the ordinary annual charge is 100*l.*

The license is for 140 patients, neither sex to exceed 100.

2. Colville.

Colville, Lower Norwood, is a moderate-sized house, licensed to Mrs. Forman, the widow of a physician, for the reception of 5 male idiots, quiet and manageable cases. Four patients only are at present on the books. These receive kind and judicious treatment for payments of 100*l.* a year. A servant who has been for many years in his situation has the personal charge of the patients, walking out with them daily and bestowing proper attention to their comfort and cleanliness.

**IV. Houses
licensed for
special cases.**

In two instances we have licensed houses for the reception of a brother and sister, both idiots, and of two brothers, lunatics, whose separation after life-long companionship would have been a matter of regret.

**1 Knowle
Road.**

The two idiots are under the charge of a person who has for many years had the care of them, and by whom they are treated as members of the family. The House is situated at No. 1 Knowle-road, Brixton.

A comfortably

A comfortably furnished detached villa at Tooting, known as Ivy Lodge, is licensed to Dr. Dale, who receives a fixed salary for the charge of two lunatic brothers. They receive every attention, and enjoy much out-door exercise, with frequent visits to places of amusement.

METROPOLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.
IV. Houses
licensed for
special cases.
Ivy Lodge.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

We proceed to notice briefly the present condition of the Provincial Licensed Houses, taking them in the alphabetical order of the counties in which they are situated.

Bishopstone House was licensed in 1877 to Dr. W. S. Craig for the reception of 6 insane ladies. We opposed the application for a license on the ground that the House, though in itself well suited, was almost in the town of Bedford, and that the grounds were small and over-looked. These objections remain, but we have generally found the house very comfortable and well conducted, and Dr. Craig's treatment of his patients kind and judicious. There are, at the present time, 6 patients of the richer class, being the full number for which the house is licensed.

BRDS.
Bishopstone
House.

We had occasion during the past year to censure Dr. Craig for a practice brought to our notice, of quoting in the advertisements of his establishment an extract from an entry made by us in the Visitors' Book, and intimating that reference to us was permitted. This we considered to be most improper, being calculated to produce a false impression in the public mind as to the relations of this commission with Licensed Houses.

Springfield House, the proprietorship of which passed in 1879 to Dr. David Bower and Miss Norton, is now licensed for the reception of 22 male and 25 female private patients, and is usually nearly full. The payments for the patients average about 100 *l.* a year. The new licensees have improved the House, but at our more recent visit we had occasion to comment on the want of thorough ventilation, and on the scanty supply of furniture in some of the day-rooms, and to enforce the necessity for constant attention to the general state of the premises. We had also to notice somewhat unfavourably the condition of the patients' dress in some instances, and also the manner of serving their meals.

Springfield
House.

o.80.

A small

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
CORNWALL.
Alexandra
Terrace,
Torpoint.

A small house at Torpoint near Plymouth was licensed in 1879 to Mr. John Phillips for the reception of two sisters of weak intellect, who receive there, at a very moderate charge, all the care and attention which their state requires.

DERBY.
Wye House.

Wye House, Buxton, of which Dr. F. K. Dickson is licensee, was favourably reported on by those of our Board who visited it in 1881. Several improvements have, in recent years, been effected in the House, which was originally designed as an Asylum; and it is usually maintained in good order. About 20 patients of either sex are received here at rates of payment which vary considerably, but which may perhaps average three guineas a week. The treatment of the patients has been considered to be satisfactory, and their comfort well attended to. The association of a large proportion of the patients, ladies and gentlemen, at meals is a pleasant feature in the domestic management. Dr. Dickson is aided in the medical care of the patients by a resident assistant, duly qualified.

DEVON.
Court Hall.

At Court Hall, Kenton, licensed to Miss Teage, six ladies are at present received as patients. They are of a quiet, chronic class, and meet with much kindness and attention. The accommodation afforded is simple, but comfortable, and accords sufficiently with the rate of payment, which is about 100 *l.* a year.

Plympton
House.

Plympton House, near Plymouth, is licensed to the Messrs. Aldridge, to receive 23 male and 21 female patients, who are taken at rates which vary from a guinea a week to 100 *l.* per annum. The accommodation afforded by this house has been improved of late years, and having regard to the moderate charges, is not unsatisfactory. The entries made by Commissioners during the past year in the Visitors' Book have been favourable. Nearly all of the patients have frequently extended exercise beyond the Asylum grounds, either walking or driving. The medical care of the patients devolves mainly on Dr. C. Aldridge, who is resident. The average number of patients in 1881 was 35.

DURHAM.
Dinsdale Park.

At a visit in the spring of 1879 to Dinsdale Park, we found it necessary to comment unfavourably on the state of the house and patients. Some improvement was subsequently found to have been effected, but the condition

tion of the male patients, and of the portion of the house occupied by them, has usually been much below that of the female division, and we have been led to attribute this to the insufficiency and unsuitability of the staff on the male side. We trust that our remarks from time to time will have convinced the licensee of the advantage, both to himself and his patients, of keeping his establishment up to a higher standard of efficiency. The house is licensed for 26 male and 22 female patients. At the second visit in 1881 there were 18 gentlemen and 15 ladies resident as patients, and the average yearly payment per head is about 100 l.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
DURHAM.
Dinsdale Park.

Dunston Lodge, Gateshead, is licensed for 33 male and 25 female patients. The payments for those who were in the licensees' care at the last visit, averaged about 76 l. per annum. Having regard to the average rate of payment, the accommodation afforded in this establishment is very fair. The state of the house was the subject of unfavourable comment in 1877, but since then it has generally been kept in good order. A feature of the treatment adopted here is the free granting of permission to patients to walk unattended, within certain defined bounds, upon parole. As many as 22 were, at the time of our first inspection in 1881, thus privileged. The practice, within proper limits, appears to us a very commendable one.

Dunston Lodge.

Our reports upon the condition and management of Witham Asylum, of which Dr. Thomas M. Tomkin is the licensee, were, last year, as they have of late been, on the whole favourable. The license permits the reception of 15 males and 10 females, but the full numbers are not reached. The rates of payment average about 95 l. per annum, and for this, fair accommodation is supplied.

ESSEX.
Witham.

Vernon House, Briton Ferry, has frequently been the subject of unfavourable notice at our hands. Considerable alterations and much improvement of the accommodation for the pauper patients were, however, effected in 1879, and thereby many of the evils complained of, such as overcrowding of the day-rooms, were removed; and recent entries, while pointing out certain defects requiring remedy, have been of a much more favourable character. This House is licensed for the reception of 28 males and 82 females, not more than 40 patients to be of the private class. The payments for private patients are low, averaging 0.80.

GLAMORGAN.
Vernon House.

ing

**PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.****GLAMORGAN.
Vernon House.**

ing about 25s. a week. The paupers, who are all females, are received, under contract, from the Glamorgan County Asylum. At the last visit, there were 25 patients of the private, and 41 of the pauper class. Much of the accommodation for private patients is very comfortable, and the dietary for both classes is liberal, and their treatment kind. In the last entry the attention of Mr. Pegge, the licensee, was called to the insufficiency of the indoor amusements for the pauper patients.

**GLOUCESTER.
Northwoods.**

In 1875 Northwoods, near Bristol, which had been licensed to Dr. Davey, was transferred to Dr. Reginald Eager and Mr. T. G. Seymour, the present licensees. The house was then much out of repair, and extensive alterations and improvements were necessary, and, in the main, have been effected. The licensees have, indeed, shown a commendable readiness to accept, and even to anticipate, our various suggestions for further improvement. The reports in the past year upon the condition and management of this House have been favourable. It is licensed for 25 private patients of either sex, and at the last visit there were on the books the names of 20 males and 21 females. The rates of payment vary considerably; the ordinary charge is three guineas a week, but many patients are received at much lower rates. An adequate staff of attendants is maintained, and we consider that the general treatment of the patients in Northwoods is good. We recently recommended the engagement of a ladies' companion to assist Mrs. Seymour, who now devotes much time to the duties of that office.

**Fairford
Retreat.**

Fairford Retreat has been in existence many years as an Asylum for private insane patients of the middle class. It is at present licensed to Mr. D. Iles, Mr. D. Iles, jun., and Mr. H. Iles, for 35 males and 30 females. In October last there were 19 patients of the former, and 18 of the latter, sex. The majority pay one guinea a week, some two guineas; hardly any more than this. The recent entries by Visiting Commissioners have spoken well of this establishment, and have noticed the aspect of homely comfort which it presents.

**The Croft
House.**

At, the Croft House, Fairford, Mrs. Iles continues to receive a few insane ladies of the quiet class, who live, as much as possible, as members of her family. The house is comfortable, and has a pleasant garden.

Sandywell

Sandywell Park will soon cease to be licensed for the reception of patients, Dr. Sankey's lease of the property having expired. He has rented a large country house in Shropshire, which has been reported on as suitable for his purpose by a member of our Board, and has been licensed by the Shropshire Justices; and he will shortly remove his patients thither. Our reports upon Sandywell have usually been most favourable.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
GLOUCESTER.
Sandywell
Park.

The condition of Westbrooke House has been, and continues to be, satisfactory. This House, which is situated in the small town of Alton, affords very comfortable accommodation for patients of moderate means, and it has attached to it large gardens and pleasure grounds, which are a great advantage. It is licensed to Mrs. E. J. Burnett and Dr. W. G. Balfour, the latter of whom resides on the premises, and is assisted by another resident medical gentleman. Forty patients, in equal numbers of the sexes, may be received, but at present there are but 9 males and 15 females. The payments average about 120*l.* a year. A large number of the patients, male and female, dine together at a table presided over by the assistant medical officer and the matron, who take their meals at the same time. This is an arrangement of which we highly approve; it is in force in some other establishments, and we should wish to find it more generally adopted in Licensed Houses.

HANTS.
Westbrooke
House.

The Briars is a house at Sandown in the Isle of Wight, which was licensed in 1878 to Dr. and Mrs. Steward; formerly of The Shrubbery, Southall. This House, in which are received four ladies only, gives high class accommodation and great comfort. The rates of payment are high, but not excessive. Mrs. Steward is assisted in the care of the four ladies by two of her sisters, and a ladies' companion.

The Briars.

We cannot say much in favour of Harpenden Hall, where at present only two male and two female patients are received. It is an old house, not very convenient, and not in good repair, and unlikely to attract fresh cases. All the patients now in the house have been there for several years. It is licensed to Mrs. Rumball, widow of the late proprietor, but no other male patients than those now there can be received. The payments average 120*l.* per annum.

HERTS.
Harpenden
Hall.

o.80.

Hadham

**PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.****HERTS.
Hadham
Palace.**

Hadham Palace, an ancient summer residence of the Bishops of London, is licensed to Dr. F. M. Smith for the reception of 12 male and 8 female patients. At the last visit, however, there were but four gentlemen and three ladies on the list. It is somewhat remarkable that one of the gentlemen was admitted to the house in 1817, and has since continuously resided there; he is a lunatic so found by inquisition. This House is maintained in good order, and affords very comfortable accommodation. There are pleasant grounds attached, to which, however, the patients are not confined, but frequently walk or drive beyond. All recent comments by Visiting Commissioners have been favourable. We believe the payments for the present patients would average about 300 guineas a year.

**KENT.
North Grove
House.**

North Grove House, Hawkhurst, was added to and improved in 1878, and the license to the proprietor, Mr. Harmer, was then extended so as to authorise the reception of 18 patients of each sex. The new building affords very good accommodation, and generally the recent reports have been satisfactory. At the second visit paid last year, however, several matters of detail in the management were noticed as not meeting with approval; and at the previous visit it was found necessary to call attention to irregularities in keeping the records, and to arrears in the entries in the Case Books. In December last there were 10 male and 13 female patients, the payments for whom averaged about 140 *l.* per annum. The patients have usually been contented when seen by us; they have the advantage of frequent walks and driving exercise in the very pretty country which surrounds Hawkhurst.

Springcroft.

At Springcroft, Beckenham, Dr. R. R. Stilwell takes charge of two insane ladies, sisters, who are lunatics so found by inquisition, and who were for many years inmates of another licensed house. The House has at our visits been found in good order.

**Tattlebury
House.**

Tattlebury House, Goudhurst, is another small establishment where three patients only are at present received. The House is licensed for six males and two females. The accommodation is fair, and the house is well maintained. Payments are at the rate of about 200 *l.* a year.

West

West Malling Place is licensed to Dr. T. H. Lowry for 18 males and 14 females. At the second visit paid last year there were 11 patients of each sex, most of them chronic cases, and the average payment was 180 *l.* per annum. Having regard to this sum, the accommodation is good, and patients meet with much comfort here. Considerable freedom is allowed, and there are usually some patients who walk out unattended on parole.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
KENT.
West Malling
Place.

Marsden Hall, near Burnley, receives patients of each sex. At a recent visit there were 22 in all, many having been inmates of the House for long periods. The treatment and accommodation have usually been found to be satisfactory, and the patients contented. The average rate of payment is a little over 90 *l.* a year.

LANCASTER.
Marsden Hall.

The position of Clifton Hall, near Manchester, is somewhat open to objection, being immediately under a railway embankment, but it is a fairly comfortable house, and patients are treated with kindness. At present there are about 20 patients, and the payments are somewhat higher than at Marsden Hall. New cases would be received at from 120 *l.* to 150 *l.* a year. Our reports of this House have latterly been favourable.

Clifton Hall.

In Haydock Lodge, Newton-le-Willows, are received pauper, as well as private patients. It is licensed for 230 in all, of whom not more than 150 are to be of the private class. The number of pauper patients actually received fluctuates with the available accommodation in the Lancashire Asylums, as this House serves as a receptacle for patients who are refused admission into them. Of late the number of these has been considerable, and at the second visit in 1881 there were seen 128 paupers and 97 private patients. The rates of payment for the private patients of the first class range from 30 *s.* to six guineas a week, and for the second class from 20 *s.* to 30 *s.* The first class accommodation is very good, but that for the second class private patients and for the paupers is not in proportion equally so. The House was not built for an asylum, but is a country mansion adapted to its present purpose, and the arrangements therefore are in many respects imperfect. These have, however, from time to time been improved, and the condition of the establishment is, at the present time, on the whole, satisfactory. Mr. E. H. Beaman, M.R.C.S., is now the proprietor and one of the licensees.

Haydock
Lodge.

o.80.

P

The

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
LANCASTER.
The Brook
Villa.

Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool, receives only private patients, of whom there are usually from 30 to 40. The payments here average about 160 *l.* per annum, and the accommodation is good. We have generally found the licensees ready to effect improvements suggested by us. The progress of building in the neighbourhood has interfered much with the privacy of this establishment, but its proximity to Liverpool is found to be convenient. The diet and treatment of the patients we have usually considered to be liberal.

Westdale.

A villa called Westdale, situated at Wavertree, near Liverpool, was licensed by the Justices in July last to receive 10 female patients of the quiet class. The occasion of the application for a license was the closing of the Liverpool Lunatic Hospital, and the licensee is Dr. S. Gill, late Superintendent of that Hospital. He transferred to Westdale some of his old patients, and at a recent visit it was found that his number was full. The villa gives fair accommodation, and there are pleasant grounds. The payments are moderate, averaging a little over 30 *s.* a week.

NORFOLK.

Heigham Hall.

Our reports upon Heigham Hall, Norwich, have usually been favourable. In 1880, there was, however, an outbreak of fever, traced to defective drainage, and in the reports for the past year some matters were commented on as showing want of attention to details. The removal of a fixed bath from a bedroom occupied by male patients was recommended. The sanitary condition of the house was much improved, and there has been no recurrence of fever. Upon the whole we consider that good, and in some parts, superior accommodation is afforded by this house at very moderate rates of payment. The House is licensed to Mr. Watson for 40 male and 58 female patients. At our last visit there were 32 gentlemen and 45 ladies in Mr. Watson's care. The payments for them would give an average of about 100 *l.* per annum.

The Grove.

At The Grove, Catton, near Norwich, Mr. Rackham had in 1881 three male and seven female patients in his charge, all, or nearly all, chronic cases. We found the House in good order, and the patients properly cared for. The payments vary considerably, and may average about 125 *l.* a year. The accommodation, with some exception, is good.

Abington

Abington Abbey is now licensed to Mr. H. S. and Miss Pritchard for the reception of 17 male and 16 female patients. At a recent visit, however, we found but six gentlemen and ten ladies as patients, and two gentlemen and a lady residing as boarders with the requisite permission. The House is an old and roomy mansion, and supplies some very comfortable accommodation, and it is pleasantly situated in a park. We have usually been able to report well of the treatment of patients in this House. The average rate of payment approaches 155 £. a year.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
NORTHAMPTON.
Abington
Abbey.

Culworth Hall, near Banbury, was licensed in 1880 to Mrs. Bishop for five female patients of the quiet and chronic class; no more than three patients, however, have been in the care of Mrs. Bishop. At a recent visit we learnt that it was Mrs. Bishop's intention to relinquish the license and remove from the House.

Culworth Hall.

Stretton House, Church Stretton, continues to be licensed to Mr. Hyslop for the reception of 40 male patients. Last year there were 31 gentlemen residing as patients, and three as boarders. The average rate of payment is about 86 £. a year. The accommodation is fairly comfortable, but the House is not always maintained in as good order, nor is the personal state of the patients as satisfactory, as we desire to see it. Complaints have, from time to time, been made by patients of the food supplied to them. The visiting magistrates, as well as ourselves, have given careful attention to this matter, and we have reason to believe that all ground of just complaint on this score has now been removed.

SHROPSHIRE.
Stretton
House.

Grove House, All Stretton, receives ladies only. It is licensed for 40, and has had of late about 30 resident patients and some boarders. The House is comfortable, and well furnished, and the patients are well cared for, and generally found to be contented. All our recent notices of this house have been favourable. The payments are very moderate, having regard to the accommodation supplied, and do not exceed on the average 85 £. a year for each patient.

Grove House,
All Stretton.

At St. Mary's House, Whitchurch, there are a few ladies received by Dr. S. T. Gwynn. The accommodation is good, and well suited for quiet cases drawn from the richer classes of society. The rates of payment are from four to six guineas a week.

St. Mary's
House.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
SOMERSET.
Brislington
House.

The entries made by members of our Board in the Visitors' Book of Brislington House have for many years almost invariably testified to the good order there prevailing, the satisfactory condition of the main building and various detached residences, and the judicious system of treatment adopted by the licensees, the Drs. Fox. This important establishment, indeed, continues to maintain its position in the first rank of private institutions for the care of the insane, and it supplies high class accommodation for patients whose means can afford liberal, but not excessive payment. The license authorises the reception of 56 male and 50 female patients. At the second visit paid in 1881 there were 52 gentlemen and 39 ladies under treatment, at rates of payment varying considerably, according to the nature of the accommodation provided, and the amount of attention required by the nature of the malady, but which on the whole number would approximately average 220 l. a year for each patient. Our suggestions for the improvement of their establishment have always found a ready response from the proprietors. A strong staff of attendants and servants is kept up. With respect to these, however, we had recently to express disapproval of a practice, not confined indeed to Brislington House, of permitting some of the regular attendants to be absent "on call," as it is termed, in temporary care of patients at their own homes.

Bailbrook
House.

At our second visit for the past year to Bailbrook House, Bath, there were 13 patients of each sex under treatment there, a large proportion being chronic cases. The House is large and airy, and affords reasonable accommodation for the rates of payment, which are moderate, averaging about 100 guineas a year. The bathing arrangements have recently been improved, and we have generally found the house in good order. The grounds attached to the house are pretty and extensive, but the patients are not confined to them for exercise, nearly all going for walks on the public roads.

Adelaide
Terrace,
Portishead.

A small house at Portishead was licensed in 1880 to Dr. Weatherly for the reception of two female patients, but there has hitherto been but one in his care. The House is one of a terrace; it is comfortably furnished and suitable for quiet cases.

STAFFORD.
Ashwood
House.

Ashwood House, Kingswinford, is licensed to Dr. G. F. Bodington for the reception of 10 gentlemen and 20 ladies

20 ladies. There are at present about 23 patients of both sexes, paying on an average about 150 *l.* a year. The House is comfortable, and the accommodation good, and there is a considerable extent of land attached. Our remarks upon the condition of the house have, as a rule, been favourable. We do not always agree, however, with Dr. Bodington's views upon treatment, especially as regards the use of mechanical restraint.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
STAFFORD.
Ashwood
House.

At Moat House, Tamworth, there are now only two patients, ladies, who have been for a considerable time in Mr. Woody's charge, and who are treated with great kindness, and receive most careful attention.

Moat House.

The patients in the Glebe House, Aspull, have also been reduced to two in number, both cases long resident there.

SUFFOLK.
Glebe House.

The house in Church Street, Epsom, now licensed to Dr. W. C. Daniel and the Misses Stilwell is well kept up, and affords comfortable accommodation for the ladies who are patients there. At a visit in December last there were eight resident. We have generally been able to give favourable notice of this house, at which the payments are moderate.

SURREY.
Church-street,
Epsom.

Dr. W. C. Daniel receives in Woodcote End House, Epsom, two male patients. At the last visit, however, there was only one in residence. The house is a good one, and well furnished, and has pleasant grounds.

Woodcote End
House.

Another small recently licensed house is the Croshams, Sutton, where Mr. Atkins is authorised to receive three female patients. We have not, as yet, been able to commend the state of the accommodation, or the management of this house. At the last visit there were found two patients, and a boarder.

The Croshams,
Sutton.

The large and important establishment at Ticehurst has long maintained, under the management of the proprietors, the Messrs. Newington, a high character for the judicious and successful treatment of the patients placed in it, and for the comforts, and even luxury, with which they are surrounded. The establishment consists of a large main building, and four detached villas, placed in extensive grounds; and, to afford to patients the benefit of change of air, two houses are hired at St. Leonards. There is also a villa at Ticehurst village in which patients in turn are placed on leave of absence for short periods. The estate

SUSSEX.
Ticehurst.

PROVINCIAL
LICENCED
HOUSES.
SUSSEX.
Ticehurst.

comprises about 200 acres, and a great part of it is laid out as pleasure grounds and park.

The main building and villas are well furnished, and afford very comfortable and home-like accommodation. For the use of the patients numerous carriages are kept, and a large stable establishment is maintained, and ample provision is made for their amusement and interest. Among other things, we may mention that there is a pack of harriers which hunts twice a week in the season, and which many of the gentlemen take pleasure in following.

A very large staff of attendants and servants is engaged in the work of this establishment, and at a recent visit we learnt that, including the Medical Superintendent and officers, the persons of both sexes employed number in all 163. Liberal wages are paid to the attendants.

It will not be a matter of surprise that the charges for patients in an establishment of this character are high. They of course vary considerably, but the average may be taken at about 370*l.* per annum. The license permits the reception of 46 male and 40 female patients, but the full numbers are not usually found on the books.

Mykyns.

Mykyns, near Ticehurst, was licensed in 1878 for the reception of four male patients. It is a handsome house with extensive grounds, and affords excellent accommodation for patients able to pay liberally. There were, at a visit paid in December last, but two gentlemen in Dr. Barton's care.

St. George's
Retreat.

St. George's Retreat, near Burgess Hill, is licensed to members of a religious community, and was established with a view to the reception of patients of the Roman Catholic religion, which faith is, in fact, professed by all but a few of those now there. It is under the management, mainly, of a sisterhood; there is a resident chaplain. Dr. Gasquet, of Brighton, is the medical superintendent, and visits daily, but there is also a medical gentleman who resides on the premises. The number of patients who may be received is 74, 20 males and 54 females. At the last visit in 1881, there were on the books the names of 14 gentlemen and 39 ladies. Our reports upon the state of this establishment have, on the whole, been favourable, and we have considered the patients to be treated with kindness. The care of the female patients devolves upon the Sisters, of whom there were, some short time ago, 17 in residence under the government of the
reverend

reverend mother, and for the charge of the gentlemen, an adequate staff of male attendants is maintained. Many of the patients have separate rooms and attendants, and for these the accommodation is good. The associated rooms too, are in the main comfortable. Some patients are received at charges so low as to be almost charitable, but the average rate of payment we find to be about 165*l.* per head per annum.

PROVINCIAL
LICKNEED
HOUSES.
SUSSEX.
St. George's
Retreat.

At the most recent visit to Burman House, Henley-in-Arden, there were 13 male, and 12 female, patients in Dr. Agar's care. This House has not been considered well adapted to its purpose, and it has not always been kept in a satisfactory condition. There has been some improvement of late, but we were glad to learn recently that the lease being nearly expired, it will shortly be given up. At our suggestion, occasional associated meetings of the patients, ladies and gentlemen, have been arranged, and have been found beneficial.

WARWICK.
Burman
House.

Hurst House, also in Henley-in-Arden, and licensed to Dr. Agar and his wife, affords excellent accommodation for a limited number of insane ladies, at rates varying from 100*l.* to 210*l.* a year, and in one case to a larger sum. At the last visit there were five patients, who appeared to be kindly and properly treated.

Hurst House.

Laverstock House, near Salisbury, is licensed for 30 male, and 35 female, patients. At the last visit there were 50 patients of both sexes. Our notices of the system of treatment followed here, and of the state of the House, have usually been favourable, and we consider that the accommodation supplied is very good, having regard to the moderate charges for many of the patients, while the care and attention bestowed on all are very commendable.

WILTS.
Laverstock
House.

The large establishment of Fisherton House is now licensed to receive 278 male, and 394 female, patients, a total of 672, of whom not more than 130 are to be of the private class. At the second visit paid last year there were found 575 patients, 112 of the private class, 417 paupers, and 46 criminals. The pauper patients were drawn from Metropolitan Unions, and Unions in Surrey or other counties, and from the Boroughs of Plymouth, Exeter, Barnstaple, Tiverton, and Totnes. The removal of patients so far from their homes and friends is felt by them,

Fisherton
House.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
WILTS.
Fisherton
House.

them, and rightly so, to be a serious grievance. It is one which we endeavour to remedy by pressing on the authorities the duty of providing adequate local accommodation for their lunatics, but in this we are not always successful.

The reports made by Visiting Commissioners upon the condition of Fisherton House, were, on the whole, favourable down to 1880, when, at a visit made in the autumn, several serious abuses were found to exist, which we specially noticed in our last Annual Report to your Lordship. Our inspections of the past year gave us reason to hope that these abuses had disappeared, and that this asylum was conducted in a more satisfactory manner, and was in a better state. A third medical officer is now employed. We have found it necessary, however, to animadvert on the omission of the proprietors to report to us the discharge of attendants for misconduct. Having regard to the moderate scale of the payments for private patients, the accommodation for this class is good. The day space for pauper patients is in some wards scarcely adequate, but generally the dormitory space is sufficient, and the furniture and bedding are good. A very fair diet is supplied for these patients. There is very little, if any, resort to the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients here, although many are of a very turbulent and excitable class. A strong staff of attendants is employed, the numbers at the last visit being 28 males and 31 females, exclusive of head attendants.

Fiddington
House.

The accommodation provided for patients at Fiddington House, Market Lavington, is plain but comfortable, and the charges are moderate, varying in amount, as is usually the case, but not averaging more than 100*l.* per annum. We have generally found the House in proper order, and the treatment of the patients satisfactory. There are good grounds belonging to the house, and the surrounding country affords pleasant walks, of which the patients have frequent enjoyment.

Kingsdown
House.

After the death of Dr. Nash, one of the licensees, and proprietors of Kingsdown House, near Bath, the license was renewed to his widow, Mrs. E. A. Nash, Mr. E. Chaffey, and Dr. C. K. Hitchcock, the latter being the resident medical superintendent. Under Dr. Hitchcock's management the house has been improved, and at our visits last year was found to be in fair order, and the patients were, in general, contented. The accommodation afforded is moderate,

moderate, but not uncomfortable. We have frequently urged the acquisition of some more land to enlarge the airing-courts, but the proprietors have not yet been able to arrange this. The position of the house is very healthy, and adjacent commons afford the means of giving extended walking exercise to the patients, of which, we believe, full advantage is taken. Payments are not on a high scale, averaging about 80*l.* a year for both sexes.

Accommodation of a homely character is supplied at low rates of payment for a few female patients at The Retreat, Craven-street (late Marfleet-lane), Hull. At our second visit in 1881 eight patients were seen there who appeared to be kindly treated, and the House was in fair order.

At Greta Bank, near Bentham, in the West Riding, four male, and one female, patients, are taken charge of by Mrs. Parker; they are all chronic cases, for whom but small payments are made, in return for which, however, the patients receive most homely comfort and kind treatment.

In 1874 we had occasion to remark upon the insufficiency of the staff of attendants at Grove House, Acomb, near York, and we suggested a restriction of the license to the reception of quiet and harmless cases. This suggestion was adopted by the magistrates, but in 1879 it transpired, in circumstances noticed in our Report for that year, that this restriction was not very accurately observed. We then further suggested that as the House was without a male resident superintendent, it was unsuitable for male patients, and should be confined to females. The license, however, was renewed to Mrs. Pearson in its old form, but a condition is attached to the current license, which is granted to Miss Jane E. Cooney, that no further male cases are to be received, and that the House is to be visited daily by a duly qualified medical practitioner. The payments here are low, averaging little over 1*l.* a week, but the accommodation is fully commensurate, and the patients have liberal treatment. At the last visit paid in 1881 there were on the books the names of 8 male, and 13 female, patients.

With the exception of some unfavourable comment upon the overcrowded state of a dormitory, and the want of proper attention to a particular patient, made in 1880, our

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
WILTS.
Kingsdown
House.

YORKSHIRE.
The Retreat,
Hull.

Greta Bank.

Grove House,
Acomb.

Lime Tree
House, Acomb.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
YORKSHIRE.
Lime Tree,
House, Acomb.

our recent experience of Lime Tree House, Acomb, has been satisfactory. The House has been maintained in good order, and the patients have been found, in general, well looked after, and contented. There were, in the autumn of 1881, only six gentlemen and two ladies in Mr. Nelson's charge. The rate of payment is about 100 l. a year for ordinary cases.

The Grange.

The Grange, near Rotherham, is a large country mansion, licensed to Dr. J. G. Atkinson for the reception of 20 female private patients; it has large and airy rooms, and is suited to its purpose. We have not always found it in the best order, but recent reports have been more favourable, except that on one or two occasions we had to remark upon a deficiency of attendants. The licensee's daughters devote a good deal of their time to the patients, but we thought an additional nurse requisite, and one was appointed. Payments range in general from two to three guineas per week, but to a rather larger amount in two or three cases.

Lawrence
House, York.

Lawrence House is a short way outside the city at York; it is licensed for 8 gentlemen and 14 ladies, the charges for whom vary from two to five guineas per week. The House affords comfortable accommodation, and there is a large and well-kept garden. The house is usually in excellent order, and the treatment of the patients is satisfactory.

There are four Provincial Licensed Houses which are devoted entirely to the reception of idiots. These are, The Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross; Essex Hall, Colchester; Downside Lodge, Bath; and The Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle Common.

DEVON.
Western
Counties Idiot
Asylum.

The Idiot Asylum at Starcross has made gradual but sure progress, and is yearly becoming more efficient. In our General Report for last year, we noticed with other improvements, a beginning of industrial training of the children; this, we hope, may be more fully developed as the finances of the Asylum will permit. The reports which have been made at our recent visits bear testimony to the good state of the building and grounds, and to the value of the work which is being done. Institutions of this nature are much needed, and are deserving of liberal support. At the last visit there were 48 boys and 30 girls in the Asylum.

Essex

Essex Hall, Colchester, continues to be a licensed house for the reception of idiots, and is mainly supported by charitable contributions. There are about 16 paying cases; the rest are received gratuitously. An extension of the Asylum is in progress, plans for considerable additions having been approved by us, and when this is effected the institution will probably be registered as an hospital. Mr. Millard is still the Resident Superintendent, and gives great attention to the welfare of the patients. We have always been enabled by our inspections to report favourably of the state of this institution, and of the kindness and patience displayed by the officers and attendants in the care and training of the children. The number received is at present limited to 99.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
ESSEX.
Essex Hall.

At Downside Lodge, near Radstock, Miss Short receives a limited number of imbecile young ladies, upon whom she bestows the utmost kindness and attention. The House is a very comfortable one, and is pleasantly situated. The license enables Miss Short to have seven patients. At a recent visit there were only four. We are always able to commend this establishment very highly.

SOMERSET.
Downside
Lodge.

The Midland Counties Idiot Asylum at Knowle, Warwickshire, is another of these useful institutions, and it, too, is chiefly supported by public charity. Some cases, however, pay sufficient for their maintenance. At the last visit there were 27 boys and 19 girls in the Asylum, and the present building appears calculated to accommodate not more than 55 patients of the two sexes.

WARWICK.
Midland
Counties Idiot
Asylum.

The condition of the Asylum, and of the children, has generally been satisfactory, but we have had occasion to urge a closer attention to physical and industrial training.

SUICIDES AND CASUALTIES IN LICENSED HOUSES.

It is with regret that we record the occurrence of three deaths by suicide in Metropolitan Licensed Houses during the past year, and two in houses licensed by Justices, besides one other case, that of a patient on the books of a Provincial Licensed House, but who, at the time of committing this act, was absent on leave. We shall notice also in this connection a fatal casualty at another House licensed by justices.

SUICIDES, &c.
IN LICENSED
HOUSES.

o.80.

At

SUICIDES, &c.
IN LICENSED
HOUSES.

Bethnal House.
Suicide.

At Bethnal House a pauper patient, admitted 13 months previously, was found dead at 10 in the morning of 26th February 1881, suspended by his scarf to a grated ventilator in a water-closet.

This man had endeavoured to strangle himself before admission, and a written and verbal warning of his propensity had very properly been conveyed to the attendants at that time. He had not, however, whilst in Bethnal House exhibited up to the time of his death any active suicidal tendency; and we were told that as it was not supposed that he would attempt to injure himself by day, the usual precaution of not allowing him a scarf was not adopted.

Camberwell
House.
Suicide.

Mrs. R. A. F., who was admitted 8th March 1880, committed suicide by hanging on 27th June 1881. This patient was under the charge of a special attendant, but had much improved, and was in the habit of occasionally going to spend the day at home with her family, and also of walking beyond the bounds of the establishment. On the evening of the 27th June, Mrs. F. was walking in the grounds with her attendant, who allowed her to enter the house shortly before her, thinking she was going upstairs to her room; the attendant on going upstairs found the room empty, and after search Mrs. F. was discovered suspended by a towel to a rafter in a shed in the garden. Life was extinct. We were not quite satisfied that the attendant exercised as much vigilance as she might have done in following the deceased, but did not think the case called for any further proceedings on our part.

Manor House,
Chiswick.
Suicide.

A lamentable suicide occurred in the Manor House, Chiswick. A gentleman (T. M.) was admitted on the 5th of August last, labouring under a recent attack of mania with occasional excitement; neither in the certificates upon which he was received, nor in the "Statement" appended to the order, was there any reference to his being suicidal. In the "Statement," however, dated the 11th August, forwarded to this office, Dr. Tuke certified that T. M. had "delusions as to the public watching him, hears voices, and is dangerous to himself." In an entry also as to this gentleman in the case book on the 20th September he was said to be much worse in the morning, and that his servant was desired to keep a special watch upon him. Notwithstanding the above observations,
T. M.

T. M. had all along been allowed to shave himself in the presence of his attendant, as he expressed an objection to any one else shaving him, or to grow his beard. He took the opportunity of cutting himself with the razor in the left side of the neck, on the morning of the 16th October, and though the large vessels were not wounded, he died a few hours afterwards from loss of blood and collapse. In his evidence before the coroner, Dr. Tuke's son stated that T. M. was not supposed to contemplate suicide, and that in the "Statement" appended to the order for his admission, he was said not to be suicidal. He was, however, melancholy, and special orders were given about the shaving, that the servant was to be in the room during the whole time, and take the razor away the moment he (T. M.) had finished. This he said was merely as a precaution. That any patient should have been allowed to shave himself in a house under the charge of so experienced a proprietor, was a matter of astonishment to the Commissioners, and on the renewal of Dr. Tuke's license on the 2nd November, he was addressed by the Chairman as to the gross want of caution which he, Dr. Tuke, admitted he had shown, in permitting this patient to have the use of a razor.

SUICIDES, &c.
IN LICENSED
HOUSES.
Manor House,
Chiswick.
Suicide.

Mrs. S. C. N., a lady admitted into Ashwood House, Kingswinford, on the 18th March 1880, committed suicide by throwing herself off the pier at Weston-super-Mare on the 3rd August 1881. She had been a patient under Dr. Bodington's care for three months in 1879, when she was discharged "relieved" upon her husband's authority. On each occasion she was stated to be decidedly suicidal. On the 15th July she was sent at her husband's suggestion, and with the sanction of the Visiting Justices, in charge of an attendant to Weston-super-Mare. Her mental state at that time was said to be improved, and the change was with a view to her ultimate discharge. In the evidence before the coroner, the attendant under whose care Mrs. N. had been for a year, admitted that she was insane, but stated that she could not say whether she had suicidal tendencies or not, but that she had never seen any during the time she had been under her charge. It would thus appear that the attendant had not been informed of Mrs. N.'s antecedent history, or cautioned as to any special care which would be required in consequence of her suicidal disposition.

Ashwood
House.
Suicide on
leave.

o.80.

J. M.,

**SUICIDES, &c.
IN LICENSED
HOUSES.
Dunston Lodge.
Suicide.**

J. M., a private patient in Dunston Lodge escaped from the airing court on 18th July 1881, and eluding pursuit, threw himself in front of a locomotive engine and was instantly killed. This patient had previously exhibited a strong tendency to suicide, and upon full consideration of all the circumstances we were forced to conclude that sufficiently careful orders had not been given to the attendants in charge, who ought never to have lost sight of Mr. M.

**Kingsdown
House.
Fatal casualty.**

Mr. C. D. H. had been for some time an inmate of Kingsdown House, and when admitted exhibited suicidal tendencies, but had improved and for some little time had been allowed to go out for a walk with the other gentlemen in the neighbourhood. On the morning of 1st April 1881, after returning from walking, and whilst waiting in the garden during the temporary absence of the attendant, Mr. C. D. H. contrived to climb on to the roof of the house and was seen to fall off by one of the female attendants, death being instantaneous. It was difficult to decide how far the act was a suicidal one, but at the inquest the jury returned a verdict that the death was accidental. Some correspondence with our office took place, with, we hope, the result that more careful directions will be given to the attendants with regard to the supervision of patients who have exhibited suicidal propensities.

**Ticehurst
Asylum.
Suicide.**

We have to record the death by suicide of Mr. W. J. B. in Ticehurst Asylum, who was very suicidally disposed and under constant supervision. Owing to the carelessness of an attendant Mr. B. contrived to secrete a knife which had been accidentally left on his dining table, and availing himself of the temporary absence of his attendant, cut his throat so severely that he died in a few minutes. The absence of the attendant was owing to his going with Mr. Theodore Newington to the surgery close by to get some sticking-plaster. We expressed our regret that Mr. Newington had, no doubt under a misapprehension, permitted the attendant to leave the patient even for a short time, but consider the chief blame rested with the attendant, by whose carelessness the deceased was enabled to secure the knife with which he cut his throat.

This attendant left almost immediately after the occurrence.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

The condition of persons of unsound mind kept for profit as single patients in Unlicensed Houses has, generally speaking, improved of late years. The reports now made to the Board by the Visiting Commissioners certainly show that much more care and attention are bestowed on this class of the insane than was the case when this Commission first began visiting them. SINGLE PATIENTS.

Your Lordship is doubtless aware that the visitation of single patients which, prior to 1845, could not take place without a special order from the Lord Chancellor or the Secretary of State, has been since that date carried out at the discretion of the Commissioners, who are not compellable but are at liberty to visit such patients at all reasonable times.

The responsibility for the proper treatment of the insane in Unlicensed Houses, rests, it should be understood, with their relatives (who place them where they lose the protection of the frequent inspection to which public and private institutions are subject) and with the medical attendant appointed by the relatives to pay visits to the patient at short intervals of time.

Our practice has been to make one annual visit at least to every single patient on our register, repeating the visit where circumstances have rendered it desirable to do so.

Early last year, however, we decided that, until further order, the rule should be that one visit should be made in every six months to each single patient, except cases of long standing, the circumstances of whose care and treatment are well known to us, and are thoroughly satisfactory. In this way we hope to be able to keep the recent and less favourably situated cases more systematically under observation than heretofore.

The following tabular statement shows the number of single private patients registered in our office, and the changes which have occurred since the commencement of the year :—

**SINGLE
PATIENTS.**

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number, 1st January 1861 - -	175	273	448
Registered during the year - -	72	96	168
Discharged and removed - -	60	77	137
" of whom recovered - -	9	9	18
Died - - - - -	8	20	28
Remaining 1st January 1882 - -	179	272	451

Of these patients remaining on the 1st January 1882, 131, namely, 50 of the male sex and 81 of the female sex, were lunatics so found by inquisition, placed by order of their Committees in unlicensed houses, whose reception is notified to us under the provisions of the Act 25 & 26 Vict., c. 3, s. 22. This leaves as patients to be regularly visited by members of this Board 320, namely, 129 males and 191 females.

Besides these, there are 233 other lunatics so found by inquisition, who are understood to be residing with their Committees.

Thus, in all, there were on the 1st January 1882, 364 such lunatics residing elsewhere than in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.

**Suicide of a
single patient.**

Miss M. L. F., a lady placed under the care of Dr. Pearse, residing at Botesdale, Suffolk, as a "single patient," committed suicide on the 26th August 1881 by drowning. Although not stated to be suicidal when admitted on the 25th June, she was in a state of melancholia, and laboured under delusions of a painful character, likely at any time to prompt her to self-destruction. On the day of her death she was walking out with Mrs. Pearse and her son, and was most incautiously allowed to walk round a pond of considerable depth, and suddenly threw herself in, and though Dr. Pearse's son (a youth of 18, who at that time was alone with her) went some short distance into the water, he was unable to reach Miss M. L. F., and life was extinct before he could get assistance.

The grave dissatisfaction of the Board with Dr. Pearse for allowing this patient to walk in dangerous proximity to a piece of water likely to tempt her to drown herself, was communicated to him.

THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES.

On the 1st of January 1882 the number of lunatics, ^{THE INSANE} idiots, and persons of unsound mind, retained in work- ^{IN WORK-} houses and workhouse infirmaries was 16,976, showing an increase of 165 in the number reported for the 1st of January 1881. ^{HOUSES.}

Of the total number, 12,233 were inmates of ordinary workhouses belonging to unions or parishes, while 4,743 were in the Metropolitan District Asylums at Leavesden, Caterham, and Darenth, which, for the purposes of the Lunacy Acts, are classed as workhouses. There are now two distinct asylums at Darenth; that for adult imbeciles, and the school for idiot and imbecile children.

The visitation of workhouses by us has been continued in accordance with the practice of past years, which has been to visit annually the Metropolitan District Asylums, and all workhouses having special wards set apart for the insane and imbecile inmates, and to visit once in three years (unless special circumstances should call for more frequent visits) those houses where the numbers are comparatively small, and the imbeciles are distributed amongst and associated with the ordinary inmates.

The workhouses visited by members of the Board during 1881 were 286, and the insane and imbecile inmates seen were 13,431, or 5,974 males and 7,457 females.*

Reports after these visits have, as usual, been made in every instance to the Local Government Board as to the condition of these inmates, and the arrangements for their accommodation and care; and a large amount of correspondence with the Guardians has, as heretofore, followed, arising out of our criticisms of defective or inadequate arrangements, and our recommendations for improvement. In certain cases, some of which will be presently noticed at length, grave defects were discovered, but we are glad to state that, as a rule, progress is noticeable in the manner in which these inmates are cared for by the Guardians, and that the number of cases improperly detained in Workhouses, instead of being sent

* Copies of the Reports of visits to the Metropolitan District Asylums are given in the Appendix (M); and a list of workhouses visited, in the Appendix (N.).

**THE INSANE
IN WORK-
HOUSES.**

sent for curative treatment to Asylums, is decidedly smaller than it was some years ago. In our experience there is now frequently a tendency to send to the Asylum patients who might be sufficiently cared for in workhouses. We have no doubt, indeed, that the effect of the parliamentary subvention of 4s. a week allowed to Boards of Guardians for every insane patient maintained in an Asylum, has, in many instances, tended to promote the removal to Asylums, and has prevented the return back to workhouses from asylums, of patients who could, with slightly more liberal provision in the way of food and supervision, be adequately dealt with in workhouses. The rate of maintenance in county Asylums is in many districts so moderate that, deducting the 4s. subvention, the cost to the Guardians is less than if the insane person were retained in the workhouse. One of the consequences has been an increased demand for county Asylum accommodation, and an increased burden on the county rate, though there has been, by means of the subvention, some relief of local charges as regards the poor rate.

**Halifax
Workhouse.
Removal of
imbeciles to
asylum.**

A remarkable example occurred last year at Halifax of the manner in which a large demand was, as we think, improperly made upon Asylum accommodation for cases requiring only workhouse care. At this workhouse there have been for many years very good lunatic wards for upwards of 90 imbeciles of both sexes, and our reports of annual visits have usually been favourable, as regards the condition and management of these wards and their inmates. It appears, however, that the accommodation in the workhouse for ordinary sick paupers had latterly become inadequate, and no further building on the same site could be sanctioned by the Local Government Board. In order, therefore, to give the necessary additional room for the sick, the Guardians decided to remove the imbeciles to the South Yorkshire Asylum at Wadsley, and to appropriate to the sick the wards thus vacated. This proceeding was objected to by the Committee of Visitors of the Asylum, but could not be successfully resisted so long as the individuals to be removed could be certified to be insane, and so long as there was vacant room in the Asylum. In the course of last summer accordingly 74 imbeciles of both sexes were thus transferred from the workhouse to the Asylum.

We addressed the Local Government Board on the subject

subject of this improper absorption of Asylum accommodation, and the consequent injustice to the payers of county rate, of placing upon them a charge which, as it appeared to us, ought to be borne by the payers of local poor rates; and we expressed a hope that the Board would continue to urge upon the Halifax Guardians the propriety of making speedy provision for their imbecile poor, not requiring Asylum treatment.

THE INSANE
IN WORK-
HOUSES.

At the annual visit to the St. Pancras Workhouse in January, it was found that there was much overcrowding of the male lunatic wards, an insufficient number of paid attendants, and two patients were at the time under mechanical restraint. During the occasional absences off duty of the paid attendant, the insane inmates were, it appeared, under the immediate charge of paupers only, though these were said to be supervised to some extent by the labour master.

St. Pancras
Workhouse.
Overcrowding
of lunatic
wards and
insufficient
number of
attendants.

In the Appendix (O) may be seen the full report of the Visiting Commissioner, made at the time to the Local Government Board, calling attention to these and other defects in the arrangements. His recommendation for the appointment of another paid attendant was, in the following month of March, adopted by the Guardians, and sanctioned by the Local Government Board.

At the Dudley Union Workhouse there has been for several years past great overcrowding of the lunatic wards. Attention was called to this matter by the Visiting Commissioners in 1878, when the numbers were 111 of both sexes; in 1879, when the inmates had increased to 119; in 1880, when they were still 119; and lastly, in November 1881, when, without any increase of ward accommodation, the numbers had risen to 129 of both sexes. The medical officer of the workhouse had certified from time to time that, though the inmates were all fit for workhouse care, the accommodation was insufficient.

Dudley Union
Workhouse.
Overcrowding
of lunatic
wards.

The following extract from the Report of the Visiting Commissioner in November last shows that the evil was then unabated:

In my report of the 18th of November 1880, I stated as follows:—"Attention has been drawn by the Visiting Commissioners for several years past to the overcrowding of the lunatic wards, but it continues to be as great as ever, and nothing has been done, nor as far as I can learn,

**THE INSANE
IN WORK-
HOUSES.****Dudley Union
Workhouse.****Overcrowding
of lunatic
wards.**

is anything in immediate contemplation with a view to remove or abate the evil, which, in the male lunatic ward day-room is indeed becoming worse every year. In the dormitories of this ward also the beds are so close that they touch each other at the sides, and the patients have to climb into and out of their beds over the bottom. Apart from the insufficient space, it can easily be imagined how objectionable it must be for insane patients, many of whom are of dirty habits, and some addicted to bad practices, to sleep in beds actually touching each other."

"The above description (of a year ago) is applicable in every respect to the state of these dormitories to-day (November 1881), and the day-room is more overcrowded than ever. I saw to-day 60 patients jammed together at tables not affording proper room for more than half that number, taking their dinners in the greatest discomfort, though the food was good and abundant. I have never seen such persistent overcrowding without prospect of early remedy. On the 23rd of February last, the guardians, I am informed, stated to the Local Government Board by letter that they proposed 'in a short time to build schools and other accommodation for children, a short distance from the workhouse, and by making a portion of the space now occupied by the school children available for the use of the imbeciles, the overcrowding complained of will be eventually relieved.' Plans were, I understand, prepared early in the present year, but they are still (November 1881) in the Board room, not even opened for examination, and there is of course no immediate prospect of anything being done to relieve the serious condition of matters above described."

Our Board is powerless to do more than call the attention of the Local Government Board to the subject, and this has again been done.

On referring to our Thirty-second Report, p. 84, it will be found that as far back as 1877 this scheme for relieving the pressure on the imbecile wards by building new schools was said to be under consideration. As mentioned in the report from which we have quoted, the plans for the schools, &c., were actually prepared last year. We trust that four more years may not elapse before their final adoption, and the execution of the works to which they relate.

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE LUNACY ACTS.

During the past year prosecutions have been under- PROSECUTIONS.
taken in four instances, one of which was instituted by
us, and the other three were directed by the Visitors.

We felt it to be our duty to prosecute a police constable Reay's case.
of the Sunderland police force, named Henry Reay, for Removal of
the following offence against the Lunacy Acts. lunatics to
asylums.

On 1st March 1881, Reay apprehended a man H. T. as
a lunatic wandering at large, whereupon it was his duty
under Section 68, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, to take the alleged
lunatic before a justice of the peace, but instead of thus
acting, Reay took the man to the workhouse where he
died in a few days. We felt it necessary to prosecute, in
order that this practice, which had become common, might
be discontinued, on the illegality being made known, and
on 19th May the magistrates convicted the constable, and
fined him 1s., at the same time giving notice that the
custom of taking to the workhouse lunatics found wander-
ing at large was to be abandoned for the future. We did
not press for a heavy penalty, as the police constable acted
under the orders of his superior officer, in pursuance of a
long-standing practice, and by his conviction our object of
putting a stop to the illegal custom was likely to be gained.

The Visiting Justices of the Three Counties Asylum on Prosecution of
2nd March prosecuted four of the male attendants, attendants at
William Thomas Dean, George Baldwin, William Scott, the Three
and Frederic George Daley for unlawfully wounding and Counties
ill-treating, on 14th February, W. F., a lunatic confined Asylum for
in the Asylum. assault.

From the evidence it appeared that the head attendant's
attention was called to the patient from seeing blood marks
upon him, and the medical officers were sent for, who
upon examination found that the patient was severely
bruised and, at first, it was feared, seriously injured.

Several patients as well as one of the attendants were
examined, and they detailed acts of gross cruelty on the
part of all the accused, and though the legal representative
of the defendants endeavoured to show that reliance could
not be placed on the testimony of the witnesses, in the
result the magistrates convicted all four defendants, and
fined them each 10l. and costs, or two months' imprison-
ment. The accused attendants had before the hearing of
the case been discharged from the Asylum service.

PROSECUTIONS.
Prosecution of
attendant for
assault at
(Barming
Heath)
Asylum.

Sarah Weaver, an attendant at the Barming Heath Asylum was on 11th October suspended for striking a patient, and the Committee having ordered a prosecution, the case came on for hearing before the magistrates of the Borough of Maidstone on 29th November, when she pleaded guilty, and was fined 40 s. and costs. Her dismissal followed as a matter of course.

Prosecution of
attendant at
Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum for
assault.

On 24th June the visiting justices prosecuted to conviction, and the same day dismissed an attendant named Frank Gardner, for striking a patient. Gardner was fined 2 l. and 10 s. costs.

As will have been seen in a former part of this Report, the conduct of this attendant had been the subject of unfavourable comment in relation to a fatal casualty, the circumstances of which were inquired into by us at the Salop Asylum.

Prosecution of
attendant for
wilful neglect
at Somerset
and Bath
Asylum.

The conviction of Henry Webb, an attendant at the Somersetshire and Bath Asylum, for wilfully neglecting a patient, who in consequence of such neglect found the opportunity to commit suicide, was incidentally mentioned in giving the particulars of the death (*supra* "Suicides in County and Borough Asylums"). The conviction, however, did not take place in 1881.

STATUTORY STATEMENTS OF MENTAL AND BODILY CONDITION.

STATEMENTS
OF CONDITION.

In our Thirty-third Report, among other suggestions for amendments in the Lunacy Acts, we proposed that "the so-called statement of mental condition of the patient forwarded to our office after two and within seven days subsequent to admission, should be made by statute more precise than it at present needs to be, so as to constitute, in fact, an additional certificate. It should set forth (we observed), as a 'certificate' now does, the facts observed by the medical superintendent, or attendant, leading to the conclusion that the patient is insane, and stating whether any improvement has been observed, and giving a succinct note of the main features of the case."

We remarked that "the requirements of the present Acts are fulfilled if the medical officer gives merely the form of the mental disorder, and reports the bodily health

health to be 'good,' or 'indifferent,' as the case may be, and most 'statements' contain little more, unless indeed some doubt exists as to the continuance of the insanity, when longer explanations are inevitable." STATEMENTS
OF CONDITION.

After the publication of this suggestion we noticed a disposition among the medical superintendents generally to amplify their "statements," in accordance with our views.

Encouraged by this, we prepared, in November last, a circular, repeating and enlarging somewhat upon the views expressed in the Thirty-third Report, and asking the medical superintendents and others concerned to co-operate with us by increasing the particularity of the "statement." We were gratified by finding an immediate and almost universal compliance with our request.

The reports, or statements, now received, from all but three or four Asylums or Institutions, are descriptive not only of the "form of mental disease," but also give the leading features in the case, as observed after two and before seven days of admission.

The information thus gained has proved, as we anticipated, very useful in many ways.

CHANGES IN THE COMMISSION.

The death of Mr. William George Campbell, whose resignation of the duties of a paid Commissioner we reported in 1879, occurred on 13th June 1881. Changes in the
Commission.

The following entry occurs on the minutes of the Board held on the following day:—

"The Secretary having reported to the Board the death on the 13th instant of their colleague, Mr. W. G. Campbell, it was resolved to express their deep sense of loss sustained by themselves and by the public. During six and thirty years Mr. Campbell's career on the Commission exhibited remarkable diligence, judgment, and ability, nor was he less acceptable as a private friend than as a colleague to those with whom he was associated in the discharge of duty. They desire to enter on their minutes this record of his personal character and official services."

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During

Changes in the
Commission.

During the three years which elapsed from the date of his retirement and re-appointment as an Honorary Commissioner (1878), and to within a few weeks of his unexpected death, Mr. Campbell's advice and assistance were always at our disposal, and from his ripe judgment and long experience, were of the greatest value, both to ourselves and to the public.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Shaftesbury,*
Chairman.

(signed) *Charles Spencer Perceval,*
Secretary.

A P P E N D I X.

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Appendix (A.)

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and WORKHOUSE-, and RESIDING with RELATIVES or others, chargeable to the various UNIONS and PARISHES in *England* and *Wales* on the 1st January 1882, being a Summary of the Annual Returns made under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 64.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ANGLESEY:															
Anglesey - - -	11	5	16	-	-	-	2	3	5	7	14	21	20	22	42
Holyhead - - -	5	14	19	-	-	-	3	2	5	10	20	30	18	36	54
TOTAL - - -	16	19	35	-	-	-	5	5	10	17	34	51	38	58	96
BEDS:															
Amptill - - -	19	12	31	-	-	-	6	7	13	4	1	5	29	20	49
Bedford - - -	35	54	89	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	35	61	96
Biggleswade - - -	40	27	67	-	-	-	4	10	14	7	2	9	51	39	90
Leighton Buzzard - - -	16	24	40	-	-	-	9	4	13	5	4	9	30	32	62
Luton - - -	50	42	92	-	-	-	-	5	5	8	20	28	58	67	125
Woburn - - -	9	8	17	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	3	4	14	13	27
TOTAL - - -	169	167	336	-	-	-	23	35	58	25	30	55	217	232	449
BERKS:															
Abingdon - - -	18	29	47	-	-	-	2	6	8	8	1	9	28	36	64
Bradfield - - -	24	18	42	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	1	1	29	22	51
Cookham - - -	20	18	38	-	-	-	6	6	12	9	13	22	35	37	72
Easthampstead - - -	9	9	18	-	1	1	1	5	6	2	3	5	12	18	30
Faringdon - - -	19	24	43	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	-	23	29	52
Hungerford - - -	13	19	32	-	-	-	3	5	8	2	4	6	18	28	46
Newbury - - -	31	48	79	2	-	2	4	2	6	9	11	20	46	61	107
Reading - - -	31	53	84	-	-	-	13	13	26	2	1	3	46	67	113
Wallingford - - -	19	26	45	1	-	1	12	5	17	4	6	10	36	37	73
Wantage - - -	15	15	30	1	-	1	1	7	8	5	4	9	22	26	48
Windsor - - -	34	33	67	-	-	-	7	9	16	-	1	1	41	43	84
Wokingham - - -	18	28	46	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	5	5	19	35	54
TOTAL - - -	251	320	571	4	1	5	59	68	127	41	50	91	355	439	794
BRECON:															
Brecknock - - -	13	15	28	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	2	14	18	32
Builth - - -	11	9	20	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	10	12	13	20	33
Crickhowell - - -	16	26	42	-	-	-	4	5	9	7	11	18	27	42	69
Hay - - -	5	18	23	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	8	8	11	21	32
TOTAL - - -	45	68	113	1	-	1	5	7	12	14	26	40	65	101	166

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
BUCKS:															
Amersham - - -	16	33	49	-	-	-	3	5	8	4	3	7	23	41	64
Aylesbury - - -	23	36	59	-	-	-	5	7	12	3	9	11	31	51	82
Buckingham - - -	10	21	31	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	6	6	13	29	42
Eton - - - - -	27	45	72	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	4	5	30	51	81
Newport Pagnell - - -	25	38	63	-	-	-	5	11	16	2	7	9	32	56	88
Winslow - - - -	14	7	21	-	1	1	4	1	5	-	-	-	18	9	27
Wycombe - - - -	32	51	83	-	-	-	8	13	21	2	6	8	42	70	112
TOTAL - - -	147	231	378	-	1	1	30	41	71	12	34	46	189	307	496
CAMBRIDGE:															
Cambridge - - -	33	40	73	-	-	-	3	6	9	8	14	22	44	60	104
Caxton and Arrington - - -	8	7	15	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	8	11	12	16	28
Chesterton - - -	24	20	44	-	-	-	3	3	6	5	11	16	32	34	66
Ely - - - - -	16	19	35	-	-	-	6	7	13	4	2	6	26	28	54
Linton - - - - -	9	11	20	-	-	-	2	1	3	7	3	10	18	15	33
Newmarket - - -	19	30	49	-	-	-	2	3	5	4	17	21	25	50	75
North Witchford - - -	19	18	37	-	-	-	6	6	12	6	3	9	31	27	58
Whittlesey - - -	4	9	13	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	9	14
Wisbech - - - -	23	30	53	-	-	-	9	10	19	7	7	14	30	47	86
TOTAL - - -	155	184	339	-	-	-	33	37	70	44	65	109	232	286	518
CARDIGAN: (a)															
Aberayron - - -	9	-	9	-	-	-	2	1	3	7	19	26	18	20	38
Aberystwith - - -	20	11	31	-	-	-	11	10	21	11	13	24	42	34	76
Cardigan - - - -	22	24	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	24	33	31	48	79
Lampeter - - - -	3	9	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	6	11	17
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (a) - - -	11	3	14	-	-	-	1	3	4	17	22	39	29	28	57
Tregaron - - - -	8	5	13	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	12	16	12	19	31
TOTAL - - -	73	52	125	-	-	-	14	16	30	51	92	143	138	160	298
CARMARTHEN: (a)															
Carmarthen - - -	22	22	44	-	-	-	11	9	20	22	52	74	55	83	138
Llandilo Fawr - - -	13	19	32	-	-	-	2	3	5	13	15	28	28	37	65
Llandovery - - -	12	14	26	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	1	10	21	16	37
Llanelli - - - -	27	19	46	-	-	-	1	3	4	12	25	37	40	47	87
TOTAL - - -	74	74	148	-	-	-	14	16	30	56	93	149	144	183	327
CARNARVON:															
Bangor and Beaumaris - - -	16	20	36	-	-	-	3	7	10	11	33	44	30	60	90
Carnarvon - - - -	17	13	30	-	-	-	4	4	8	12	17	29	33	34	67
Conway - - - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	8	14	18	24	42
Pwllheli - - - - -	8	7	15	-	-	-	6	8	14	12	24	36	26	39	65
TOTAL - - -	53	53	106	-	-	-	13	22	35	41	82	123	107	157	264

(a).—Newcastle-in-Emlyn Union, formerly in Carmarthen county, is now placed in Cardigan county, See Note to Table XII, p. 33.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asyiums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CHESTER: (a)															
Aittrincham - - -	32	39	71	-	1	1	5	11	16	1	3	4	38	54	92
Birkenhead - - -	90	95	185	1	-	1	10	12	22	-	1	1	101	108	209
Chester - - -	51	53	104	2	2	4	12	20	32	4	3	7	69	78	147
Congleton - - -	17	27	44	-	-	-	11	8	19	2	3	5	30	38	68
Hawarden (a) - - -	12	7	19	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	-	-	17	8	25
Macclesfield - - -	37	53	90	1	-	1	24	31	55	4	5	9	66	89	155
Nantwich - - -	35	45	80	1	-	1	6	5	11	10	8	18	52	59	110
Northwich - - -	21	34	55	-	-	-	2	4	6	14	26	40	37	64	101
Runcorn - - -	22	12	34	-	-	-	5	11	16	1	4	5	28	27	55
Stockport - - -	65	96	151	1	3	4	37	60	97	5	20	25	98	179	277
Tarvin - - -	10	4	14	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	4	14	5	19
Wirral - - -	9	11	20	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	4	12	14	26
TOTAL - - -	391	476	867	6	6	12	119	164	283	46	76	122	562	722	1,284
CORNWALL:															
St. Austell - - -	21	38	59	1	-	1	8	12	20	3	6	9	33	56	89
Bodmin - - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	4	5	21	30	51
Camelford - - -	5	4	9	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	8	9	8	15	23
St. Columb Major - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	5	5	15	21	36
Falmouth - - -	14	27	41	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	3	3	15	35	50
St. Germans - - -	8	18	26	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	10	19	29
Helston - - -	19	24	43	-	-	-	7	8	15	2	3	5	28	35	63
Launceston - - -	8	11	19	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	3	4	9	17	26
Liskeard - - -	31	34	65	-	-	-	1	2	3	6	4	10	38	40	78
Penzance - - -	22	31	53	-	-	-	5	12	17	-	-	-	27	43	70
Redruth - - -	27	33	60	-	1	1	4	7	11	2	-	2	33	41	74
Stratton - - -	7	8	15	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	10	9	19
Truro - - -	25	38	63	-	-	-	3	10	13	5	15	20	33	63	96
TOTAL - - -	216	301	517	2	1	3	40	70	110	22	52	74	280	424	704
CUMBERLAND:															
Alston-with-Garrigill - - -	5	2	7	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	7	3	10
Boole - - -	7	3	10	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	10	8	18
Brampton - - -	12	6	18	-	-	-	4	3	7	2	4	6	18	13	31
Carlisle - - -	37	60	97	1	-	1	5	2	7	-	4	4	43	66	109
Cockermouth - - -	24	21	45	-	-	-	8	11	19	2	5	7	31	37	71
Longtown - - -	6	7	13	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	6	10	16
Penrith - - -	23	24	47	-	-	-	13	8	21	-	1	1	36	33	69
Whitehaven - - -	41	29	70	1	1	2	5	9	14	4	8	12	51	47	98
Wigton - - -	25	21	46	-	-	-	7	13	20	3	2	5	35	36	71
TOTAL - - -	180	173	353	3	1	4	46	53	99	11	26	37	240	233	493
DENBIGH: (b)															
St. Asaph (b) - - -	20	23	43	-	-	-	5	11	16	13	21	34	38	55	93
Llanrwst - - -	4	3	7	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	4	7	9	11	20
Ruthin - - -	16	14	30	-	-	-	6	5	11	-	6	6	22	25	47
Wrexham - - -	28	34	62	-	-	-	18	19	37	4	13	17	50	66	116
TOTAL - - -	68	74	142	-	-	-	31	39	70	20	44	64	119	157	276

(a) Hawarden Union, formerly in Flint County, is now placed in Chester County. See Note to Table XII., p. 33.
 (b) St. Asaph Union, formerly in Flint County, is now placed in Denbigh County. See Note to Table XII., p. 33.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DERBY:															
Ashbourne - -	14	10	24	1	-	1	3	8	11	1	1	2	19	19	38
Bakewell - -	20	22	42	1	-	1	3	5	8	1	1	2	25	28	53
Belper - -	33	49	82	-	-	-	10	13	23	6	10	16	49	72	121
Chapel-en-le-Frith - -	7	9	16	-	-	-	6	7	13	-	2	2	13	18	31
Chesterfield - -	55	51	106	1	-	1	10	24	34	12	10	22	78	85	163
Derby - -	87	71	158	-	1	1	19	11	30	-	5	5	106	68	191
Glossop - -	7	7	14	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	8	11	19
Hayfield - -	6	5	11	-	-	-	7	4	11	1	1	2	14	10	24
Shardlow - -	28	20	48	1	-	1	7	8	15	-	1	1	36	29	65
TOTAL - -	257	244	501	4	1	5	66	84	150	21	31	52	348	360	708
DEVON:															
Axminster - -	15	17	32	2	-	2	5	5	10	2	1	3	24	23	47
Barnstaple - -	20	32	52	6	11	17	5	6	11	4	2	6	35	51	86
Bideford - -	10	13	23	1	7	8	3	4	7	2	4	6	16	28	44
Crediton - -	15	19	34	2	-	2	7	6	13	4	5	9	28	30	58
East Stonehouse - -	8	12	20	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	1	1	10	15	25
Exeter - -	-	1	1	50	41	91	15	33	48	9	6	14	74	80	154
Holsworthy - -	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	7	9	16
Honiton - -	17	39	56	1	-	1	3	2	5	17	19	36	38	60	98
Kingsbridge - -	13	12	25	1	-	1	7	2	9	2	1	3	23	15	38
Newton Abbot - -	37	74	111	3	-	3	4	13	17	4	16	20	48	103	151
Okehampton - -	12	16	28	-	-	-	4	3	7	11	11	22	27	30	57
Plymouth - -	2	1	3	51	61	112	52	58	110	24	25	49	129	145	274
Plympton St. Mary - -	30	28	58	-	1	1	3	4	7	10	9	19	43	42	85
South Molton - -	11	16	27	4	4	8	3	4	7	-	-	-	18	24	42
Stoke Damerel - -	24	50	74	-	-	-	13	27	40	-	-	-	37	77	114
Tavistock - -	18	30	48	1	-	1	1	6	7	3	10	13	23	46	69
St. Thomas - -	48	63	111	3	1	4	8	11	19	8	11	19	67	86	153
Tiverton - -	19	22	44	1	15	16	2	8	10	17	19	36	39	67	106
Torrington - -	12	17	29	-	-	-	4	9	13	-	-	-	16	26	42
Totnes - -	19	22	41	5	10	15	9	9	18	5	19	14	38	50	88
TOTAL - -	336	493	829	132	151	283	149	214	363	123	149	272	740	1,007	1,747
DORSET:															
Beaminster - -	23	22	45	2	-	2	1	6	7	5	3	8	31	31	62
Blandford - -	17	23	40	-	2	2	1	7	8	8	2	10	26	34	60
Bridport - -	11	17	28	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	3	13	20	33
Cerne - -	9	9	18	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	5	11	13	24
Dorchester - -	23	21	44	-	-	-	-	7	7	1	4	5	24	32	56
Poole - -	15	8	23	-	-	-	12	13	25	2	3	5	29	24	53
Shaftesbury - -	11	16	27	1	-	1	1	2	3	4	7	11	17	25	42
Sherborne - -	15	16	31	4	-	4	2	3	5	1	4	5	22	23	45
Sturminster - -	7	9	16	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	9	17
Wareham and Purbeck - -	23	26	49	-	-	-	3	1	4	6	5	11	32	32	64
Weymouth - -	20	31	51	-	1	1	9	6	15	1	4	5	30	42	72
Wimborne and Cranborne. - -	20	23	43	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	21	26	47
TOTAL - -	194	221	415	7	3	10	32	50	82	31	37	68	264	311	575

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DURHAM:															
Auckland - - -	39	33	72	-	-	-	6	4	10	4	3	7	49	40	89
Chester-le-Street - -	10	9	19	-	-	-	3	10	13	-	-	-	13	19	32
Darlington - - -	38	30	68	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	6	6	40	38	78
Durham - - -	20	35	61	1	-	1	4	5	9	1	6	7	32	46	78
Elvington - - -	25	22	47	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	27	23	50
Gatehead - - -	81	63	144	-	-	-	11	16	27	16	18	34	108	97	205
Hartlepool - - -	22	19	41	-	-	-	8	5	13	-	-	-	30	24	54
Houghton-le-Spring -	27	22	49	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	2	2	27	28	55
Lanchester - - -	24	17	41	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	-	28	22	50
Sedgefield - - -	14	9	23	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	15	14	29
South Shields - - -	72	41	113	-	1	1	9	14	23	10	10	20	91	66	157
Stockton - - -	21	18	39	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-	26	24	50
Sunderland - - -	102	94	196	-	-	-	27	43	70	5	16	21	134	153	287
Teesdale - - -	20	15	35	-	-	-	7	6	13	-	-	-	27	21	48
Weardale - - -	10	9	19	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	13	14	27
TOTAL - - -	531	436	967	2	1	3	91	131	222	36	61	97	660	629	1,289
ESSEX:															
Billerica - - -	15	12	27	-	2	2	2	7	9	-	5	5	17	26	43
Braintree - - -	26	33	59	2	3	5	13	17	30	4	12	16	45	66	110
Chelmsford - - -	33	40	73	-	2	2	7	4	11	2	6	8	42	52	94
Colchester - - -	21	35	56	-	4	4	15	18	33	5	7	12	41	64	106
Dunmow - - -	18	18	36	1	3	4	2	8	10	3	17	20	24	46	70
Epping - - -	19	18	37	-	3	3	3	12	15	-	1	1	22	34	56
Halstead - - -	17	17	34	2	2	4	6	4	10	3	7	10	28	30	58
Lexden and Winstree -	16	26	42	1	2	3	5	8	13	9	13	22	31	49	80
Maldon - - -	26	32	58	1	7	8	5	3	8	1	2	3	33	44	77
Ongar - - -	7	11	18	-	1	1	4	3	7	3	4	7	14	19	33
Orsett - - -	9	10	25	-	-	-	2	6	8	1	-	1	12	22	34
Rochford - - -	12	19	31	1	1	2	4	3	7	2	6	8	19	29	48
Romford - - -	25	45	70	2	-	2	3	5	8	1	2	3	31	52	83
Saffron Walden - - -	18	25	43	3	1	4	2	11	13	8	12	20	31	49	80
Tendring - - -	25	31	56	2	1	3	7	2	9	5	7	12	39	41	80
West Ham - - -	112	117	229	4	11	15	34	36	70	2	6	8	152	170	322
TOTAL - - -	399	495	894	19	43	62	114	147	261	49	107	156	581	792	1,373
FLINT: (a)															
Holywell - - -	26	23	49	1	-	1	3	13	16	9	10	19	39	46	85
GLAMORGAN:															
Bridgend and Cowbridge	26	50	76	-	4	4	-	-	-	3	7	10	29	61	90
Cardiff - - -	88	89	177	-	9	8	16	12	28	12	6	18	116	116	232
Gower - - -	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	4	9	7	6	13
Merthyr-Tydfil - - -	80	70	150	-	10	10	11	13	24	14	27	41	105	120	225
Neath - - -	47	23	70	-	5	5	14	14	28	12	23	35	78	65	133
Pontardawe - - -	13	8	21	-	1	1	2	3	5	4	4	8	18	15	33
Pontypridd - - -	49	29	78	-	4	4	5	3	8	6	9	15	60	48	108
Swansea - - -	72	57	129	-	7	7	12	13	25	10	23	33	94	100	194
TOTAL - - -	376	328	704	1	40	41	59	57	116	66	103	169	502	528	1,030

(a) Hawarden and St. Asaph Unions, formerly in this county, are now placed, the former in Chester county and the latter in Denbigh county. See Note to Table XII., p. 33.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
GLOUCESTER:															
Barton Regis - - -	95	145	240	1	-	1	64	95	159	14	20	34	174	260	434
Bristol - - -	68	53	121	1	-	1	69	106	175	13	8	21	151	167	318
Cheltenham - - -	40	52	92	-	-	-	18	39	57	9	22	31	67	113	180
Chipping Sodbury - -	16	11	27	-	-	-	1	6	7	1	1	2	18	18	36
Cirencester - - -	25	28	53	-	-	-	5	13	18	3	9	12	33	50	83
Dursley - - -	15	15	30	-	-	-	9	7	16	5	6	11	29	28	57
Gloucester - - -	30	37	67	-	-	-	4	7	11	9	18	22	43	57	100
Newent - - -	7	15	22	-	-	-	5	2	7	2	9	11	14	26	40
Northleach - - -	15	4	19	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	15	8	23
Stow-on-the-Wold - -	8	17	25	-	-	-	2	5	7	1	4	5	11	26	37
Stroud - - -	46	49	95	-	-	-	17	19	36	10	15	25	73	83	156
Tetbury - - -	7	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	11
Tewkesbury - - -	9	11	20	-	-	-	3	6	9	1	4	5	13	21	34
Thornbury - - -	13	22	35	-	-	-	5	8	13	5	7	12	23	37	60
Westbury-on-Severn -	14	13	27	-	-	-	5	5	10	2	6	8	21	24	45
Whatehurst - - -	3	8	11	-	-	-	6	11	17	-	-	-	9	19	28
Winchcomb - - -	6	11	17	-	-	-	4	7	11	1	-	1	11	18	29
TOTAL - - -	417	495	912	2	1	3	217	339	556	76	124	200	712	959	1,671
HEREFORD:															
Bromyard - - -	18	13	31	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	2	3	22	17	39
Dore - - -	9	11	20	1	-	1	4	3	7	5	2	7	19	16	35
Hereford - - -	43	52	95	-	-	-	4	11	15	13	7	20	60	70	130
Kington - - -	13	21	34	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	8	9	14	30	44
Ledbury - - -	20	12	32	-	-	-	2	5	7	3	7	10	25	24	49
Leominster - - -	26	27	53	-	-	-	7	4	11	3	6	9	38	37	73
Ross - - -	17	20	37	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	11	14	22	35	57
Wenbley - - -	8	8	16	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	1	2	11	11	22
TOTAL - - -	164	164	318	1	-	1	24	32	56	30	44	74	209	240	449
HERTS: (a)															
St. Albans - - -	22	30	52	1	-	1	5	8	13	2	3	5	30	41	71
Berkhamstead - - -	4	15	19	2	-	2	2	3	5	3	2	5	11	20	31
Bishop Stortford - -	20	35	55	-	-	-	1	7	8	3	8	11	24	50	74
Buntingford - - -	5	3	8	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	2	2	7	6	13
Hatfield - - -	5	13	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	18
Hemel Hempstead - -	15	10	25	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	18	12	30
Hertford - - -	17	19	36	2	-	2	3	4	7	-	-	-	22	23	45
Hitchin - - -	25	32	57	-	-	-	11	5	16	3	1	4	39	38	77
Royston - - -	22	24	46	-	-	-	4	8	12	5	8	13	31	40	71
Ware - - -	10	18	28	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	2	2	13	21	34
Watford - - -	28	24	52	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	4	4	30	29	59
Welwyn - - -	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	5	9
TOTAL - - -	176	228	404	6	-	6	33	39	72	19	31	50	234	298	532

(a) Barnet Union, formerly in this County, is now placed in Middlesex County. See Note to Table XII., p. 33.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
HUNTS:															
Huntingdon - -	21	24	45	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	2	24	25	49
St. Ives - - -	23	14	37	1	-	1	4	4	8	-	3	3	28	21	49
St. Neots - - -	19	20	39	1	-	1	2	4	6	1	3	4	23	27	50
TOTAL - - -	63	58	121	2	-	2	7	9	16	3	6	9	75	73	148
KENT:															
Ashford, East - -	10	9	19	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	-	14	16	30
Ashford, West - -	10	23	33	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	2	3	14	28	42
Blean - - - - -	10	18	28	-	-	-	4	2	6	2	3	5	16	23	39
Bridge - - - - -	13	14	27	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	14	18	32
Bromley - - - -	30	40	70	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	-	-	32	46	78
Canterbury - - -	18	17	35	1	1	2	3	4	7	3	5	8	25	27	52
Cranbrook - - -	13	25	38	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	3	14	29	43
Dartford - - - -	32	44	76	-	2	2	13	12	25	1	3	4	46	61	107
Dover - - - - -	34	56	90	-	-	-	5	8	13	7	11	18	46	75	121
Estry - - - - -	34	48	82	-	-	-	4	17	21	-	2	2	38	67	105
Elham - - - - -	22	50	72	1	-	1	1	5	6	1	-	1	25	55	80
Faversham - - -	8	18	26	-	-	-	6	4	10	1	2	3	15	24	39
Gravesend and Milton	19	31	50	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	-	-	22	38	60
Greenwich - - -	116	167	283	1	1	2	81	71	152	4	11	15	202	250	452
Hollingbourn - -	11	16	27	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	2	2	16	22	38
Hoo - - - - -	2	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	10	12
Lewisham - - -	30	44	74	-	-	-	10	9	19	3	3	6	43	56	99
Maidstone - - -	42	54	96	1	2	3	21	25	46	-	-	-	64	81	145
Malling - - - -	22	24	46	-	1	1	4	8	12	-	1	1	26	34	60
Medway - - - - -	39	72	111	1	-	1	15	31	46	-	-	-	55	103	158
Milton - - - - -	17	24	41	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	2	3	21	26	47
North Aylesford -	16	26	42	-	-	-	2	11	13	1	3	4	19	40	59
Romney Marsh - -	5	5	10	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	7	5	12
Sevenoaks - - -	22	26	48	-	-	-	4	2	6	5	4	9	31	32	63
Sheppey - - - -	24	20	44	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	27	22	49
Tenterden - - -	13	15	28	-	-	-	4	3	7	2	1	3	19	19	38
Thanet, Isle of -	50	63	113	-	-	-	6	15	21	1	2	3	67	80	137
Tonbridge - - -	44	63	107	-	-	-	1	7	8	8	1	9	53	71	124
Woolwich - - -	69	98	167	-	1	1	53	46	99	-	-	-	122	145	267
TOTAL - - -	775	1,116	1,893	5	8	13	264	314	578	41	63	104	1,085	1,503	2,588
LANCASTER: (a)															
Ashton-under-Lyne -	71	65	136	-	-	-	49	107	156	2	2	4	122	174	296
Barrow-in-Furness -	10	12	22	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	3	3	12	16	28
Barton-upon-Irwell -	22	16	38	-	-	-	15	20	35	-	-	-	37	36	73
Blackburn - - -	48	59	107	2	-	2	89	83	172	-	-	-	139	142	281
Bolton - - - - -	81	98	179	3	2	5	60	111	171	3	3	6	147	214	361
Burnley - - - -	84	76	160	-	-	-	20	17	37	8	4	12	112	97	209
Bury - - - - -	25	49	74	1	-	1	94	85	179	2	7	9	122	141	263
Chorley - - - - -	22	30	52	2	1	3	23	23	46	7	6	13	54	60	114
Chorlton - - - -	111	161	272	19	12	31	99	117	216	-	1	1	229	291	520
Cultheroe - - -	18	14	32	-	-	-	12	10	22	-	5	5	30	29	59
Fylde, The - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	8	4	12	2	1	3	22	20	42
Garstang - - - -	2	4	6	-	-	-	6	5	11	1	-	1	9	9	18
Haslingden - - -	41	35	76	1	-	1	30	37	67	5	12	17	77	84	161

* Patients in the Metropolitan District Asylums are here classed with those resident in workhouses; they will be found separately enumerated in a Table following this Appendix.

(a) Todmorden Union, formerly in this County, is now placed in York (West Riding) County. See Note to Table XII., p. 35.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LANCASTER—contd.															
Lancaster - - -	10	18	28	-	-	-	7	8	15	2	-	2	10	26	43
Leigh - - -	22	24	46	1	-	1	9	8	17	-	1	1	32	33	65
Liverpool - - -	270	369	639	8	-	8	23	88	111	5	10	15	306	467	773
Lunesdale - - -	3	6	9	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	5	9	14
Manchester - - -	105	122	227	-	-	-	151	200	351	-	-	-	256	322	578
Oldham - - -	42	53	95	6	4	10	63	62	125	5	1	6	136	140	276
Ormskirk - - -	31	44	75	-	-	-	10	11	21	-	-	-	41	55	96
Prescot - - -	84	67	141	3	-	3	33	39	72	2	7	9	122	103	225
Preston - - -	80	101	181	1	1	2	77	46	123	2	4	6	160	152	312
Prestwich - - -	34	52	86	3	2	5	20	30	56	2	3	5	59	93	152
Rochdale - - -	73	64	137	-	-	-	67	62	119	4	4	8	134	130	264
Salford - - -	77	72	149	3	5	8	79	96	175	-	3	3	159	176	335
Toxteth Park - - -	53	83	136	4	5	9	31	30	61	3	0	9	91	124	215
Ulverston - - -	29	46	75	-	-	-	10	12	22	4	4	8	43	62	105
Warrington - - -	41	31	72	3	5	8	18	23	41	2	2	4	64	01	125
West Derby - - -	219	328	542	57	38	95	69	62	131	2	4	6	347	447	794
Wigan - - -	57	65	122	1	2	3	45	50	95	8	8	16	111	125	236
TOTAL - -	1,777	2,164	3,941	118	77	195	1,231	1,496	2,727	71	101	172	3,197	3,838	7,035
LEICESTER :															
Ashby-de-la-Zouch - -	19	25	44	-	-	-	1	3	4	4	2	6	24	30	54
Barrow-on-Soar - -	29	20	49	-	-	-	1	6	7	4	11	15	34	37	71
Billesdon - - -	2	8	10	-	-	-	8	2	10	5	6	11	15	16	31
Blaby - - -	19	13	32	-	-	-	1	2	3	6	11	17	26	26	52
Hinckley - - -	19	17	36	-	-	-	5	5	10	5	3	8	29	25	51
Leicester - - -	135	162	297	2	-	2	41	39	80	5	7	12	183	208	391
Loughborough - - -	33	31	64	1	-	1	4	6	10	-	1	1	38	38	76
Lutterworth - - -	17	23	40	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	1	3	22	26	48
Market Bosworth - -	11	14	25	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	-	15	21	36
Market Harborough - -	13	20	33	-	-	-	9	3	12	-	-	-	22	23	45
Melton Mowbray - -	17	13	30	1	-	1	6	5	11	2	2	4	26	20	46
TOTAL - -	314	346	660	4	-	4	83	80	163	33	44	77	431	470	901
LINCOLN :															
Boston - - -	31	25	56	-	-	-	8	13	21	10	32	42	49	70	119
Bourne - - -	15	19	34	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	5	6	19	28	47
Caistor - - -	25	30	55	-	-	-	4	10	14	2	2	4	31	42	73
Gainsborough - - -	21	17	38	1	-	1	-	4	4	3	3	6	25	24	49
Glanford Brigg - - -	17	31	48	-	-	-	3	2	5	7	3	10	27	36	63
Grantham - - -	35	31	66	-	-	-	2	7	9	1	3	4	38	41	79
Holbeach - - -	14	23	37	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	19	26	45
Horncastle - - -	8	18	26	-	-	-	5	7	12	6	5	11	19	30	49
Lincoln - - -	55	61	116	-	-	-	11	23	34	13	16	29	79	100	179
Louth - - -	21	21	42	-	-	-	2	12	14	1	3	4	24	36	60
Spalding - - -	10	17	27	-	-	-	4	4	8	4	10	14	18	31	49
Spilsby - - -	8	16	24	-	-	-	7	12	19	-	-	-	15	28	43
Stamford - - -	12	28	40	-	-	-	2	6	8	7	7	14	21	41	62
- - -	8	15	23	-	-	-	6	7	13	-	1	1	14	23	37
TOTAL - -	280	352	632	1	-	1	62	114	176	55	90	145	398	556	954

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MERIONETH:															
Bala - - -	1	6	7	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	2	6	8
Corwen - - -	9	16	25	-	-	-	2	6	8	7	2	9	18	24	42
Dolgelly - - -	11	11	22	-	-	-	5	15	20	10	14	24	26	40	66
Festlog - - -	8	11	19	-	-	-	10	5	15	5	2	7	23	18	41
TOTAL - - -	29	44	73	-	-	-	17	26	43	23	18	41	69	88	157
MIDDLESEX: (a)															
Barnet (a) - -	17	32	49	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	-	21	39	60
Bethnal Green -	164	197	361	25	32	57	95	90	185	8	10	18	292	329	621
Brentford - -	61	121	182	1	2	3	1	3	4	-	-	-	63	126	189
Chelsea - - -	48	124	172	3	1	4	61	77	138	-	-	-	112	202	314
Edmonton - -	83	117	200	13	18	31	20	22	42	6	3	9	122	160	282
Fulham - - -	52	65	117	4	8	12	45	45	90	-	-	-	101	118	219
George, St. - -	134	210	344	8	22	30	60	83	143	2	3	5	204	318	522
George, St., in the East - - -	31	69	100	2	3	5	51	38	89	-	-	-	84	110	194
Giles, St., in the Fields, and St. George, Blooms- bury - - -	35	58	88	2	3	5	30	60	90	-	-	-	67	116	183
Hackney - - -	83	155	238	21	44	65	75	78	153	27	23	50	206	300	506
Hampstead - -	20	29	49	-	-	-	17	17	34	-	1	1	37	47	84
Hendon - - -	21	31	52	4	6	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	26	38	64
Holborn - - -	247	290	537	25	37	62	223	275	498	3	1	4	498	608	1,101
Islington - -	178	226	404	10	29	39	105	119	224	14	12	26	307	386	693
Kensington - -	75	151	226	2	22	24	46	63	109	1	1	2	124	237	361
London, City of -	127	208	335	5	2	7	83	119	202	2	10	12	217	339	556
Marylebone, St. -	130	244	374	2	1	3	152	159	311	34	50	84	318	454	772
Mile End Old Town	41	75	116	-	8	8	92	104	196	2	3	5	135	190	325
Paddington - -	61	100	161	8	13	21	23	39	62	2	-	2	94	152	246
Pancras, St. - -	136	260	396	8	19	27	201	333	534	7	1	8	352	613	965
Poplar - - -	91	106	197	13	10	23	69	64	133	20	38	58	193	218	411
Shoreditch - -	115	158	273	30	73	103	124	150	274	-	1	1	269	382	651
Staines - - -	7	23	30	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	10	26	36
Stepney - - -	37	80	117	5	5	10	36	86	122	-	-	-	78	171	249
Strand - - -	47	55	102	3	7	10	26	34	60	-	-	-	76	96	172
Uxbridge - - -	25	43	68	4	2	6	16	12	28	2	2	4	47	59	106
Westminster -	48	67	115	2	2	4	52	64	116	-	-	-	102	183	285
Whitechapel - -	86	139	225	-	2	2	71	94	165	-	-	-	157	235	392
TOTAL - - -	2,200	3,428	5,628	200	371	571	1,783	2,289	4,071	130	159	289	4,312	6,197	10,509
MONMOUTH:															
Abergavenny - -	34	40	74	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	6	10	39	46	85
Bedwellty - - -	62	45	107	1	-	1	7	5	12	4	17	21	74	67	141
Chepstow - - -	11	22	33	1	-	1	3	6	9	2	2	4	17	30	47
Monmouth - - -	31	38	69	-	-	-	7	8	15	20	28	48	58	74	132
Newport - - -	65	74	139	1	-	1	8	9	17	5	6	11	79	89	168
Pontypool - - -	35	46	81	-	-	-	5	12	17	3	5	8	43	63	106
TOTAL - - -	238	265	503	3	-	3	31	40	71	38	64	102	310	369	679

(a) Barnet Union, formerly in Herts County, is now placed in Middlesex County. See Note to Table XII., p. 32.

* Patients in the Metropolitan District Asylums are here classed with those resident in workhouses; they will be found separately enumerated in a Table following this Appendix.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MONTGOMERY:															
Forden - - -	16	10	26	-	-	-	11	10	21	-	-	-	27	20	47
Llanfyllin - - -	17	18	35	-	-	-	6	4	10	8	17	25	31	39	70
Machynlleth - - -	7	11	18	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	3	5	11	17	28
Newtown and Llanidloes - - -	21	27	48	-	-	-	5	10	15	6	13	19	32	50	82
TOTAL - -	61	66	127	-	-	-	24	27	51	16	33	49	101	126	227
NORFOLK:															
Aylsham - - -	19	28	40	-	-	-	5	6	11	4	3	7	21	37	58
Blofield - - -	7	22	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	22	30
Depwade - - -	18	35	53	-	-	-	5	6	11	6	12	18	29	53	82
Doeking - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	13	15	28
Downham - - -	21	23	44	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	3	3	24	30	54
Erpingham - - -	14	22	36	-	-	-	3	3	6	2	5	7	19	30	49
St. Faith's - - -	8	15	23	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	3	10	18	28
East and West Flegg - - -	3	6	9	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	1	2	5	11	16
Forchae - - -	11	17	28	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	8	8	11	33	44
Freebridge Lynn - - -	10	13	23	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	4	5	11	19	30
Gulterose - - -	10	14	24	-	-	-	2	4	6	4	4	8	16	22	38
Henstead - - -	6	8	14	-	-	-	2	7	9	2	1	3	10	16	26
King's Lynn - - -	17	18	35	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	16	24	25	38	63
Loddon and Clavering - - -	19	24	43	-	-	-	2	10	12	-	2	2	21	36	57
Mitford and Landitch - - -	20	36	56	-	-	-	8	8	16	7	19	26	35	64	100
Norwich - - -	74	106	180	-	-	-	37	42	79	7	41	48	118	189	307
Smallburgh - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	13	11	24
Swafton - - -	13	27	40	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	7	7	18	39	57
Thetford - - -	12	90	32	-	-	-	4	4	8	1	5	6	17	29	46
Walsingham - - -	29	21	50	-	-	-	6	3	9	6	8	14	41	32	73
Wayland - - -	12	19	31	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	6	8	16	28	44
Great Yarmouth - - -	15	22	37	-	-	-	20	32	52	1	4	5	36	58	94
TOTAL - -	363	521	874	1	2	3	107	156	263	56	152	208	517	831	1,348
NORTHAMPTON:															
Brackley - - -	8	10	18	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	1	10	13	23
Brixworth - - -	11	10	21	-	-	-	12	11	23	-	5	5	23	26	49
Daventry - - -	19	18	37	-	-	-	7	12	19	1	8	9	27	38	65
Hardingstone - - -	5	4	9	-	-	-	2	5	7	5	1	6	12	10	22
Kettering - - -	10	18	28	1	-	1	2	5	7	5	3	8	18	26	44
Northampton - - -	57	46	103	-	-	-	17	28	45	9	16	25	83	90	173
Oundle - - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	8	11	19	2	2	4	21	26	47
Peterborough - - -	37	38	75	-	2	2	5	4	9	4	5	9	46	49	95
Potterspury - - -	10	14	24	-	-	-	1	5	6	2	1	3	13	20	33
Thrapston - - -	14	16	30	-	-	-	-	7	7	2	1	3	16	24	40
Towcester - - -	13	10	23	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	3	6	17	14	31
Wellingborough - - -	34	31	65	-	-	-	8	4	12	7	10	17	49	45	94
TOTAL - -	329	328	657	1	2	3	65	95	160	40	58	96	335	381	716

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
NORTHUMBERLAND:															
Alnwick - - -	31	29	60	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	31	33	64
Belford - - -	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
Bellingham - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	9	11	4	14	18
Berwick-on-Tweed -	16	15	31	-	-	-	12	14	26	2	3	5	30	32	62
Castle Ward - -	11	17	28	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	5	8	16	23	39
Glendale - - -	12	10	22	-	-	-	6	3	9	3	1	4	21	14	35
Haltwhistle - -	1	6	7	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	2	9	11
Hexham - - -	23	24	47	-	-	-	2	5	7	6	3	9	31	32	63
Morpeth - - -	28	24	52	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	5	32	26	58
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	119	127	246	1	1	2	29	40	69	8	11	19	157	179	336
Rothbury - - -	8	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	13
Tynemouth - - -	84	53	137	2	4	6	7	15	22	4	8	12	97	80	177
TOTAL - -	338	317	655	3	5	8	60	87	147	31	42	73	432	451	883
NOTTS:															
Basford - - -	53	92	145	-	-	-	17	18	35	6	4	10	76	114	190
Bingham - - -	11	4	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	12	5	17
East Retford - -	16	13	29	-	-	-	5	5	10	2	8	10	23	26	49
Mansfield - - -	24	30	54	-	-	-	16	10	26	5	12	17	45	52	97
Newark - - -	20	19	39	-	-	-	4	11	15	-	1	1	24	31	55
Nottingham - -	138	142	280	2	-	2	53	66	119	65	95	160	258	303	561
Southwell - - -	14	25	39	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	16	28	44
Worksop - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	3	6	9	5	7	12	19	25	44
TOTAL - -	287	337	624	2	-	2	100	119	219	84	128	212	473	584	1,057
OXFORD:															
Banbury - - -	29	31	60	-	-	-	5	12	17	11	16	27	45	59	104
Bicester - - -	14	15	29	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	1	1	19	20	39
Chipping Norton -	17	22	39	1	-	1	3	6	9	4	4	8	25	32	57
Headington - -	20	31	51	-	-	-	1	4	5	8	6	14	29	41	70
Henley - - -	22	22	44	-	-	-	6	12	18	2	-	2	30	34	64
Oxford - - -	27	39	66	-	-	-	14	11	25	-	1	1	41	51	92
Thame - - -	10	19	29	-	-	-	4	10	14	6	8	14	20	37	57
Witney - - -	34	30	64	1	-	1	5	14	19	17	10	27	57	54	111
Woodstock - - -	21	28	49	-	-	-	5	8	13	3	5	8	29	41	70
TOTAL - -	194	237	431	2	-	2	48	81	129	51	51	102	295	369	664
PEMBROKE:															
Haverfordwest - -	31	40	71	-	-	-	5	7	12	15	19	34	51	66	117
Narberth - - -	17	23	40	-	-	-	5	5	10	7	23	30	29	51	80
Pembroke - - -	14	17	31	-	-	-	3	6	9	12	21	33	29	44	73
TOTAL - -	62	80	142	-	-	-	13	18	31	34	63	97	109	161	270

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
RADNOR:															
Knighton - - -	11	18	29	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	4	5	15	25	40
Rhayader - - -	4	11	15	-	-	-	1	7	8	5	3	8	10	21	31
TOTAL - -	15	29	44	-	-	-	4	10	14	6	7	13	25	46	71
RUTLAND:															
Oakham - - -	20	3	23	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	5	5	22	9	31
Uppingham - - -	8	14	22	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	12	14	26
TOTAL - -	28	17	45	1	-	1	4	1	5	1	5	6	34	23	57
SALOP:															
Atcham - - -	40	60	100	2	-	2	19	29	48	-	-	-	61	89	150
Bridgnorth - - -	12	21	33	-	-	-	3	9	12	2	-	2	17	30	47
Church Stretton - - -	5	9	14	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	3	3	7	17	24
Cleobury Mortimer - - -	5	13	18	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	3	3	7	18	25
Clun - - -	7	12	19	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	3	5	10	17	27
Drayton - - -	14	10	24	-	-	-	-	7	7	1	-	1	15	17	32
Ellesmere - - -	12	16	28	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	-	-	15	23	37
Ludlow - - -	16	20	36	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	1	1	19	23	47
Madeley - - -	24	40	64	-	-	-	6	11	17	3	3	6	33	54	87
Newport - - -	15	18	31	-	-	-	5	10	15	2	3	5	22	29	51
Oswestry - - -	22	25	47	-	-	-	4	9	13	-	1	1	26	35	61
Shifnal - - -	8	5	13	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	4	6	11	12	23
Wellington - - -	32	39	71	-	-	-	7	7	14	14	6	20	53	52	105
Wem - - -	6	12	18	-	-	-	-	5	5	2	-	2	8	17	25
Whitchurch - - -	12	11	23	-	-	-	7	6	13	3	-	3	22	17	39
TOTAL - -	290	309	530	3	-	3	62	118	180	31	27	58	326	454	780
SOMERSET:															
Azbridge - - -	35	42	77	1	-	1	4	6	10	7	6	13	47	54	101
Bath - - -	41	64	105	1	1	2	51	52	103	-	-	-	93	117	210
Bedminster - - -	56	73	129	2	-	2	11	13	24	3	6	9	72	92	164
Bridgwater - - -	21	24	45	-	1	1	4	10	14	8	13	21	33	48	81
Chard - - -	30	26	56	1	-	1	6	3	9	6	3	9	43	32	75
Clutton - - -	22	24	46	-	-	-	6	10	16	10	14	24	38	48	80
Dulverton - - -	4	1	5	-	1	1	3	1	4	1	4	5	8	7	15
Frome - - -	7	15	22	-	1	1	20	25	45	3	5	8	30	46	76
Keynham - - -	14	23	37	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	10	13	20	38	58
Langport - - -	18	20	38	1	-	1	-	1	1	17	25	42	36	40	83
Shepton Mallet - - -	17	26	43	1	-	1	1	7	8	9	11	20	28	44	72
Taunton - - -	33	45	78	4	3	7	6	8	14	7	15	22	50	71	121
Wellington - - -	18	31	49	1	-	1	3	14	17	6	20	26	28	65	93
Wells - - -	11	23	34	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	5	6	14	28	42
Williton - - -	13	15	28	1	-	1	13	9	22	4	7	11	31	31	62
Wincanton - - -	15	17	32	-	1	1	6	10	16	3	3	6	24	31	55
Yeovil - - -	17	16	33	-	1	1	4	14	18	5	5	10	26	36	62
TOTAL - -	372	485	857	13	9	22	143	188	331	93	152	245	621	834	1,455

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SOUTHAMPTON :															
Alresford - - -	14	6	20	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	18	9	27
Alton - - -	17	17	34	-	-	-	9	9	18	-	-	-	26	26	52
Alverstoke - - -	14	25	39	-	-	-	11	7	18	-	-	-	25	32	57
Andover - - -	29	26	48	-	-	-	4	8	12	2	4	6	28	38	66
Basingstoke - - -	12	22	34	-	-	-	3	8	11	1	5	6	16	35	51
Catherington - - -	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	5	6	11
Christchurch - - -	12	11	23	1	-	1	3	4	6	1	2	3	16	17	33
Droxford - - -	7	19	26	1	-	1	6	4	10	3	2	5	17	25	42
Fareham - - -	22	22	44	-	-	-	3	5	8	4	-	4	29	27	56
Fordingbridge - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	4	6	13	17	30
Hartley Wintney - - -	30	19	49	-	-	-	6	5	11	5	3	8	41	27	68
Havant - - -	9	7	16	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	1	1	11	12	23
Hursley - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	5	-	5	1	-	1	8	1	9
Kingsclere - - -	11	11	22	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	2	3	14	13	27
Lymington - - -	10	11	21	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	6	13	15	28
New Forest - - -	16	21	37	1	-	1	4	1	5	3	3	6	24	25	49
Petersfield - - -	13	14	27	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	13	16	29
Portsea Island - - -	87	124	211	2	3	5	45	71	116	18	30	48	152	228	380
Ringwood - - -	3	7	10	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	4	12	16
Romsey - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	1	8	9	-	-	-	13	20	33
Southampton - - -	38	37	73	-	-	-	21	31	52	14	13	27	71	81	152
South Stoneham - - -	20	25	45	-	-	-	6	6	12	-	6	6	26	37	63
Stockbridge - - -	8	7	15	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	8	10	18
Whitchurch - - -	3	8	11	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	5	9	14
Wight (Isle of) - - -	58	90	148	-	-	-	19	20	39	12	18	30	89	128	217
Winchester (New) - - -	36	36	72	-	-	-	1	5	6	5	10	15	42	51	93
TOTAL - -	489	590	1,079	5	3	8	156	216	372	77	108	185	727	917	1,644
STAFFORD : (a)															
Burton-on-Trent - - -	33	25	58	-	-	-	3	5	8	4	7	11	40	37	77
Cannock - - -	15	18	33	1	-	1	6	7	13	-	1	1	22	26	48
Cheadle - - -	9	14	23	-	-	-	3	8	11	-	-	-	12	22	34
Dudley (a) - - -	82	89	171	-	-	-	68	59	127	32	49	81	182	197	379
Leak - - -	16	19	35	-	-	-	4	13	17	1	-	1	21	32	53
Lichfield - - -	29	24	53	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	1	3	33	29	62
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - -	17	11	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	11	28
Seisdon - - -	12	14	26	-	1	1	-	3	3	2	2	4	14	20	31
Stafford - - -	32	16	48	-	-	-	12	16	28	-	-	-	44	32	76
Stoke-upon-Trent - - -	72	58	130	-	-	-	33	35	68	18	24	42	123	117	240
Stone - - -	13	18	31	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	1	2	18	21	39
Tamworth - - -	18	12	30	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	-	1	22	13	35
Uttoxeter - - -	13	9	22	-	-	-	6	3	9	-	-	-	10	12	31
Walsall - - -	72	73	145	1	-	1	5	6	11	2	20	22	80	99	179
West Bromwich - - -	104	85	189	1	-	1	39	60	99	12	16	28	156	161	317
Wolstanton & Burslem - - -	29	39	68	-	-	-	7	8	15	4	2	6	40	49	89
Wolverhampton - - -	92	98	190	2	1	3	49	76	125	9	4	13	152	179	331
TOTAL - -	658	622	1,280	5	2	7	244	306	550	88	127	215	995	1,087	2,082
SUFFOLK :															
Blything - - -	20	22	42	-	1	1	6	3	9	-	-	-	26	26	52
Bosmere and Claydon - - -	12	18	30	-	-	-	3	5	8	4	4	8	19	27	46
Bury St. Edmunds - - -	11	11	22	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	2	4	15	17	32
Cosford - - -	21	15	36	-	-	-	2	7	9	3	7	10	26	29	55
Hartismere - - -	15	18	33	-	-	-	8	6	14	7	13	20	30	37	67
Hoxne - - -	5	15	20	-	-	-	3	6	9	6	8	14	14	29	43

(a) Dudley Union, formerly in Worcester County, is now placed in Stafford County. See Note to Table XII., p. 33.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SUFFOLK—continued.															
Ipswich - - -	39	51	90	-	-	-	11	16	27	2	2	4	52	69	121
Mildenhall - -	3	7	10	-	-	-	4	-	4	3	3	6	10	10	20
Wulford and Lother- land.	23	29	52	-	1	1	3	2	5	5	9	14	31	41	72
Plomsgate - - -	16	19	35	1	1	2	1	3	4	3	4	7	21	27	48
Risbridge - - -	10	12	22	1	-	1	10	8	18	6	10	16	27	30	57
Samford - - -	3	8	11	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	1	5	11	16
Stow - - -	9	20	29	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	10	13	14	34	48
Sudbury - - -	26	41	67	-	-	-	11	7	18	3	10	13	40	58	98
Thingoe - - -	12	8	20	1	-	1	8	10	18	6	10	16	27	28	55
Wangford - - -	14	19	27	1	-	1	2	2	4	1	4	5	18	19	37
Woodbridge - -	17	28	45	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	-	3	23	33	56
TOTAL - -	356	385	591	4	3	7	81	90	171	57	97	154	398	525	923
SURREY:															
Camberwell - -	71	100	171	16	22	38	64	91	155	-	-	-	151	213	364
Chertsey - - -	17	33	50	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	6	6	21	44	65
Croydon - - -	62	94	156	11	17	28	7	8	15	8	23	31	88	142	230
Dorking - - -	17	18	35	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	18	19	37
Epsom - - -	26	34	60	-	2	2	12	6	18	-	1	1	38	43	81
Farnham - - -	25	23	48	1	-	1	7	7	14	2	3	5	35	33	68
Godstone - - -	10	15	25	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	4	5	13	21	34
Guildford - - -	18	37	55	2	-	2	6	12	18	8	3	11	34	52	86
Hambledon - -	17	19	36	-	-	-	4	5	9	2	1	3	23	25	48
Kingston - - -	40	67	107	-	6	6	11	30	41	4	3	7	55	106	161
Lambeth - - -	174	236	410	52	61	113	128	164	292	1	5	6	355	466	821
Olave's, St. -	100	157	257	15	12	27	77	122	199	-	7	7	192	298	490
Reigate - - -	28	30	58	-	2	2	1	10	11	2	4	6	31	46	77
Richmond - - -	21	36	57	-	-	-	7	4	11	-	1	1	28	41	69
Saviour's, St. -	208	263	471	39	68	107	131	151	282	23	26	49	401	511	912
Wandsworth and Clap- ham.	114	135	249	3	1	4	81	70	151	4	3	7	202	209	411
TOTAL - -	948	1,297	2,245	139	101	330	543	691	1,234	55	90	145	1,685	2,269	3,954
SUSSEX:															
Battle - - -	5	12	17	1	-	1	3	6	9	3	5	8	12	23	35
Brighton - - -	102	128	230	1	-	1	64	71	135	9	20	29	176	219	395
Chichester - -	7	8	15	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	9	10	19
Cuckfield - - -	8	10	18	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	1	2	11	12	23
Eastbourne - -	11	21	32	-	-	-	1	9	10	1	2	3	13	32	45
East Grinstead -	9	10	19	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	1	1	10	16	26
East Preston - -	5	13	18	-	-	-	7	8	15	4	6	10	16	27	43
Hailsham - - -	14	18	32	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	4	7	20	27	47
Hastings - - -	10	22	32	-	1	1	5	2	7	5	6	11	20	31	51
Horsham - - -	23	44	67	2	-	2	1	6	7	-	1	1	26	51	77
Lewes - - -	17	24	41	-	-	-	5	5	10	6	11	17	28	40	68
Midhurst - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	6	2	8	-	-	-	17	14	31
Newhaven - - -	14	14	28	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	3	5	17	19	36
Petworth - - -	8	6	14	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	9	12	21
Rye - - -	11	5	16	1	-	1	2	4	6	1	2	3	15	11	26
	10	9	19	-	-	-	5	5	10	2	3	5	17	17	34

* Patients in the Metropolitan District Asylums are here classed with those resident in workhouses; they will be found separately enumerated in a Table following this Appendix.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Sussex—continued.															
Steyning - - -	18	38	56	1	-	1	11	7	18	4	12	16	34	57	91
Thakeham - - -	5	11	16	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	6	12	18
Ticehurst - - -	13	16	29	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	4	7	18	23	41
Uckfield - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	5	10	18	21	39
Westbourne - - -	6	8	14	-	-	-	3	6	9	1	4	5	10	18	28
West Firle - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	4
Westhamnett - - -	18	19	37	-	1	1	3	9	12	2	7	9	23	36	59
TOTAL - - -	340	463	803	6	2	8	129	165	294	54	98	152	529	728	1,257
WARWICK: (a)															
Alcester - - -	22	21	43	-	-	-	3	6	9	2	7	9	27	34	61
Aston - - -	85	126	211	-	-	-	28	33	61	3	5	8	116	164	280
Atherstone - - -	5	19	24	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	5	26	31
Birmingham - - -	326	319	645	2	1	3	151	150	310	74	217	291	553	606	1,249
Coventry - - -	36	52	88	1	-	1	5	8	13	-	-	-	42	60	102
Foleshill - - -	14	21	35	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	13	16	19	38	57
Meriden - - -	16	15	31	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	1	1	17	20	37
Nuneaton - - -	15	9	24	-	-	-	2	2	4	5	12	17	22	23	45
Rugby - - -	24	24	48	-	-	-	5	-	5	1	1	2	30	25	55
Shipston-on-Stour (a) - - -	15	17	32	-	-	-	6	4	10	3	6	9	24	27	51
Solihull - - -	33	18	51	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	36	18	54
Souham - - -	11	9	20	-	-	-	6	6	12	4	6	10	21	21	42
Stratford-on-Avon - - -	30	32	62	-	1	1	2	8	10	-	1	1	32	42	74
Warwick - - -	59	95	154	-	-	-	4	10	14	1	4	5	64	109	173
TOTAL - - -	691	777	1,468	3	2	5	217	251	468	97	273	370	1,008	1,303	2,311
WESTMORELAND:															
East Ward - - -	16	11	27	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	5	8	21	18	39
Kendal - - -	27	32	59	-	-	-	14	16	30	2	3	5	43	51	94
West Ward - - -	8	10	18	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	11	10	21
TOTAL - - -	51	53	104	-	-	-	17	18	35	7	8	15	75	79	154
WILTS:															
Alderbury - - -	10	29	48	-	-	-	11	7	18	2	7	9	32	43	75
Amesbury - - -	3	10	13	1	-	1	4	1	5	2	1	3	10	12	22
Bradford - - -	24	22	46	-	-	-	8	5	13	7	13	20	39	40	79
Calne - - -	14	11	25	1	1	2	5	9	14	1	1	2	21	22	43
Chippenham - - -	24	27	51	-	-	-	8	12	20	2	5	7	34	44	78
Cricklade and Wootton-Bassett - - -	13	13	26	-	-	-	1	7	8	1	1	2	15	21	36
Devizes - - -	33	43	76	-	-	-	6	9	15	2	2	4	41	54	95
Highworth and Swindon - - -	20	25	45	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	5	8	25	34	59
Malmesbury - - -	11	17	28	-	-	-	3	2	5	5	7	12	19	26	45
Marlborough - - -	17	10	27	-	-	-	1	6	7	1	3	4	19	19	38
Melksham - - -	19	33	52	-	-	-	6	9	15	7	13	20	32	55	87
Mere - - -	8	6	14	-	-	-	3	5	8	7	6	13	18	17	35
Pewsey - - -	16	15	31	-	-	-	4	4	8	2	1	3	22	20	42
Tisbury - - -	9	14	23	-	-	-	5	7	12	2	8	10	16	29	45
Warminster - - -	11	21	32	-	-	-	3	7	10	5	9	14	19	37	56
Westbury and Whorwellsdown - - -	10	15	25	1	-	1	2	2	4	2	10	12	15	27	42
Wilton - - -	6	17	23	1	1	2	8	6	14	1	10	11	16	34	50
TOTAL - - -	257	328	585	4	2	6	80	102	182	52	102	154	393	534	927

(a) Shipston-on-Stour Union, formerly in Worcester county, is now placed in Warwick county. See note to Table XII., p. 22.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
WORCESTER: (a)															
Bromsgrove -	27	28	55	-	-	-	7	6	13	1	3	4	35	37	72
Droitwich -	30	35	65	-	-	-	1	5	6	3	2	5	34	42	76
Evesham -	4	15	19	1	-	1	5	4	9	-	1	1	10	20	30
Kidderminster -	45	43	88	-	-	-	2	7	9	3	8	11	50	58	108
King's Norton -	57	58	115	-	-	-	11	9	20	-	1	1	68	68	136
Martley -	19	14	33	-	-	-	6	5	11	3	6	9	28	25	53
Pershore -	16	18	34	1	-	1	1	9	10	2	2	4	20	29	49
Stourbridge -	51	60	111	2	-	2	16	30	46	11	18	29	80	108	188
Tenbury -	3	6	9	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	1	1	4	10	14
Upton-on-Severn -	22	37	59	-	-	-	1	7	8	3	3	6	26	47	73
Worcester -	36	51	87	-	-	-	5	2	7	2	1	3	43	54	97
TOTAL -	310	365	675	4	-	4	56	87	143	28	46	74	398	498	896
YORK (EAST RIDING):															
Beverley -	20	17	37	-	-	-	6	5	11	-	-	-	26	22	48
Bridlington -	13	6	19	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	1	1	14	10	24
Driffield -	18	11	29	-	-	-	2	10	12	3	7	10	23	28	51
Howden -	7	16	23	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	5	6	9	22	31
Kingston-upon-Hull -	34	44	78	-	1	1	16	17	33	-	-	-	50	62	112
Patrington -	9	5	14	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	10	7	17
Pocklington -	14	7	21	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	16	12	28
Sculcoates -	66	67	133	-	-	-	2	10	12	-	-	-	68	77	145
Skirlaugh -	6	6	12	1	-	1	2	2	4	1	-	1	10	8	18
York -	8	14	22	22	31	53	44	81	125	2	-	2	76	126	202
TOTAL -	195	198	388	23	32	55	76	136	212	8	13	21	302	374	676
YORK (NORTH RIDING):															
Aysgarth -	3	4	7	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	4	7	11
Bedale -	7	10	17	-	-	-	1	7	8	3	1	4	11	18	29
Easingwold -	9	7	16	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	10	10	20
Guisborough -	8	20	28	2	-	2	3	2	5	-	-	-	13	22	35
Helmsley -	2	6	8	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	5	10	13
Kirkby-Moorside -	3	3	6	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	1	3	6	6	12
Leyburn -	7	8	15	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	3	11	9	20
Malton -	24	18	42	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	2	4	28	23	51
Middlesborough -	51	47	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	47	98
Northallerton -	7	22	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	22	29
Pickering -	10	5	15	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	5	6	13	14	27
Reeth -	3	2	5	-	-	-	4	1	5	2	-	2	9	3	12
Richmond -	16	13	29	-	-	-	2	5	7	2	3	5	20	21	41
Scarborough -	35	28	63	-	-	-	5	8	13	5	16	21	45	52	97
Stokesley -	7	9	16	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	3	11	10	21
Thirsk -	13	16	29	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	16	18	34
Whitby -	30	23	53	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	6	6	31	30	61
TOTAL -	235	241	476	2	-	2	31	43	74	21	38	59	289	322	611

(a) Dudley and Shipeton-on-Stour Unions, formerly in this county, are now placed, the former in Stafford county and the latter in Warwick county. See Note to Table XII., p. 53.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YORK (WEST RIDING): (a)															
Barnsley -	47	54	101	-	-	-	16	28	42	3	21	24	66	101	167
Bierley, North -	68	70	138	1	-	1	31	35	66	7	6	13	107	111	218
Bradford -	85	107	192	2	-	2	73	115	188	-	1	1	160	223	383
Bramley -	29	28	57	-	-	-	7	10	17	-	1	1	36	39	75
Dewsbury -	61	78	139	1	-	1	12	11	23	4	6	10	78	95	173
Doncaster -	41	36	77	1	-	1	10	9	19	8	4	12	60	49	109
Ecclesall Bierlow -	47	57	104	1	1	2	31	20	51	3	4	7	82	82	164
Goole -	8	6	14	1	-	1	6	6	11	-	-	-	15	11	26
Halifax -	126	173	299	-	-	-	9	12	21	11	11	22	146	196	342
Hemsworth -	7	4	11	-	-	-	5	7	12	-	1	1	12	12	24
Holbeck -	10	13	23	-	-	-	9	2	11	3	7	10	22	22	44
Huddersfield -	77	94	171	3	1	4	48	45	93	1	1	2	129	141	270
Hunslet -	37	36	73	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	38	37	75
Keighley -	20	21	41	-	-	-	22	17	39	2	5	7	44	43	87
Knarborough -	12	13	25	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	2	2	14	20	34
Leeds -	165	174	339	6	1	7	29	33	62	2	6	8	202	214	416
Ouseburn, Great -	7	6	13	-	-	-	4	5	9	1	3	4	12	14	26
Pateley Bridge -	8	6	14	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	-	-	11	12	23
Penistone -	9	9	18	-	-	-	7	8	15	2	1	3	18	18	36
Pontefract -	20	25	45	-	-	-	8	18	26	4	6	10	32	49	81
Ripon -	7	15	22	-	-	-	3	8	11	1	3	4	11	26	37
Rotherham -	54	57	111	-	-	-	13	18	31	6	5	11	73	80	153
Saddleworth -	9	12	21	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	12	17	29
Sedbergh -	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	4	5	9
Selby -	8	12	20	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	-	1	9	17	26
Settle -	6	2	8	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	1	2	8	8	16
Sheffield -	82	78	160	1	-	1	73	65	138	9	12	21	165	155	320
Skipton -	19	23	42	-	-	-	6	4	10	2	1	3	27	28	55
Tadcaster -	11	7	18	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	-	15	12	27
Thorne -	10	6	16	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	12	9	21
Todmorden (a) -	14	19	33	1	-	1	10	13	23	-	-	-	25	32	57
Wakefield -	43	53	96	1	-	1	8	5	13	3	2	5	55	60	115
Wetherby -	8	13	21	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	10	15	25
Wharfedale -	18	21	39	-	-	-	3	14	17	3	8	11	24	43	67
Wortley -	18	14	32	-	-	-	3	9	12	6	8	14	27	31	58
TOTAL	1,193	1,345	2,538	20	3	23	465	552	1,017	83	127	210	1,761	2,027	3,788

(a) Todmorden Union, formerly in Lancaster County, is now placed in York (West Riding) County.
See Note to Table XII., p. 33.

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT UNIONS and PARISHES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS, in the Year 1880.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH.	In Leavesden Asylum.			In Caterham Asylum.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Kent - - -	Greenwich - - - -	1	1	2	62	43	105
	Lewisham - - - -	-	-	-	4	9	13
	Woolwich - - - -	-	-	-	44	36	80
Middlesex - - -	Bethnal Green - - -	59	53	112	7	3	10
	Chelsea - - - -	-	-	-	41	51	92
	Fulham - - - -	5	3	8	32	34	66
	St. George's - - - -	1	-	1	40	66	106
	St. George's-in-the-East -	40	32	72	-	-	-
	St. Giles's-in-the-Fields and St. George's, Bloomsbury.	-	1	1	23	41	64
	Hackney - - - -	51	59	110	4	1	5
	Hampstead - - - -	8	15	23	1	-	1
	Holborn - - - -	3	20	23	159	183	342
	Islington - - - -	51	41	92	3	8	11
	Kensington - - - -	26	25	51	5	5	10
	City of London - - -	51	74	125	18	14	32
	St. Marylebone - - -	124	116	240	5	14	19
	Mile End Old Town - -	74	74	148	4	16	20
	Paddington - - - -	13	22	35	-	2	2
	St. Pancras - - - -	143	253	396	11	17	28
	Poplar - - - -	53	46	99	-	-	-
	Shoreditch - - - -	95	111	206	6	7	13
	Stepney - - - -	33	64	97	-	5	5
	Strand - - - -	3	2	5	19	30	49
	Westminster - - - -	5	7	12	42	26	68
	Whitechapel - - - -	52	71	123	3	6	9
Surrey - - -	Camberwell - - - -	-	-	-	58	67	125
	Lambeth - - - -	-	-	-	111	143	254
	St. Olave's - - - -	-	-	-	59	92	151
	St. Saviour's - - - -	2	7	9	108	111	219
	Wandsworth and Clapham -	-	-	-	63	41	104
TOTAL - - -		893	1,097	1,990	941	1,071	2,012

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1881						The Number of Patients Recovered.		
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Lunatics.	Private.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		F.	Total.
Lincoln - - - - -	-	-	-	294	306	600	-	-	
Middlesex: Banstead - - -	-	-	-	618	1,084	1,702	-	-	
" Colney Hatch - - -	-	-	-	851	1,322	2,173	-	-	
" Hanwell - - - - -	-	-	-	762	1,089	1,841	-	-	
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor -	-	-	-	276	261	537	-	-	
Norfolk - - - - -	-	-	-	255	364	619	-	1	
Northampton - - - - -	17	26	43	246	268	514	2	2	
Northumberland - - - - -	4	3	7	230	195	425	-	1	
Notts - - - - -	-	-	-	124	156	280	1	2	
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor).	-	-	-	208	263	471	-	-	
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	-	-	-	240	267	507	-	-	
Somerset - - - - -	-	2	2	317	414	731	-	-	
Stafford: Stafford - - - -	-	-	-	360	285	645	-	-	
" Burntwood - - - - -	-	-	-	277	252	529	-	-	
Suffolk - - - - -	-	-	-	182	219	401	-	-	
Surrey: Wandsworth - - - -	-	-	-	411	617	1,028	-	-	
" Brookwood - - - - -	-	-	-	415	635	1,050	1	2	
Sussex - - - - -	11	18	29	338	435	773	-	-	
Warwick - - - - -	4	12	16	274	354	628	-	-	
Wilts - - - - -	-	-	-	263	323	586	5	5	
Worcester - - - - -	22	26	48	325	393	718	-	-	
York, North Riding - - - -	14	19	33	218	244	492	2	3	
York, West Riding: Wakefield -	-	-	-	696	704	1,400	5	9	
" Wadsley - - - - -	5	18	23	488	614	1,102	2	3	
York, East Riding - - - -	7	9	16	121	123	244	-	-	
BOROUGHES.									
Birmingham (Winson Green) -	18	12	30	296	350	646	1	1	
Bristol - - - - -	3	6	9	177	201	378	1	2	
Hull - - - - -	-	-	-	83	80	163	-	-	
Ipswich - - - - -	3	13	16	104	129	233	2	3	
Leicester - - - - -	-	-	-	195	197	392	-	-	
London (City of) - - - - -	-	-	-	168	212	380	-	-	
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - -	1	6	7	119	122	241	-	-	
Norwich - - - - -	-	-	-	68	102	170	-	-	
Nottingham - - - - -	-	-	-	132	130	262	1	2	
Portsmouth - - - - -	4	4	8	153	214	367	-	-	
TOTAL - - - - -	230	309	539	18,426	22,389	40,815	4	68	

Private Class.
Pauper Class.

METROPOLIT

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1881.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1881.									
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						
			Private.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.
31	26	57	10	7	17	5	2	7	53
15	31	46	12	19	31	3	5	8	109
12	16	28	2	5	7	-	1	1	14
26	17	43	11	9	20	4	2	6	76
39	-	32	29	-	29	29	-	20	395
4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	20
4	1	5	4	1	5	1	-	1	30
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	40
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	25
1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	20
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	27
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	10
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	6
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	12
5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	25
4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	42
-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- House
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	89
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
141	109	250	89	59	148	42	10	52	1,011

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JAN.							
		PRIVATE.			PAUPERS.			Number Recovered.	
								Private.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	F.	Total.	
Beds	- - Bishopstone House, Bedford -	-	5	5	-	-	2	2	
"	- - Springfield House, Bedford -	19	22	41	-	-	4	7	
Cornwall	- - 3, Alexandra-terrace, Torpoint -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	
Derby	- - Wye House, Buxton - - -	19	18	37	-	-	-	3	
Devon	- - Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter -	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	
"	- - Plympton House, Plympton -	20	19	39	-	-	4	5	
Durham	- - Dinsdale Park, Darlington -	20	17	37	-	-	3	5	
"	- - Dunston Lodge, Gateshead -	26	18	44	-	-	2	5	
Essex	- - Witham - - - - -	9	9	18	-	-	-	2	
Glamorgan	- - Vernon House, Briton Ferry -	16	14	30	-	41	1	7	
Gloucester	- - Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	19	20	39	-	-	2	5	
"	- - Fairford House, Fairford -	18	19	37	-	-	1	1	
"	- - The Croft House, Fairford -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	
"	- - Sandywell Park, Andoversford, Cheltenham.	9	15	24	-	-	1	1	
Hants	- - Westbrook House, Alton -	7	16	23	-	-	2	2	
"	- - The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	
Herts	- - Harpenden Hall, St. Albans -	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	
"	- - Hadham Palace, Much Hadham -	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	
Kent	- - North Grove House, Hawkhurst -	14	10	24	-	-	-	2	
"	- - Springcroft, Beckenham -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	
"	- - Tattlebury House, Goudhurst -	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	
"	- - West Malling Place, Maidstone -	15	9	24	-	-	-	-	
Lancaster	- - Marsden Hall, Burnley - - -	14	13	27	-	-	-	3	
"	- - Clifton Hall, Manchester -	12	8	20	-	-	-	1	
"	- - Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	45	45	90	61	65	9	15	
"	- - Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool -	11	23	34	-	-	3	8	
"	- - Westdale House, Wavertree, Liverpool.	(House licensed 12th July 188							
Norfolk	- - Heigham Hall, Norwich -	30	46	76	-	-	5	8	
"	- - The Grove, Catton, Norwich -	4	7	11	-	-	-	-	
Northampton	- - Abington Abbey Retreat, Northampton.	5	10	15	-	-	-	-	
"	- - Culworth Hall, Culworth, Banbury	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	
Salop	- - Stretton House, Church Stretton -	34	-	34	-	-	-	5	
"	- - Grove House, All Stretton -	-	30	30	-	-	7	7	
"	- - St. Mary's House, Whitchurch -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	

PROVINCIA

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1881.										PE
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.							
			Private.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	1	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	19	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	21	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	21	-
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	18	-
2	1	3	2	1	3	1	-	1	29	-
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
2	2	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	9	-
1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	19	-
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	18	-
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	-
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	11	-
3	1	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	9	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
34	18	52	8	8	16	13	8	21	48	-
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	-	1	17	-
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	33	-
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	30	-
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JAN.							
		PRIVATE.			PAUPE.			Number Recovered	Rate.
Somerset - -	Brislington House, Bristol - -	52	41	93	-	-	-	19	-
" - -	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton - -	15	12	27	-	-	-	1	-
" - -	13 and 14, Adelaide-terrace, Portishead.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stafford - -	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley.	7	18	25	-	-	-	6	-
" - -	Moat House, Tamworth - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Suffolk - -	The Glebe House, Aspell, Debenham	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Surrey - -	Church-street, Epsom - -	-	8	8	-	-	-	1	-
" - -	Woodcote End House, Epsom - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
" - -	The Croshams, Sutton - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sussex - -	Ticehurst Asylum - -	33	33	66	-	-	-	6	-
" - -	Myskyns, Ticehurst - -	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
" - -	St George's Retreat, Ditchling, Burgess Hill.	14	38	52	-	-	-	2	-
Warwick - -	Burman House, Henley-in-Arden - -	12	11	23	-	-	-	2	-
" - -	Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Wilts - -	Laverstock House, Salisbury - -	22	23	45	-	-	-	11	-
" - -	Fisherton House, Salisbury - -	46	64	110	164	173	337	15	-
" - -	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	12	13	25	-	-	-	3	-
" - -	Kingsdown House, Box - -	12	19	31	-	1	1	3	-
York, E.R. - -	Marfleet-lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	-	8	8	-	-	-	1	-
York, W.R. - -	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
" - -	Grove House, Acomb, York - -	10	12	22	-	-	-	4	-
" - -	Lime Tree House, Acomb, York - -	6	2	8	-	-	-	-	-
" - -	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	-	15	15	-	-	-	3	-
York, City - -	Lawrence House, York - -	6	11	17	-	-	-	2	-
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :									
Devon - -	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.	14	5	19	32	24	56	-	-
Essex - -	Essex Hall, Colchester - -	67	31	98	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset - -	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick - -	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Dorridge Grove, Knowle Common.	25	18	43	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -		739	814	1,553	257	304	561	174	-

To HOUSES.

M.

2	Brislington House.
2	Bailbrook House.
-	13 and 14, Adelaide- terrace, Portishead.
-	Ashwood House.
-	Moat House.
-	The Glebe House.
-	Church-street, Epsom.
2	Woodcote End House.
-	The Croshams, Sutton.
4	Ticehurst Asylum.
-	Myskyns, Ticehurst.
-	St. George's Retreat.
-	Burman House.
-	Hurst House.
-	Laverstock House.
17	Fisherton House.
-	Fiddington House.
1	Kingsdown House.
-	Marfleet-lane Retreat.
1	Greta Bank.
1	Grove House.
-	Lime Tree House.
-	The Grange.
1	Lawrence House.
IDIOT ESTABLISH- MENTS :	
3	Western Counties Idiot Asylum.
4	Essex Hall, Colchester.
-	Downside Lodge.
-	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
98	TOTAL.

0.80.

TABLE showing the Number of PATIENTS Transferred from the PRIVATE to the PAUPER CLASS, and *vice versa*, while Resident in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, STATE ASYLUMS, and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1881.

	Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS :						
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Berks - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Carmarthen - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-
Chester (Parkside) - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1
Cornwall - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-
Denbigh - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Dorset - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Kent (Harming Heath) - - - - -	-	-	-	2	4	6
Kent (Chartam) - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Lancaster (Lancaster Moor) - - - - -	-	-	-	5	1	6
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Northampton - - - - -	-	3	3	1	-	1
Nottingham - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2
Sussex - - - - -	1	2	3	-	1	1
Worcester - - - - -	1	1	2	-	1	1
York, North Riding - - - - -	-	2	2	1	-	1
York, West Riding (Wakefield) - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
York, West Riding (Wadsley) - - - - -	-	-	-	1	2	3
York, East Riding - - - - -	1	1	2	1	-	1
BOROUGH ASYLUMS :						
Birmingham (Winson Green) - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bristol - - - - -	-	1	1	2	-	2
Ipswich - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Portsmouth - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - - - -	1	1	2	-	1	1
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :						
Bethnal House - - - - -	-	2	2	1	3	4
Camberwell House - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-
Peckham House - - - - -	4	5	9	6	-	5
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :						
Fisherton House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Kingsdown House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Western Counties Idiot Asylum - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	18	27	45	25	15	40

Appendix (B².)

TABLE showing the Number of DEATHS FROM SUICIDE in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and amongst PRIVATE PATIENTS in SINGLE CHARGE during the Year 1881.

	Number of Suicides during the Year 1881.								
	Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.			Act committed while Patient was Absent "On Leave."		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS:									
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berks - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joint Counties, Carmarthen - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Chester, at Chester - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cornwall - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Wales Counties, Denbigh - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devon - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durham - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hants - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Kent (Chartham) - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Lancaster (Lancaster Moor) - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lancaster (Whittingham) - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	(a)1
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surrey (Wandsworth) - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sussex - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
W. York (Wakefield) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
BOROUGH ASYLUMS:									
Birmingham (Winson Green) - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGISTERED HOSPITALS:									
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES:									
Bethnal House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camberwell House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manor House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES:									
Dunston Lodge - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	(a)1
Ashwood House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Titchhurst - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - - -	-	1	(b)1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUMMARY:									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	13	4	17	2	1	3	4	-	4
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENT - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	16	7	23	2	1	3	5	1	6

(a) Act committed after patient had escaped.

(b) Not in Asylum, but while under care as Single Patient.

Appendix (B³.)

STATISTICS of INSANE Persons confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1882.						
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES :							
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	-	-	-	469	531	1,000	1,000
Berks (Reading, and Newbury) - - -	-	2	2	196	254	450	452
Bucks - - - - -	8	2	10	171	253	424	434
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - -	-	-	-	160	188	348	348
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	4	7	11	241	274	515	526
Chester : Chester - - - - -	-	-	-	269	289	558	558
„ Parkside - - - - -	17	11	28	276	324	600	628
Cornwall - - - - -	24	25	49	220	304	524	573
Cumberland and Westmoreland - -	-	-	-	220	220	440	440
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	15	12	27	296	251	477	504
Derby - - - - -	-	2	2	201	227	428	430
Devon - - - - -	-	-	-	322	487	809	809
Dorset - - - - -	14	12	26	203	247	450	476
Durham - - - - -	6	4	10	570	450	1,020	1,030
Essex - - - - -	-	-	-	402	521	923	923
Glamorgan - - - - -	-	-	-	347	295	642	642
Gloucester - - - - -	1	2	3	311	377	688	691
Hants - - - - -	-	-	-	392	441	833	833
Hereford (County and City) - - -	18	7	25	167	187	354	379
Kent: Barming Heath - - - -	11	18	29	590	758	1,288	1,317
„ Chatham - - - - -	4	3	7	313	390	703	710
Lancaster: Lancaster Moor - - -	4	4	8	556	559	1,115	1,123
„ Rainhill - - - - -	-	-	-	325	355	680	680
„ Prestwich - - - - -	-	-	-	534	665	1,199	1,199
„ Whittingham - - - - -	-	-	-	586	761	1,347	1,347
Leicester and Rutland - - - -	16	25	41	215	200	415	456

Appendix (B³.)

LICENSED HOUSES, and in Private SINGLE CHARGE, on the 1st January 1882.

- COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1882,												Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
15	16	31	1	1	2	1	-	1	5	1	6	COUNTIES, &c. :
27	51	78	-	-	-	4	1	5	3	-	3	Beds, Herts, and Hunts. Berks, &c.
8	7	15	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	2	7	Bucks.
6	6	11	1	-	1	1	1	2	4	1	5	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
9	7	16	-	-	-	2	-	2	10	2	12	Carmarthen, &c.
12	16	28	-	-	-	1	-	1	17	9	26	Chester : Chester.
14	25	39	-	-	-	1	-	1	10	3	13	„ Parkside.
10	9	19	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	Cornwall.
22	28	50	-	-	-	1	-	1	12	8	20	Cumberland and West- moreland.
14	19	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	11	Denbigh, &c.
20	21	41	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	2	Derby.
11	20	31	-	-	-	2	1	3	5	6	11	Devon.
5	5	10	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	-	4	Dorset.
10	28	38	-	-	-	6	1	7	29	13	42	Durham.
20	29	49	-	-	-	2	2	4	15	10	25	Essex.
18	26	44	-	-	-	1	1	2	8	4	12	Glamorgan.
10	9	19	-	1	1	3	-	3	10	8	18	Gloucester.
16	37	53	-	-	-	4	1	5	21	8	29	Hants.
12	15	27	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	1	1	Hereford.
31	48	79	-	1	1	5	1	6	20	14	34	Kent : Barming Heath.
5	13	18	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4	„ Chatham.
38	41	79	1	1	2	-	1	1	59	47	106	Lancaster : Lancaster.
18	24	42	1	-	1	4	1	5	40	27	67	„ Rainhill.
28	48	76	1	-	1	4	1	5	72	73	145	„ Prestwich.
30	25	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	76	170	„ Whittingham
12	15	27	-	-	-	6	1	7	3	1	4	Leicester and Rutland.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1882.						
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Lincoln - - - - -	-	-	-	208	309	607	607
Middlesex : Banstead - - - - -	-	-	-	621	1,082	1,703	1,703
" Colney Hatch - - - - -	-	-	-	852	1,321	2,173	2,173
" Hanwell - - - - -	-	-	-	750	1,090	1,840	1,840
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - - -	-	-	-	286	279	565	565
Norfolk - - - - -	1	3	4	284	397	681	685
Northampton - - - - -	18	24	42	281	267	548	590
Northumberland - - - - -	3	4	7	218	203	421	428
Nottingham - - - - -	2	1	3	137	178	315	318
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor).	-	-	-	226	261	487	487
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	-	-	-	237	268	505	505
Somerset - - - - -	-	2	2	315	432	747	749
Stafford : Stafford - - - - -	-	-	-	369	306	675	675
" Burntwood - - - - -	-	-	-	294	272	566	566
Suffolk - - - - -	-	-	-	165	215	380	380
Surrey : Wandsworth - - - - -	-	-	-	412	628	1,040	1,040
" Brookwood - - - - -	-	-	-	413	615	1,028	1,028
Sussex - - - - -	10	22	32	347	467	814	846
Warwick - - - - -	4	12	16	291	363	654	670
Wilts - - - - -	-	-	-	273	340	613	613
Worcester - - - - -	19	23	42	339	401	740	782
York, N. Riding - - - - -	15	21	36	247	257	504	540
" W. Riding : Wakefield - - -	1	-	1	698	703	1,401	1,402
" " Wadsley - - - - -	7	18	25	525	667	1,192	1,217
" E. Riding - - - - -	8	12	20	132	126	257	277
Boroughs :							
Birmingham (Winton Green) - - -	17	11	28	308	355	663	691
Bristol - - - - -	8	6	14	188	205	393	407
Hull - - - - -	-	-	-	86	85	171	171
Ipswich - - - - -	3	10	13	112	148	260	273
Leicester - - - - -	-	-	-	212	219	431	431
London (City of) - - - - -	-	-	-	163	230	393	393
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	1	7	8	130	126	256	264
Norwich - - - - -	-	-	-	77	106	183	183
Nottingham - - - - -	-	-	-	135	140	275	275
Portsmouth - - - - -	7	6	13	183	213	396	409
TOTAL - - - - -	266	318	584	19,026	23,081	42,107	42,691

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1882.												Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
16	15	31	-	-	-	3	1	4	14	-	14	Lincoln.
60	49	109	-	-	-	1	-	1	42	148	190	Middlesex (Banstead).
58	39	97	3	-	3	7	1	8	70	64	134	" (Colney Hatch).
42	55	97	-	-	-	5	-	5	75	97	172	" (Hanwell).
29	35	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	12	Monmouth, &c.
35	61	96	-	-	-	3	2	5	8	2	10	Norfolk.
12	14	26	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	-	4	Northampton.
18	28	46	-	-	-	1	-	1	18	7	25	Northumberland.
6	5	11	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	2	Nottingham.
4	11	15	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	4	Oxford, &c.
12	17	29	-	-	-	5	2	7	7	3	10	Salop and Montgomery.
21	38	62	-	-	-	3	1	4	10	2	12	Somerset.
15	29	44	-	-	-	1	5	6	7	5	12	Stafford: Stafford.
10	11	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	" Burntwood.
10	12	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suffolk.
23	20	52	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	2	4	Surrey: Wandsworth.
22	31	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	58	94	" Brookwood.
42	54	96	-	-	-	6	3	9	7	3	10	Sussex.
6	20	26	1	1	2	7	1	8	3	6	9	Warwick.
30	45	75	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	1	4	Wilts.
35	36	71	3	3	6	2	1	3	4	2	6	Worcester.
19	35	54	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	3	11	York, N. Riding.
23	78	101	-	1	1	-	1	1	11	5	16	" W. Riding: Wakefield.
26	23	49	-	-	-	2	-	2	34	20	54	" " Wadsley.
4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	" E. Riding.
												BOROUGHS:
23	33	56	2	-	2	3	2	5	7	2	9	Birmingham (Winson Gr.)
22	23	45	1	1	2	3	1	4	10	4	14	Bristol.
6	14	20	-	-	-	3	-	3	9	4	13	Hull.
14	24	38	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	3	Ipwich.
9	16	25	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Leicester.
15	20	35	-	-	-	-	1	1	33	21	54	London (City of).
16	19	35	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
4	5	9	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	Norwich.
10	14	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nottingham.
7	8	15	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	2	Portsmouth.
1,127	1,539	2,666	22	13	35	125	41	166	905	789	1,694	TOTAL.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1882.						
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	REGISTERED HOSPITALS:							
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	91	115	206	-	-	-	206
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - -	51	52	103	-	-	-	103
Gloucester - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester -	59	59	118	-	-	-	118
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital -	31	29	60	-	-	-	60
Middlesex - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street.	64	125	189	-	-	-	189
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	28	45	71	-	1	1	72
Northampton -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing-road, Northampton.	152	158	310	-	-	-	310
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	32	35	67	-	-	-	67
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Heading-ton-hill, Oxford.	29	42	71	-	-	-	71
Stafford - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	68	79	147	1	-	1	148
Surrey - -	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road.	103	142	245	-	-	-	245
York - -	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham	65	43	108	22	31	53	161
" - -	The Retreat, York - -	66	91	157	-	-	-	157
	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:							
Lancaster - -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.	225	126	351	72	24	96	447
Surrey - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Reigate.	397	170	567	-	-	-	567
	TOTAL - - -	1,459	1,311	2,770	95	56	151	2,921
	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM:							
Hants - -	Netley Abbey, Southampton -	36	-	36	-	-	-	36
Middlesex - -	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing.	85	20	105	-	-	-	105
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.	164	-	164	-	-	-	164
	TOTAL - - -	285	20	305	-	-	-	305
	CRIMINAL ASYLUM:							
Berks - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broad-moor, Wokingham.	171	57	228 (a)	208	66	274	502

(a) Of this number 219 (164 males and 55 females)

MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1882,												REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
14	18	32	12	9	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	REGISTERED HOSPITALS : Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle. Wouford House. Barnwood House. Lincoln Lunatic Hospital. St. Luke's Hospital. Bethel Hospital. St. Andrew's Hospital. Nottingham Lunatic Hospital. Warneford Asylum. Charitable Institution, Coton Hill. Bethlehem Hospital. York Lunatic Hospital. The Retreat, York. IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS : Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots. Earlswood Asylum. TOTAL.
2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	10	13	16	10	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	2	4	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	27	38	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	16	23	30	23	53	1	-	1	-	-	-	
3	4	7	7	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	7	8	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	15	27	10	12	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	
79	113	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	13	23	6	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
150	231	381	93	69	162	1	-	1	-	-	-	
33	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM : Netley Abbey, Southampton. Royal India Lunatic Asylum. Royal Naval Hospital. TOTAL.
-	1	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	-	7	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40	1	41	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
69	42	111	3	-	3	379	123	502	33	4	37	CRIMINAL ASYLUM : State Criminal Asylum.

were chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

H O U S E S.		TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1882.						
		P R I V A T E.			P A U P E R.			Total Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Bethnal Green, E. -	Bethnal House, Cambridge-road -	53	73	126	104	168	272	398
Camberwell, S.E. -	Camberwell House - - -	109	207	316	48	116	164	480
Hoxton, N. - -	Hoxton House - - - -	14	21	35	43	113	156	191
Peckham, S.E. -	Peckham House - - - -	76	184	240	42	83	125	365
Bow, E. - - -	Grove Hall, Fairfield-road -	395	-	395	25	-	25	420
Chiswick - - -	Manor House - - - -	20	14	34	-	-	-	34
Clapton, Upper, E. -	Brooke House - - - -	30	42	72	-	-	-	72
Finsbury Park, N. -	Northumberland House - -	40	37	77	-	-	-	77
Hammersmith, W. -	Sussex and Brandenburg Houses	25	17	42	-	-	-	42
Isleworth - - -	Wyke House - - - -	20	12	32	-	-	-	32
Roeampton, S.W. -	The Priory - - - -	27	25	52	-	-	-	52
Southall - - -	Southall Park - - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	20
Sunbury - - -	Halliford House - - - -	10	11	21	-	-	-	21
Twickenham - -	Twickenham House - - -	1	16	17	-	-	-	17
Brook Green, W. -	Montague House - - - -	6	-	6	-	-	-	6
Chelsea, S.W. - -	Blacklands House, King's-road -	12	-	12	-	-	-	12
Fulham, S.W. - -	Munster House - - - -	25	-	25	-	-	-	25
Hillingdon - - -	Moorcroft House - - - -	42	-	42	-	-	-	42
Brompton, West, S.W.	Earl's Court House - - -	-	25	25	-	-	-	25
Hammersmith, S.W.	Otto House, North End - -	-	33	33	-	-	-	33
" W.	Upper Mall House - - - -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
Hanwell, W. - -	Lawn House - - - -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
Hayes - - -	Hayes Park - - - -	-	15	15	-	-	-	15
" - - -	Wood End House - - - -	-	16	16	-	-	-	16
Hendon, N.W. - -	Hendon Grove - - - -	-	13	13	-	-	-	13
Leyton - - -	Great House - - - -	-	7	7	-	-	-	7
Peckham Rye, S.E.	Silverton House, 26, Linden-grove.	-	5	5	-	-	-	5
Southall - - -	The Shrubbery - - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
" - - -	Vine Cottage, Norwood-green -	-	11	11	-	-	-	11
Wandsworth - -	The Huguenots, East Hill -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
Brixton, S.W. - -	1, Knowle-road - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
Tooting, Upper, S.W.	Ivy Lodge - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :								
Hampton Wick - -	Normansfield - - - -	89	40	129	-	-	-	129
Norwood, Lower, S.E.	Colville, Thurlow Park-road -	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
TOTAL - - -		1,011	846	1,857	262	480	742	2,599

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1882,												HOUSES.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
25	73	98	8	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bethnal House.
5	14	19	13	28	41	1	-	1	3	2	5	Camberwell House.
4	15	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	Hoxton House.
12	31	43	13	8	21	-	-	-	-	2	2	Peckham House.
4	-	4	6	-	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	Grove Hall.
5	3	8	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Manor House.
10	10	20	10	12	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brooke House.
3	4	7	14	6	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northumberland House.
5	4	9	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sussex, &c., Houses.
1	1	2	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wyke House.
5	7	12	11	3	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Priory.
2	-	2	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Southall Park.
5	3	8	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Halliford House.
-	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Twickenham House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Montague House.
-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blacklands House.
6	-	6	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Munster House.
8	-	8	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	Moorcroft House.
-	2	2	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Earl's Court House.
-	4	4	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Otto House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Upper Mall House.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lawn House.
-	1	1	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hayes Park.
-	2	2	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wood End House.
-	2	2	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hendon Grove.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Great House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Silverton House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Shrubbery.
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vine Cottage.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Huguenots,
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1, Knowle-road.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ivy Lodge.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Normansfield.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Colville.
100	181	281	128	116	242	2	-	2	6	4	10	TOTAL.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1882.						
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Beds - - -	Bishopstone House, Bedford -	-	6	6	-	-	-	6
"	Springfield House, Bedford -	19	25	44	-	-	-	44
Cornwall - -	3, Alexandra Terrace, Torpoint	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Derby - - -	Wye House, Buxton - - -	21	17	38	-	-	-	38
Devon - - -	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter -	-	6	6	-	-	-	6
"	Plympton House, Plympton -	21	18	39	-	-	-	39
Durham - - -	Dinsdale Park, Darlington -	18	16	34	-	-	-	34
"	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead -	29	21	50	-	-	-	50
Essex - - -	Witham - - - - -	7	9	16	-	-	-	16
Glamorgan - -	Vernon House, Briton Ferry -	9	16	25	-	41	41	66
Gloucester - -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol.	19	19	38	-	-	-	38
"	Fairford House, Fairford -	18	17	35	-	-	-	35
"	The Croft House, Fairford -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
"	Sandywell Park, Andoversford, Cheltenham.	8	15	23	-	-	-	23
Hants - - -	Westbrook House, Alton -	7	15	22	-	-	-	22
"	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Herts - - -	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans -	2	2	4	-	-	-	4
"	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	5	3	8	-	-	-	8
Kent - - -	North Grove House, Hawkhurst	10	14	24	-	-	-	24
"	Springcroft, Beckenham -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
"	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst -	3	-	3	-	-	-	3
"	West Malling Place, Maidstone	11	10	21	-	-	-	21
Lancaster - -	Marsden Hall, Burnley - - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	21
"	Clifton Hall, Manchester -	13	9	22	-	-	-	22
"	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	48	47	95	64	66	130	225
"	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool -	17	23	40	-	-	-	40
"	Westdale House, Wavertree, Liverpool.	-	10	10	-	-	-	10
Norfolk - - -	Heigham Hall, Norwich -	33	43	76	-	-	-	76
"	The Grove, Catton, Norwich -	3	7	10	-	-	-	10
Northampton -	Abington Abbey Retreat, Northampton.	6	10	16	-	-	-	16
"	Culworth Hall, Culworth, Banbury.	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Salop - - -	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	30	-	30	-	-	-	30
"	Grove House, All Stretton -	-	31	31	-	-	-	31
"	St. Mary's House, Whitechurch	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Somerset - - -	Brislington House, Bristol -	48	40	88	-	-	-	88
"	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	12	13	25	-	-	-	25
"	13 and 14, Adelaide-terrace, Portishead.	-	2	2	-	-	-	2

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1882,												HOUSES.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bishopstone House.
5	6	11	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Springfield House..
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3, Alexandra Terrace.
10	9	19	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wye House.
1	3	4	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Court Hall.
3	1	4	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Plympton House.
8	8	16	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dinsdale Park.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dunston Lodge.
2	3	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Witham.
2	1	3	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vernon House.
2	2	4	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northwoods.
-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fairford House.
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Croft House.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sandywell Park.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westbrook House.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Briars.
-	2	2	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Harpenden Hall.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hadham Palace.
-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	North Grove House.
4	6	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Springcroft.
1	1	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tattlebury House.
9	15	24	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	West Malling Place.
4	2	6	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Marsden Hall.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clifton Hall.
3	6	9	3	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Haydock Lodge.
2	1	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tue Brook Villa.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westdale House.
6	-	6	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Heigham Hall.
-	7	7	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Grove.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abington Abbey.
11	9	20	17	15	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	Culworth Hall.
3	3	6	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stretton House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. Mary's House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brislington House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bailbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 & 14, Adelaide-terrace.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1882.						
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Stafford	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley.	8	14	22	-	-	-	22
"	Moat House, Tamworth	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Suffolk	The Glebe House, Aspell, Debenham.	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
Surrey	Church Street, Epsom	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
"	Woodcote End House, Epsom	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
"	The Croshams, Sutton	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum	34	31	65	-	-	-	65
"	Myskyns, Ticehurst	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
"	St. George's Retreat, Ditchling, Burgess Hill.	15	38	53	-	-	-	53
Warwick	Burman House, Henley-in-Arden.	13	13	26	-	-	-	26
"	Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	-	5	5	-	-	-	5
Wilts	Laverstock House, Salisbury	28	21	47	-	-	-	47
"	Fisherton House, Salisbury	48	63	111	222	375	497	608
"	Piddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	11	15	26	-	-	-	26
"	Kingsdown House, Box	12	17	29	-	-	-	29
York, E. R.	Marfleet Lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
York, W. R.	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Benthams.	4	1	5	-	-	-	5
"	Grove House, Acomb, York	8	14	22	-	-	-	22
"	Lime Tree House, Acomb, York.	6	2	8	-	-	-	8
"	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	-	12	12	-	-	-	12
York, City	Lawrence House, York	5	13	18	-	-	-	18
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :								
Devon	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.	11	7	18	34	24	58	76
Essex	Essex Hall, Colchester	62	35	97	-	-	-	97
Somerset	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath.	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Warwick	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Dorridge Grove, Knowle Common.	25	20	45	-	-	-	45
TOTAL		719	839	1,558	320	406	726	2,284

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1882,												HOUSES.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
2	1	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ashwood House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Moat House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Glebe House.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Church Street.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Woodcote End House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Croshams.
6	5	11	12	11	23	1	-	1	-	-	-	Ticehurst Asylum.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Myskyns, Ticehurst.
2	2	4	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. George's Retreat.
2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Burman House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hurst House.
14	7	21	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Laverstock House.
27	56	83	8	5	13	33	11	44	20	9	29	Fisherton House.
2	5	7	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fiddington House.
-	1	1	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kingsdown House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Marfleet Lane Retreat.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Greta Bank.
-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lime Tree House.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Grange.
-	4	4	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lawrence House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Western Counties Idiot Asylum.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Essex Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Downside Lodge.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
132	186	318	102	96	198	34	11	45	20	9	29	TOTAL.

S U M M A R Y. - - - - -

	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1882.						
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	266	318	584	19,026	23,081	42,107	42,691
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - -	1,459	1,311	2,770	95	56	151	2,921
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES	1,011	846	1,857	262	480	742	2,599
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES -	719	839	1,558	320	406	726	2,284
TOTAL - - -	3,455	3,314	6,769	19,703	24,023	43,726	50,495
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDIA ASYLUM.	285	20	305	-	-	-	805
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - -	171	57	228	208	66	274	502
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	179	272	451	-	-	-	451
GRAND TOTAL -	4,090	3,663	7,753	19,911	24,089	44,000	51,753

SUMMARY.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1882,												
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1,127	1,539	2,666	22	13	35	125	41	166	905	789	1,694	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
160	231	391	93	59	152	1	-	1	-	-	-	REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
100	181	281	196	116	312	2	-	2	6	4	10	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
132	186	318	102	96	198	34	11	45	20	9	29	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
1,509	2,137	3,646	343	294	637	162	52	214	931	802	1,733	TOTAL.
40	1	41	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDIA ASYLUM.
69	42	111	3	-	3	379	123	502	33	4	37	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
-	-	-	50	81	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS.
1,618	2,180	3,798	401	375	776	541	175	716	964	806	1,770	GRAND TOTAL.

Appendix (C.)Appendix (C.)ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT COUNTY AND
BOROUGH ASYLUMS.BEDS, HERTS, AND HUNTS (THREE COUNTIES)
ASYLUM.

11 February 1881.

Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.

THE annual inspection of this Asylum has engaged our attention during yesterday and to-day. There has been a considerable addition to the number of patients since our Colleagues' visit in July 1880, and the total has increased from 821 at that date to 906. Of these, 431 are males, and 475 females; and 37 of the males and 46 of the females do not belong to the counties in union. Fifty-seven patients are received from Brookwood Asylum. The weekly charge for this latter class of patients is 15 s., that for county patients being 9 s.

Additions, &c.

The new additions to the Asylum having been completed and occupied, there is no pressure for space, and the over-crowding alluded to in the last entry no longer exists. The new wards are cheerful and airy, and when fully furnished and decorated will be exceedingly good and comfortable. As yet, the supply of furniture is somewhat scanty, and the walls are merely plastered. The detached hospital is occupied by an attendant and his wife, and 6 male patients sleep in it. There has not been any occasion to use it as a hospital, no infectious disorder having appeared. Considerable damage to ceilings and walls in this building has been done by the bursting of water-pipes by the frost. The general condition of the asylum is satisfactory. The day-rooms in the older parts are bright and comfortable, and everywhere the dormitories and the beds and bedding are clean and good. We saw the patients (all but 4 men and 2 women, who were out on probation) in the wards, and a large number also at dinner in their respective dining-halls. Their conduct and demeanour on the whole was good and orderly, but some of the women in the refractory ward were excited and disposed to be aggressive. The number of patients in this ward is large, and probably a division of them would be beneficial; but we are aware that the size of the wards is an obstacle to further sub-division.

Clothing.

Except that we regretted to notice a good many males in exceptionally strong dresses, the clothing of both sexes was satisfactory. It was generally clean and in good order, and the personal

personal appearance of the patients, especially of the females, Appendix (C.) was very creditable.

One male patient complained to us in general terms of cruelty on the part of attendants. With some difficulty we got him to instance a case in which he had witnessed the ill-usage of a patient. This case, which was that of a patient discharged well in July last, we have investigated as far as we have been able, but have not obtained any corroboration of the story, and the patient said to have been ill-used, left the asylum without preferring any complaint in answer to the invitation which is, we understand, invariably given by the Committee when patients are brought before them to be discharged. We have seen no reason to think that patients are otherwise than kindly treated here.

The following table gives the changes which have occurred in the interval since the last visit:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	155	118	273
Discharged - - - - -	58	38	96
Died - - - - -	45	46	91

Thirty-three men and 32 women among those discharged had recovered.

The causes of death were in all cases but one, of an ordinary character. In the one case the patient, a feeble man, fractured the base of his skull in accidentally falling when getting out of bed. In this, the only case, a coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict returned to the above effect.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 47 instances. We are unable to report any improvement in the arrangements of the autopsy room.

Three casualties in addition to that mentioned already, and resulting in broken limbs have been reported to us. None, however, occurred in struggles with attendants.

As to the employment and amusements of the patients we find that, at present, about 273 men are usefully employed; 62 of them on the land, the others in trades or the domestic service of the wards; and that 284 women are usefully occupied in various ways, the laundry affording employment to 62. Walking parties beyond the grounds are organised, but of late they appear to have been infrequent, and the numbers of each sex who do not go beyond the airing-courts is large. It is proper to mention, however, that there is in the asylum a large proportion of feeble persons.

The chapel services on Sunday appear to bring together about 370 patients of both sexes, and about 100 attend the week-day services. The customary amusements in the shape of weekly dances and occasional theatrical and other entertainments are provided.

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Appendix (C.)**Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.****Staff of
attendants.**

The staff of attendants is numerically strong, giving for day duty one attendant to about 11 patients. We regret to learn that among the female attendants changes are frequent, 25 of those now here having less than 12 months' service.

Except the completion of the new buildings, no important structural alterations have been effected. We observed, however, that a day-room formerly occupied by idiot patients is now being fitted up as a smoking and recreation room for working patients, and in connection with it a boot-room is being arranged. We have to mention that a few weeks since a fire broke out in the roof of the water tower on the female side. It was fortunately confined to the roof, the greater part of which is destroyed.

**Precautions
against fire.**

The fire-engine was found of great service in extinguishing this fire. Dr. Swain informs us that he has organised a fire-brigade, who are occasionally practised in their duties. We are glad to learn that leather-hose are about to be procured for the internal hydrants instead of those made of canvas now attached to them, but which are not reliable. No seclusion or restraint has been used in this asylum since the last visit.

BERKS ASYLUM.

15 July 1881.

Berks Asylum.

THE recent enlargement of this asylum is now complete, and the visitors have been thereby enabled to recall all the patients receivable here, who have been boarded out in other asylums.

Accommodation has been provided for 260 additional patients, of whom 116 will be males and 144 females. For the former, 95 beds are in dormitories and 21 in single rooms, while for the females there are 118 beds in association, and 26 single-rooms. Beside this accommodation there is in each division, on the upper floor, and approached by a separate staircase, a dormitory with two single rooms, which will accommodate 30 patients, and may be used for cases of infectious disease or for ordinary patients. Taking these dormitories into account, the asylum will hold 609 patients; without them there is room for 545. The extension of the living space has been accompanied by the enlargement of the laundry, kitchen, and other offices, and of the dining-hall and chapel, and by the erection of a recreation hall in connection with the dining-hall.

All these additions are satisfactory. The new wards are large, airy, and comfortable, and when completely furnished and decorated will be very good.

The patients on the books to-day are 443 in number, 198 being of the male, and 245 of the female sex. There are thus vacant beds for 53 males and 51 females, not reckoning the dormitories intended, in case of need, for infectious cases. The Committee are at present considering, we learn, whether they will utilize this vacant accommodation for the reception of private, or of pauper out county cases. Knowing as we do the pressure which exists

exists in Middlesex, Surrey, and some other counties upon their Appendix (C.)
Asylum accommodation, we have no doubt that a sufficient Berks Asylum.
number of pauper patients may readily be obtained to board at remunerative rates.

We devoted yesterday to the inspection of the Asylum in all its parts. We are able to report very favourably of its state. All the wards are clean and comfortable, the bedding good and well attended to, and in no part did we find any defect of ventilation, or detect bad smells.

The personal condition, too, of the patients was satisfactory, Clothing, &c.
and their dress clean and good. They were remarkably quiet, and free from complaints.

In the dining-hall we saw 138 males and 141 females at their Dinners.
dinner, which was good and abundant, and several of the patients whom we questioned spoke well of the diet.

The staff of attendants seems adequate in number, but some of Staff of
them, especially among the nurses, appear rather young for the attendants.
duties. We regret to observe that short service is still rather the rule, 33 out of 46 attendants of both sexes having been here under twelve months. We hear that some slight addition to the maximum of the wages for both sexes has recently been sanctioned, but uniforms are not yet given.

Of the 443 patients 2 males and 3 females are absent on trial. Statistics.
All the rest have been seen by us. Since the last visit of members of our Board, namely on the 15th October 1880, there have been the following numerical changes :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted for the first time - -	46	81	127
Re-admissions - - - -	1	8	9
	47	89	136
Discharged :			
" " recovered " - -	14	12	26
" " relieved " - -	1	1	2
" " not improved " -	1	-	1
	16	13	29
Died - - - - -	16	14	30

The admissions include 64 patients re-called from other Asylums.

The mortality has not exceeded 10 per cent. per annum on the average daily number resident. No exceptional disorders have prevailed since the last visit, and the general health is now good. There have been three deaths which we must specially notice, (1.)

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a suicide,

Appendix (C.) a suicide, where a woman obtained, through neglect of precaution by a nurse, possession of a knife with which she cut her throat.
Berks Asylum. (2.) A case where a woman was accidentally choked by a piece of meat; and (3.) the case of a man who was suffocated in a single-room by turning on his face, during an epileptic fit. This occurred in the morning after the night watch had gone off duty, and while the patients were getting up and dressing. Full particulars of these cases were, at the time, forwarded to our Board, and the views of the Commissioners expressed thereon.

Inquests. Coroners' inquests were held in the above three cases, and in three others, in which death was sudden, but was due to natural causes.

Post-mortem examinations. In 12 instances post-mortem examinations were made.

Restraint and seclusion. Making the customary inquiries we learn that there has been no resort to mechanical restraint since the last visit, but that 2 male patients on 3 occasions and for 20 hours, and 5 females on 11 occasions and for 97 hours have been placed in seclusion.

There were yesterday 5 male and 6 female patients in bed, and 10 of the former and 11 of the latter sex are taking medicine, but we are informed that sedatives are administered at night only, and not in the day.

Divine Service. The attendance at chapel last Sunday included 120 males and 132 females, and 275 patients of both sexes were present yesterday at morning prayers.

About 140 patients of both sexes take walks weekly beyond the Asylum grounds, but there are 102 men and 142 women who are habitually confined to the airing-courts for exercise. This is, we think, an unduly large proportion, and we desire again to urge on the Committee the desirability of constructing on the estate a good walk which would afford the means of extended exercise to many patients whose condition would not allow of their being taken on the public roads, but who would benefit by a change from the narrow bounds of the airing courts. These courts are yet very deficient in shade, and the erection of some large sun-shades would greatly improve them.

Employment. In various forms of useful employment, about 127 men and 162 women are engaged; the farm and garden occupying 52 men, while laundry work affords occupation to 38 women. All the clothing for both sexes, except a supply called for by the return of the out-patients, is made, and all is mended, in the Asylum.

Epileptic and suicidal patients. The epileptic and suicidal patients, who now number 49 of the former, and 39 of the latter class, are now brought together for night supervision in dormitories and single-rooms, in the new buildings, and under the care of special night attendants. An electrical apparatus for testing the vigilance of the night attendance, has been ordered, and is, we hear, ready to be fixed. Provision will be made for having a recording station in every ward.

The Asylum estate comprises 79½ acres of freehold, and 84½ acres of leasehold land. The buildings, roads, plantations, and ornamental grounds occupy about 20 acres, 25 acres are in pasture, eight are cultivated by spade labour, and 110½ are arable.

Dr.

Dr. Gilland is at present absent for his holiday, and we were accompanied in our inspection by Dr. Barron, his assistant, from whom we have received all needful information, and whom we find to be thoroughly conversant with all details of management, and with the state and history of the patients.

Appendix (C.)
Bucks Asylum.

BUCKS ASYLUM.

8 February 1881.

WE have to-day visited all parts of this Asylum, and we are able again to report favourably of its condition in most respects. The wards and dormitories are clean and comfortable, the ventilation is generally good, and an adequate temperature is maintained.

We detected only in one quarter, a bath-room at present disused, a smell indicative of the escape of sewer gas into the building. We were sorry, however, to observe, that the waste-pipes of baths and sinks are arranged on the imperfect system of discharging directly into the sewer, or into soil pipes, instead of being carried outside the building and discharging freely on gratings, the communication of which with the drains being properly trapped. We recommend the adoption of this system to the Committee. The soil pipes of the closets, are, we understand, now properly ventilated, and to-day we noticed that the closets of No. 14 ward have been altered and improved. In all there appeared to be a good service of water.

Some of the wards have been painted and repapered since the last inspection, and work of this nature is now in progress.

The patients were remarkably quiet and free from excitement during our visit, and the only subject of complaint was detention in the Asylum. We regret to say that the vast majority of the present cases appear to us, as regards the prospect of recovery, to be very unfavourable. There are very many old and feeble cases here, but the general bodily health of the patients is fair. Those under special medical treatment are 13 males and 27 females, and there were to-day confined to bed 12 men and 8 women.

As regards personal condition we have to repeat a remark made in former notices, that on the whole the dress of the men was more tidy than that of the women, many of whom were even more untidy than their degraded mental condition and personal habits could, we think, excuse. A little variety might with advantage be introduced into the materials and colours of the women's dress.

Inquiring into the use of mechanical restraint and seclusion, we find that there has been no resort to the former since the last visit, but that 3 males have been secluded on 10 occasions, and for a total of 105½ hours, and that 5 women have been similarly treated on nine occasions and for 49 hours.

We saw the patients at dinner in their wards, and were satisfied with the quality and amount of the food supplied, as well as with the variety allowed. A general dining hall, which would

Clothing.
Dinners.

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serve

Appendix (C.) serve also as a recreation room, is one of the desiderata of this Asylum.

Bucks Asylum.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants remains at the actual strength mentioned in last year's entry, but its proportionate strength has been increased by the diminution in the number of patients presently noticed. A change has just taken place in the office of female head attendant. The wages paid are the following: Male attendants begin at 26 l. and rise by 1 l. a year, to 30 l.; charge attendants receive from 30 l. to 35 l. Female nurses receive 15 l. on entering the service as beginners, and rise annually by 1 l. to 20 l.; and those in charge of wards are paid from 18 l. to 22 l., according to service. The charge nurse of the Refractory Ward having 3 l. extra. Attendants of both sexes receive uniforms. We learn that of the present number, there are only six attendants of both sexes who have been less than a year in the service of the asylum.

Statistics.

The changes among the patients since the last visit, have been these:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted :			
County - - - -	86	45	81
Out-county - - - -	2	4	6
Private - - - -	4	3	7
	42	52	94
Discharged :			
County - - - -	15	22	37
Out-county - - - -	34	17	51
Private - - - -	3	2	5
	52	41	93
Died :			
County - - - -	10	26	36
Out-county - - - -	4	-	4
Private - - - -	2	1	3
	16	27	43

and there are now on the books—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
County - - - -	152	250	402
Out-county - - - -	1	2	3
Private - - - -	8	4	12
	161	256	417

The

The great decrease in out-county patients is due to the return of 33 males and 15 females to Moulsoford and Littlemore Asylums, on the expiration of contracts. Appendix (C.)
Bucks Asylum.
Statistics.

The vacant beds at present are 49 in the male, and 14 in the female, division. Of the patients discharged in the ordinary sense 15 males and 21 females had recovered. The causes of death were of an ordinary character, and the death rate has not been excessive. There has been no contagious or infectious disorder, and no serious casualty, and no inquest has been held.

The returns of numbers usefully employed, attending Divine Service, &c., which we have called for, present no new feature calling for remark. The patients not going beyond the airing-courts are about one-fourth of the entire number. Employment.
Divine Service,
&c.

There are no structural improvements beyond the alteration of closets already noticed, to report. The alterations in the mortuary suggested by our Colleagues last year, have however, been effected.

Four years ago our Colleagues who inspected this Asylum, called attention to the absence of all means of extinguishing fire. We regret to say that beyond the three or four garden engines, mentioned in a subsequent entry, no means have yet been supplied. This is a subject which should engage the early attention of the Visitors; and in connection with it the question of water supply appears to press. We learn to-day that further analysis has shown the rain-water collected from the roofs to be the least pure of that used; yet this goes into the general reservoir and forms, with the water derived from the well and from a spring, one general supply for alimentary, as well as other, use. We think the rain-water should be separated, and reserved for laundry purposes alone. Precautions
against fire.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND ISLE OF ELY ASYLUM.

28 May 1881.

WE commenced our annual inspection of this Asylum by enquiring into the various matters commented upon by our colleagues in previous reports, and will here state what has been done in the Asylum to give effect to their suggestions. We have to report that Mr. Boyd has been appointed assistant medical officer, so that in this respect one of the serious defects in the Asylum has been remedied; and we find that on the male side No. 2 dormitory has been altered, so that the epileptic and actively suicidal patients are under continuous supervision at night; but when we have mentioned these two important changes we have mentioned everything that has as yet been done. Cambridgeshire
and Isle of Ely
Asylum.

With respect to the means of preventing the spread of a fire should an outbreak occur in the Asylum, we learn that the hydrants have been extended, but the force is not sufficient to throw the water in the front of the building on to the roof, though there is sufficient pressure at the back, but the hydrants within

Appendix (C.)**Cambridgeshire
and Isle of Ely
Asylum.****Precautions
against fire.**

within and without are not the same size, so that the hose which fits one set of hydrants will not fit the other. There will be always a danger of the wrong hose being brought in the confusion should a fire break out, but we wish to impress the great fear that exists in our minds of the total destruction of the Asylum should a fire break out at night under the present arrangement. The engineer lives a mile from the Asylum, he would have to be sent for, then he would have to get up his fire which is banked up at night, and as he himself told us he did not believe he could get to the Asylum, get the steam up, and the standpipe fixed under one hour at the soonest from the time of alarm. No one else is competent to undertake his duty. The stoker lives at even a longer distance. The male head attendant does not sleep in the Asylum, and the engine-house in which the hose, stand-pipes, &c., are kept is master locked, so that no one but the medical and assistant medical officer of those who sleep on the premises would be able to get anything ready before the arrival of the engineer, and their time would be too much occupied in seeing after the safety of the patients to enable them to attend to this matter. There is no fire-drill; none of the nurses have been instructed how to attach the hose to the hydrants in their wards. There are no extincteurs, no fire buckets, and no fire alarm. We can only hope that the alarm we feel for the safety of the building, to say nothing of the lives of the inmates, may be exaggerated, but we should fail in our duty did we not urge on the Committee to provide residence on the premises for the engineer or stoker, and also to make more adequate provision for the supply of means of extinguishing a fire within the building.

Several defects.

There is no means of isolation should a contagious disorder break out; we can only repeat our Colleagues' recommendations on this head. Nothing has been done with regard to the cross ventilation in the single-rooms, and no inspection slits have been made, nor have the suggestions with respect to the better lighting of the epileptic single-rooms been as yet attended to.

The water-closet for the laundry maids is about to be constructed, but the enclosed drying ground is not included among the proposed alterations. The present one is by the principal entrance, and open to everybody; so besides its unsightly appearance it renders the clothes likely to be lost, and gives great opportunity for the meeting of patients of opposite sexes without supervision. Moreover, the site of the present drying ground is the old bowling green, so that one of the means of amusement for the patients is curtailed, and we might here incidentally mention that these appear to us to be very scanty, and we learnt with much surprise that for the whole asylum there is taken in but one copy of a daily paper.

The sunshades which were noticed two years ago as needing repair, have not, as yet, been attended to, so they are looking very shabby, and will soon be gone beyond repair.

The mortuary chapel mentioned at the same time has received attention, but we were sorry to find that there is no means now
of

of identifying the grave of any patient. A numbered wooden cross used to be placed at the grave, but this has been discontinued. We can imagine nothing more calculated to impress people with the idea that patients were not considered human beings, than the reply given to a request to point out a particular grave, "we don't know." As we have already mentioned the head attendant does not sleep on the estate, so that the suggestion of a cottage for him on the premises, or of rooms in the building has not been carried into effect.

Appendix (C.)
Cambridgeshire
and Isle of Ely
Asylum.

The room for drying horsehair and washing it, is not in existence, and as a consequence the wet mattresses are dried in the laundry on one day in the week. If no better plan could be found, we think the painter's shop, being near the engine house would be easily adapted for this purpose, and some other place chosen for the painters. There is much that needs doing within the asylum, in the way of painting, plastering, &c., and in one or two places a brick needs replacing, but very much is left till the monthly visits of the Committee. We have had the "emergencies" brought before us since the last Committee day, and find the medical superintendent only put down the veriest trifles such as we should have thought might have been done as matter of course. We take the two first and two last items out of the last entry as a sample of what is entered (1) mend chair, (2) two panes of glass to be replaced, (16.), repair bedstead No. 3, (17.) four kitchen tins to be mended.

Since our Colleagues were here last, the changes have been :— Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	58	47	105
Discharged "recovered" - -	9	16	25
" " "relieved" and "not improved" - -	-	3	3
Died - - - -	14	17	31
Present number on books -	159	183	342

These last figures show that there are 11 beds on the male, and seven on the female side vacant for fresh cases. The weekly cost per head last year was 11 s. 5½ d. The causes of the 31 deaths present no features other than usual in asylums, and the death-rate is about the average in county asylums. General paralysis and phthisis accounted for 14 of these deaths.

One inquest was held by the coroner on a woman who was pushed off a seat in the day-room by another patient, and breaking her leg, died shortly afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death," and attributed no blame to any one.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 18 instances. No patient is away on leave, and we have seen and spoken to every one now on the books. There was no undue excitement in either division, and the dress of both sexes was neat and tidy.

0.80.

The

Appendix (C.)

Cambridgeshire
and Isle of Ely
Asylum.

Dinners.

Seclusion.

Restraint.

Staff of
attendants.

Employment.

Divine Service.

Amusements.

The dinner served to the men in the dining-hall, and to the women in their wards was good and well cooked. Their behaviour during the meal was most orderly. We hope that the female dining-hall will soon be built.

Seclusion has been resorted to in the case of 5 males and 2 females for 27 and 9 hours respectively. There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint. The wards and dormitories were in a state creditable to the attendants, but we think they might be made brighter and more cheerful, with flowers, ferns, pictures, &c. The stock of books, games, cards, dominoes, &c. might be largely increased.

As a rule we were satisfied with the personal appearance of the attendants, male and female, and we had only one complaint made against any one of them, and in fact it was the only complaint made to us on any subject which required investigation. A female patient stated that on this day week an attendant pulled her hair, and otherwise illused her. This statement was corroborated by another patient, who though suffering from delusions, was considered by Dr. Bacon to be fairly trustworthy. This account was denied by the nurse implicated, and another nurse, though a struggle was acknowledged, and we were not satisfied that the charge was made out; but we think that this nurse's behaviour towards the patients should be carefully watched for some time to come. It is fair to add that several patients in the same ward spoke gratefully of kindnesses received from the nurse referred to, who has been for nearly three years in the service of the institution. She was, however, left for a time in a ward alone with 29 patients, and we think this case points to the necessity of always having two nurses in a ward with this number of patients, and we learn that the struggle which confessedly took place, was not reported to a superior officer as in our opinion it should have been. The attendants are 15 in the male, and 17 in the female division. Two out of each of these are night attendants, one on each side being the general night attendant, and the other having the charge of the epileptics.

The returns of employments furnished us, show that about 100 men and 120 women are usefully employed, and we were much struck with the general healthy appearance of the patients. Three of each sex were in bed, and only the same number of men and 11 women were registered under medical treatment last week.

The congregation at chapel on Sunday is about 175, and a rather larger number join in the associated entertainments, but only about 110 attend the weekly dances. Cricket is played during the summer, and parties are taken out for walks weekly, but we think it might be possible to reduce the number of those patients who are entirely confined to the airing courts for exercise.

JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, CARMARTHEN.

29 March 1881.

WE have, during yesterday and this morning, inspected this Carmarthen Asylum, and its dependencies, "Job's Well" and "Rhydygors." Asylum. A somewhat shorter interval than usual has elapsed since the last inspection (on 22nd September 1880) by members of our Board, and the changes to mention have been correspondingly less.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Statistics.
The admissions have been -	34	41	75	
Of these 4 patients were re-admitted.				
Discharges - - - -	18	2	15	
Of whom all but 2 had recovered.				
Deaths - - - -	14	17	31	

Included in these was one fatal casualty, an idiot having been Inquests. burnt to death.

In this case and in two others, coroner's inquests were held, and in the latter verdicts of death from "natural causes" were given. In the burning case two nurses were dismissed for the negligence which had led to the accident.

The other deaths resulted from ordinary causes. Twenty post-mortem examinations were made. Post-mortem examinations.

The death-rate for the year 1880 was 9.29 per cent. of the average number of patients resident; and the ratio of recoveries to admissions in the same period was 23.3 per cent. Of the patients admitted since the last visit, 29 were patients from other asylums, and of the total numbers now on the books, namely, 241 males and 280 females, in all 521, 86 are out-county patients. There are also 11 of the private class.

The charge to counties and parishes in union is at present 7s. 10½d.; for out-county patients 12s. 10d; and for private cases 14s. to 17.

Forty-eight of the out-county patients come from the Glamorgan Asylum, 20 females belong to Stafford, and 18 of the same sex to the Salop Asylum.

The patients of both sexes were, during our visit, very quiet and orderly; the majority appeared dull and listless.

The dress of both men and women, and especially of the latter, Clothing. is very good and well chosen, and the patients seemed personally clean.

There are many feeble cases in the asylum. Yesterday 10 of each sex were confined to bed, and there are 26 males and 47 females now under medical treatment, Of these, 8 take sedatives at night only, and 8 take them at night and also in the day.

0.80.

Yesterday

Appendix (C.)

**Carmarthen
Asylum.
Dinners.**

Yesterday about 250 patients of both sexes were at dinner in the hall. Their behaviour was good. The dinner was a stew composed of meat and whole peas. It was rather more of a soup, and did not look very satisfying; each patient had with it two ounces of bread. The beverage was water. Malt liquor has been discontinued as an article of ordinary diet, water only being given instead. Having read and considered the present dietary, we are strongly of opinion that, in lieu of the beer, milk should be given at dinner, and we learn that skimmed milk can be obtained at the price of 6 *d.* a gallon. The cost of maintenance has recently been reduced from 8 *s.* 2 *d.* per week to its present rate of 7 *s.* 10½ *d.* A return to the former rate, in itself most moderate, would more than cover the cost of milk.

We were surprised to learn further that there is not in the asylum stores any wine, spirits, or malt liquor available for the use of the patients as a medical extra in cases of sickness, or of exhaustion after acute attacks, which must sometimes occur. It was afterwards explained that the information given to the Visiting Commissioners was inaccurate, and that there was, in fact, wine in the stores available for cases such as those referred to in this paragraph.

With every respect for the principle of non-alcoholic treatment, we think it may be pushed to an extreme, and we cannot help expressing our opinion that there should be provision for such cases as those we have indicated, in which the administration of stimulants would be useful, if not indispensable.

**Seclusion and
restraint.**

There is no record of the use of seclusion since the last visit. One case of restraint is mentioned in which the patient, a male, was restrained by the legs of his trousers being sewed together, and his hands fastened to his side, in order to secure rest for an injured knee and prevent the spread of inflammation.

Employment.

The males usefully employed are 138 in number, 43 working on the land, and 41 at various trades; and 173 women are occupied in the laundry or in house work, sewing and knitting.

There is a good supply of books and papers for the wards, though there is a difficulty in obtaining books in Welsh, other than Bibles and devotional works.

Divine Service.

The attendance at Divine Service appears still to be limited by the inadequate size of the chapel. We trust the question of providing a detached chapel of sufficient capacity will not be lost sight of.

The provision of a suitable infirmary ward for the male division is a matter we would also press on the notice of the Committee.

We can report favourably of the state of the wards. The day-rooms were generally bright and cheerful, and the dormitories clean and well supplied with bedding, which is excellent.

The new building for females, which was completed and occupied last year, has not yet received any decoration. Something in this direction will doubtless be done this year. The detached hospital for infectious cases is now occupied by women; it, too, will require some decoration.

The

The severe frosts of the winter have caused a good deal of leakage from cracked pipes, which in places has soiled walls and ceilings.

Appendix (C.)
Carmarthen
Asylum.

Naturally there have not been, since our colleagues were here, many structural or other works undertaken, but we learn that, in accordance with a suggestion made at the last visit, the walls of 12 single rooms and two dormitories have been plastered, and that it is intended to treat many other rooms in the same way. There will also be some papering and painting done this spring. A considerable amount of very nice furniture has been made in the workshops, and placed in the new wards. We suggest the addition of some sofas and couches for the sick and infirm. We noticed that the fireguards in these wards, and indeed generally, were too light to be, when placed loosely against the grate, a protection against accident. They should be fastened to the fireplace in some way so as to make them more secure.

We should be glad to see some improved ventilation of the water-closets on the male side, the urinals in which are at times offensive, and from them vitiated air finds its way into the day-rooms. Probably tubes from the upper corners of the lobbies over the urinals to the outer air would lessen the nuisance.

The dwelling-house called "Job's Well" is now occupied by 35 male patients in charge of a man and his wife and an assistant. It is in good order and comfortable.

Detached
houses.

An agreement has been entered into to take the house called Rhydygors on a lease for 21 years determinable at 14 years. It is at present occupied by 38 male patients. While visiting these, we carefully inspected the premises. The house is much out of repair, and will require a good deal of improvement and some alteration to fit it as a permanent residence for patients. Plans for certain alterations have been prepared and are now before our Board for consideration, and we will embody in a separate memorandum our views of what is necessary to be done.

These separate establishments, one of which is a mile from the main asylum, will necessarily add considerably to the labours of the medical staff in affording the requisite supervision; and we fully concur with our colleagues in the opinion expressed in the last entry, that the appointment of a second assistant medical officer should no longer be delayed.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS—1. CHESTER.

8 October 1881.

THERE are now 541 patients in this Asylum, the males being one in excess of the females.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)

The present estimated accommodation is, for male patients, 311 beds, and for females, so soon as the special epileptic and suicidal dormitory, now approaching completion, is ready for occupation, there will be room for about 336, making a total of 647 beds. Dr. Davidson assures us, that the day space is fully adequate

Accommoda-
tion.

0.80.

Appendix (C.)

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)Improvement
in system of
drainage.

adequate for the number of patients. When, however, this maximum is reached, we think the dining-hall and chapel will be found insufficient, and probably, too, there will be a want of room in the administrative offices.

We have the satisfaction of reporting that the sanitary condition of the Asylum has been greatly improved since the visit of our Colleagues last year, and that nearly all of their suggestions have been adopted and carried out.

The drainage has been modified, and a system has been adopted which is in use in one or more of the Scotch Asylums, by which by means of intercepting wire baskets placed beneath the ends of soil pipes, solid matter is separated from the liquid, the latter alone passing into the drains, and the communication between the closets and the sewers is broken. The waste-pipes from all the sinks, lavatories, and baths, also discharge freely into open trapped catch-pits outside the buildings. The soil and waste-pipes are also ventilated by pipes carried above the eaves.

In the male and female wards numbered 6 respectively, the day-rooms of which are on the ground floor, the old water-closets have been entirely abolished, and with the sanction of our Board, earth-closets substituted. These appear to be properly attended to, and to answer well. In the other wards, the closets have been re-arranged, and the seats placed against the outer walls, so that the soil pipes pass directly outside.

The drains known as "Bells" are now used for all the drainage of the Asylum, and are found under the new system, to keep clear without special flushing, and the sewage which they convey is discharged directly on the land. It appears to us that the ground used for irrigation needs forming into well arranged plots with proper channels for the distribution of the sewage. The extent of available ground would seem to be adequate.

So far as we can judge, the drainage system alluded to above is successful and good in a sanitary point of view. The daily emptying of the intercepting baskets is disagreeable work, but we are assured it is performed in the early morning before the patients are allowed into the airing-courts, and that no great inconvenience is experienced from it. Since the adoption of this system, the Asylum has been free from epidemics, and only one case of typhoid fever has occurred since our Colleagues were here, and that in December last, and it ended fatally.

Statistics.

The changes of the Asylum population since 23rd July 1880, the date of the last inspection are represented by the following figures :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	102	79	181
Discharged - - - - -	41	46	87
Died - - - - -	48	31	79

Twenty-three

Twenty-three of the admissions were not for the first time. Of the patients discharged, 66 had recovered. Among the causes of death, which were verified by post-mortem examination in only 23 instances, general paralysis and pulmonary consumption were the most fatal, accounting for 23 and 14 deaths respectively. One patient while absent on trial committed suicide. There has been no coroner's inquest since the last visit.

Of Appendix (C.)
Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)

We have made our customary inquiries into the general routine of the Asylum. There is not much in it requiring notice.

About 150 of each sex of the patients attended at each of the services in chapel last Sunday. Somewhat smaller numbers meet at the associated entertainments.

The patients usefully employed are returned to us at 125 males and 196 females.

We learn that as many as 146 males and 123 females do not go beyond the airing-court for exercise. We agree with our Colleagues in thinking that some system of more extended exercise for many of these patients is much to be desired.

There has been no resort to the use of mechanical restraint since the last visit, but seclusion has been used in the cases of 7 men for a total duration of 104½ hours, and of 2 women for 26 hours.

Restraint and
seclusion.

The demeanour of the patients, as we inspected the wards yesterday, was very quiet, and their personal condition and dress were satisfactory. Only one patient, a man, complained to us of ill-usage, but his complaints were so general and so vague, and his manner so indicative of approaching recurrence of excitement, that it was evident they were unfounded. In the dining-hall we saw 90 men and 104 women seated at dinner, and these numbers filled the hall.

The female hospital ward is at present disorganised by white-washing, &c., but generally the wards are in good order. All the male wards in the main building have been painted and re-decorated with good effect, and the floors covered with oilcloth. We hope that the female side will, in turn, receive the like attention.

The staff of attendants continues to be sufficient, and its members appear to know and properly discharge their duties. We are glad to mention that the scale of wages for female, as well as the male, attendants has been raised. The wages paid to both are liberal.

Staff of
attendants.

Beside the improvements already noticed, we may mention that the dining-hall has been very handsomely decorated, at the cost, we believe, of the chairman of the Committee of Visitors. An electric tell-tale clock has been fitted up, with numerous stations throughout the wards. A new engine and set of pumps have been provided for the well, and all old lead pipes have been removed from under the floors of the building and replaced by iron pipes fixed against the walls.

We trust that the question of providing a small detached hospital for infectious cases will not be lost sight of. We desire also to recommend a better organisation of means for extinguishing

Suggestions.

Appendix (C.) ing fire with instruction of the attendants in the duties which would devolve upon them in the event of an outbreak, and occasional practice in those duties.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)

Precautions
against fire.

There are, we understand, hand-pumps in different wards, but yesterday we found that supplied for No. 6 male ward, stowed away in a closet. These pumps, to be of any value, should be kept in the most accessible positions, filled with water and ready for immediate use. The hose for the external hydrants, too, should be more accessible, and should be frequently tested.

The supply of books and papers for the wards struck us as rather scanty. A small annual outlay would keep the library well stocked.

Of the patients now on the books, 421 are chargeable to Cheshire and its parishes; 100 to the City of Chester, and 20 to Lancashire. The rates of charge for maintenance in these three classes are 8 *s.* 9 *d.*, 11 *s.* 6 *d.*, and 14 *s.* per week respectively.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. MACCLESFIELD.

19 March 1881.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Macclesfield.)

THERE are on the books of the asylum the names of 619 patients, which is precisely the same number as were here when our colleagues visited the asylum about 11 months ago. The patients belonging to the county are 164 men and 216 women. The remainder 239 are thus described:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private patients - - - -	15	13	28
To Birmingham - - - -	68	31	99
To Salop - - - -	24	51	75
To Cumberland - - - -	9	0	9
To Abergavenny - - - -	0	27	27
To Manchester - - - -	1	0	1
TOTAL - - -	117	122	239

Statistics.

Since the last visit 78 men and 76 women have been admitted, 29 men and 34 women discharged recovered, whilst 24 men and 10 women who left the asylum were relieved only, or not improved. There are 26 vacant beds in the male division, but on the female side the asylum is quite full. The charge for county patients is 10 *s.* 6 *d.* per week, for out-county 14 *s.*, and for private patients the rate paid weekly varies from 15 *s.* to 20 *s.* The death of 35 men and 18 women is recorded; the causes of these 53 deaths were verified by post-mortem examination in 35 instances.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Two

Two coroner's inquests were held on deaths which occurred to patients whilst living in the asylum, both on males, the verdict in the one case being "accidental poisoning by laurel leaves," and in the other "Death from natural causes." We have nothing to add to the correspondence which has ensued with our Board upon these cases, which were duly reported at the time. One woman, whilst absent on trial, committed suicide by poisoning; she was under her husband's care, and to all appearance quite well, but she destroyed herself in his absence, it is supposed from grief at hearing of a severe domestic calamity. The assigned causes of the various deaths present, with the above exceptions, no features but what are common in asylums, and we need only note that general paralysis was the cause in 13 instances, two of which occurred on the female side, and the most numerous deaths were ascribed to diseases of the heart and lungs, amounting to 22 in all, 15 men and 7 women. We have yesterday and this day visited the whole of the asylum, and with regard to the suggestions made by our Colleagues, we have to report that a new block of water-closets has been erected, and as these have proved satisfactory, it is intended to re-construct all the water-closets upon a like plan. We hope there will be no delay in this matter, as the present water-closets are not good. We may here note that in several of the lavatories and water-closets yesterday we found either no water or an inadequate supply. Thermometers in proper condition for use in the bath-rooms are now kept by the charge attendant close to the bath-room.

Appendix (C.)
Cheshire
Asylums.
(Macclesfield.)
Inquests.

We were sorry to learn that no fire brigade has yet been organized amongst the attendants, and this is a matter which in our opinion ought to be undertaken at once, and we desire to repeat the remarks made by our colleagues in previous entries. There are fire buckets filled with water placed on shelves adjoining every ward. On the women's side, however, they are so high that we feel sure no nurse, even supposing she was tall enough to reach them, could get them down without upsetting all the water. We spoke to Dr. Deas about the walk round the estate, and he informs us that all who can go beyond the airing-courts have more extended walks than would be afforded them by making a path round the grounds; whilst those 238 patients who are usually confined to the airing-courts include those who, from age and infirmity, cannot go to any distance from the wards; whilst the rest, who are not trusted, would not be allowed to go beyond the airing-court, even were the suggested walk constructed. We believe, however, that if the walk were made, the taking out small parties of the more dangerous patients under proper supervision would be rendered feasible, and have a beneficial effect.

Precautions
against fire.

We visited the stores, laundry, wash-house, workshops, &c. in which the patients are employed, and have to report that still the numbers are but few who are engaged in trades; 3 shoemakers, 3 bricklayers, 1 carpenter, 1 plumber, 1 painter, 2 engineers, and 9 upholsterers are all that are returned to us. The 9 upholsterers are principally engaged in hair-picking. We are aware that a

Employment.

0.80.

B B

large

Appendix (C.) large number of patients are transfers from other asylums, and are not likely to be sent here if they were of much use in their own county asylum, and we are assured that no effort is spared to induce everyone who can or will do so to make himself of use in the asylum. We may notice that two out of the last 20 cases admitted are entered in the case book under the head of occupation as tailors, and as yet there is no tailor's shop. We inquired into this matter, and were told that a tailor instructor had been appointed formerly, but he did not pay. We suggest that there should be a fresh attempt made in this direction.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Macclesfield.)
Employment.

But few structural additions and alterations have taken place, the principal being the erection of a slaughter-house, and the making an additional sewage-tank.

Condition of
patients.

We during our visit saw every patient in residence. One man and 4 women were absent on trial; and we have again to remark that whilst the condition of the women's clothing was on the whole creditable to the attendants, the men's was not as good or as well attended to as we are accustomed to see in the majority of county asylums, and we think that the male attendants should be directed to pay far more attention to the patients' personal neatness than they do at present. It will not be out of place to remark, whilst we are on the subject of attendants, that we came into a ward, and found in it 35 patients without an attendant, and one of the patients was on the floor in a fit. We saw also, as another instance of want of attention, a patient in bed, his clothes lying on the floor, and he told us he had been in bed for six days, and his garments had been left there all that time, though we find, amongst the improvements since the last visit, that wardrobes have been added in which the clothes might be kept. In fairness to the attendants, we must add that we found the wards and dormitories very clean, bright, and cheerful, and the beds and bedding were in excellent order. From no patient, moreover, in either division was any complaint of any sort made against any attendant either on the score of unkindness or rough usage.

Complaints by
out-county
patients.

We gave all patients opportunity to bring their grievances to our knowledge, and besides those patients who complained that they were kept unnecessarily long in the asylum, we had only that oft-repeated and just complaint from those out-county patients who have been for a long period in asylums distant from their homes, that they are unable to be visited by their relatives and friends. This complaint is just, and a painful one for us to have to listen to, as we are unable to hold out to those speaking to us on the subject any hope of a speedy removal of this grievance. The patients who complained of their detention were in no case fit for trial or discharge.

The behaviour of the patients was good, very few were noisy or excited, and the excitement found vent only in loud talking or strong language. Twelve men and 10 women were in bed, and 30 patients in all were under medical treatment last week. One man in bed had fractured his thigh, whilst kicking at another patient; he had missed him and fell, thus causing his injury.

This

This was the account given to us, as the probable way in which the accident happened, as the actual occurrence was not seen. The patient's own account of how the accident happened was only founded on the wildest delusions. Several other severe casualties have been recorded, but blame does not in any case seem to be attributable to the attendants.

Restraint has been used for 5 of each sex, the men in all instances by the glove, as in two instances also amongst the women, the other 3 women wore the vest. The duration amongst the women was for 2,440 hours the reasons in every case being surgical; amongst the men the total period of restraint was 320 hours, and in one instance only was the reason surgical, in the other four on account of their destructive propensities.

Seclusion has been resorted to in the case of 1 man 21 times for 219 hours, and of 9 women 12 times for 57 hours in all. Since the last visit, a simple plan has been contrived which effectually prevents the possibility of any patient being unintentionally secluded.

We inquired as to the attendance at Divine Service, and find that 135 of each sex are usually present at chapel on Sundays, and rather a less number at the week-day service; and at the associated entertainments the average numbers who attend are 110 men and 120 women.

The dinner which we saw on both days of our visit served to the patients in the dining-hall was good and sufficient, but the dinner to-day is much more generally approved than the fish dinner provided yesterday. A very large number of patients either cannot or will not eat it. It may be worth the Committee's consideration, whether a dinner not more expensive, but more liked, could not be given to those who now only waste their meal.

Many of the attendants have been for some period in the asylum service, 12 counting over five years, 16 from two to five, from one to two years, whilst 18 only out of the 58 have not yet completed their year's service. The night attendants are three in the male and five in the female division, and there are now in the asylum 94 patients equally divided between the sexes who are epileptics, 8 in the same proportion general paralytics, and 4 men and 9 women considered actively suicidal.

There is not absolutely continuous night supervision for these patients, 24 of the worst epileptics sleep in a dormitory in which a night attendant is placed, who is obliged, however, to leave the room to visit a dormitory adjoining, in which are 10 epileptics. The more dangerous cases occupy single-rooms in No. 3 ward, in which a special night attendant constantly remains in charge. The arrangement is the same on both sides of the building with regard to epileptic supervision.

Amongst other matters calling for attention not before mentioned, we were struck with the absence of covering for the floor in many day-rooms, and of linoleum in many of the passages. In the passages in which there is some laid down it has become much worn, and needs renewal. We think that a larger supply

Appendix (C.) of extincteurs is desirable. The locks on the doors were much worn, and difficulty was found in opening them; we were told, however, they were to be renewed. We had not as full opportunity of learning from Dr. Deas what was being done or to be done whilst we were in the wards, as he was occupied with the Committee, who were holding their quarterly meeting yesterday. We received much information from Mr. Neil, who accompanied us. The second assistant, Dr. McDonald, we did not see, he being ill in bed.

CORNWALL ASYLUM.

20 September 1881.

Cornwall
Asylum.

IN this asylum, yesterday and to-day the subject of our inspection, are now 569 patients on the books, of these 50 are private cases. The male paupers are 214, the paupers on the female side are 305. The private patients are 25 of each sex. We saw all in residence. One gentleman is away on leave; also 3 men and 1 woman of the pauper class.

Statistics.

The following is a summary of the changes on the patients' register since the Commissioners last visited, viz., on the 19th February 1880:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions:			
Private - - - -	9	8	17
Paupers - - - -	57	53	110
	66	61	127
Discharges:			
Private - - - -	5	5	10
Paupers - - - -	25	30	55
	30	35	65
Deaths:			
Private - - - -	4	3	7
Paupers - - - -	40	19	59
	44	22	66

Five private cases and 58 paupers of both sexes have, according to the medical records, been discharged upon mental recovery, Enquiry into the matter informs us that the weekly charge for paupers is now 10s. There are no out-county paupers. There are now 16 private patients paying less than 20s. per week, sums varying from 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. The other private cases pay from 1l. to 3l. 3s. weekly. Carew's Building is still occupied by the ladies and gentlemen who pay for their accommodation. Their payments

payments are sufficient to carry out the existing contract between the Committee of the Visitors and the subscribers to the charity, that is to cover 4-11ths of the repairs of the whole asylum, and to pay all the repairs of their own building, and to satisfy the Committee's claims for Medical care, attendants, and food. Any surplus at the end of a year, of the payments made by the private patients, is appropriated to the gradual improvement of their accommodation. The contract appears to be beneficial to the county and the charity. During our inspection there was no disturbance of order by the patients, and much contentment was shown by men and women.

Appendix (C.)
Cornwall
Asylum.

The clothing both of the private and the pauper class is satisfactory; but we hope that changes of linen will be more frequent than once a week among the paupers, when the laundry is enlarged and in full work. Artizans are now employed in carrying out the plans of enlargement in that direction which were lately approved by the Secretary of State. During the winter the work of raising stone for the addition to the male accommodation of the asylum (also recently authorised), will, we are informed, be taken in hand, and perhaps the foundations may be forwarded.

Clothing.

That addition provides for continuous night supervision of the male epileptic and the male suicidal cases. There is now some provision of that sort for the female patients suffering from fits and suicidal, and there are in the asylum 35 epileptic women, very few of whom require single bed-rooms. Much papering and painting has taken place since February 1880 in the main building and long building, in both divisions, also in Carew's building, the result is highly satisfactory. We observe also much additional furniture in many wards.

Supervision of
epileptic
patients.

Our Board is, of course cognisant of the purchase of land by the Committee, part of which will fall into possession on the expiry of certain lives and part is already in their possession under the purchase. When the whole land is got the property of the asylum will be bounded on all sides by the main public roads. It is expected that the deeds completing the purchase will be signed within this current month.

Addition to
site.

The enlargement of the chapel will be absolutely necessary when the additions to the asylum, now in hand, are completed. The chapel only seats 265 patients and attendants; this is not sufficient for the present number of patients, 569; and the evil will be much exaggerated by the admission of more into the new wards. An addition of a north aisle would give 50 seats, and should not be long delayed.

Chapel
accommoda-
tion.

The general health of the patients is good. There has been no epidemic of any kind. Seven men and eight women represented the sick in bed yesterday.

Health.

There have been, however, as many as four inquests upon deaths from extraordinary causes. Upon a patient suffocated during an epileptic fit. Upon a patient who cut his throat. Upon another who hung himself. Upon another who was drowned during a pic-nic on the sea-shore. The first, above referred to,

Inquests.

- Appendix (C.)** led to the dismissal of the attendant upon the patient; all were the subject of correspondence with our Board. We have, with reference to one of these cases, made enquiry of the medical superintendent relative to the instructions now given by him to those in charge of suicidally disposed patients, and his answers were satisfactory. There have been 29 post-mortem examinations. The patients supposed to be suicidal at the present time are 52, of whom 23 are considered acutely suicidal.
- Cornwall Asylum.**
- Employment.** The rolls of employment tells us that 238 women and 154 men do more or less work; 22 men work on the farm and gardens; 50 women assist in the laundry.
- Amusements.** The amusements are as heretofore, and Mr. Adams informs us that about 250 patients are now in the habit of going beyond the asylum estate; 332 have been, since the Commissioners visited last, taken to the sea-side pic-nics. A carriage is kept for such of the private patients as can pay for that luxury.
- Restraint and seclusion.** The only use of restraint has been for surgical reasons; a man for four or five days, and 2 women each for a very short period, have been the only persons secluded.
- Dietary.** We looked at the dietary table for the paupers, and when visiting the kitchen at Carew's building saw the dinner getting ready for the private patients. In the matter of diet, as in other respects, the patients are, we think, well treated. Indeed, there is little to comment upon unfavourably in the asylum, beyond the faults of structure in the older building. The airing courts are kept in good order, and doubtless, by their extent, largely contribute to the tranquillity of the patients.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASYLUM.

8 April 1881.

Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum.

Two members of our Board paid the last annual visit to this asylum on 30th July 1880, and we begin our report by noticing the various matters mentioned by them in their entry on that occasion. They recommended that the window beads should be fixed in a manner suggested by them, which would render their removal by a patient impossible. This has not been done, and, we learn, is not likely to be done in the old building, though the advantage must be evident to the Committee, as they have desired that the window beads in the junction block be fixed in the way our Colleagues advised. The shower-baths have been improved, both as regards their ventilation and lighting, as was recommended. The Committee considered the question of covering in the steam-pipes in the entertainment hall, and they decided that it was not necessary to go to the expense of so doing, as during the entertainments the hall is heated before the patients go in, and then the steam is turned off and chairs are put against the pipes, or attendants sit at the end of the rows of benches next the pipes.

The

The hydrants are now accessible to both male and female attendants, who are all drilled and taught their respective duties and posts in case of an outbreak of fire. Rules have been printed for their guidance, and their knowledge practically tested once a month. We learnt that it was considered not to be expedient to have a fire-alarm signal. As the new building is not yet nearly ready for the patients (even the male portion will not be able to be occupied till next Christmas), we could not ascertain whether or no the epileptic dormitories there would be supplied with electric clocks, but we were told by Dr. Campbell that the matter had not been forgotten. The additions to the laundry are not yet finished, and so the patients can only be supplied with one shirt a week; but this will be altered when the new laundry, which is in a forward state, is completed. All the water-closets are properly ventilated, and the trapping is completed in all but three closets, and these are shortly to be done.

Appendix (C.)
Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.
Precautions
against fire.

Since the last visit the following changes have occurred :—

Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	43	36	79
Discharged "recovered" - -	15	19	34
" "relieved" - - -	9	2	11
" "not improved" - -	9	0	9
Died - - - - -	18	10	28

Out of the 79 patients admitted, 8 men and 7 women are here not for the first time, and of the male patients "relieved" or "not improved" who have left the asylum, 12 have been transferred to one of the Yorkshire asylums. There are altogether 28 men and 15 women who belong to the counties of Cumberland or Westmorland who are now cared for in other asylums. There is no vacant bed on the female side, and the overcrowding noticed in the last entry still continues.

The deaths were mainly due to causes usual in asylums, but two of the deaths formed the subject of inquiry before the coroner. One, a woman, absent on trial, committed suicide by throwing herself against a railway train, the verdict returned being that her death was so caused during temporary insanity. The other case formed the subject of correspondence with our Board, and we need not notice it further here except to remark that in this case the verdict was death from natural causes, viz., perforation of the intestines. It is worthy of mention that on the female side the last death took place on 16th November 1880.

Inquests.

We are glad to be able to record that, excepting in the case of the woman who committed suicide when absent on trial, post-mortem examinations have been made in every instance.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The death-rate for last year was 9·5 per cent. on the average

0.80.

B B 4

daily

Appendix (C.)

Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.

daily number in residence, whilst the recovery rate, calculated on the admissions, was 30·4 for males and 50 for females, which, considering the number of unfavourable aged cases received here, must be deemed to be satisfactory.

No patient in either division was absent on trial, and we have seen every one under treatment here this day ; they number 441 in all, of whom 219 are males and 222 females. These figures show an increase of 5 on the female and a decrease of 8 on the male side since the last visit.

The conduct of all was orderly and quiet, no one was excited or noisy, and we had no complaints, excepting a few patients considered that they were detained here without sufficient reason, but we could not in any instance doubt the propriety of the detention of the patients thus complaining. We concur in the opinion expressed by our Colleagues, that the extreme quietude and good order that prevailed is due both to the amount of outdoor exercise the patients are given, and also that the most noisy turbulent cases are not all congregated together in one ward on each side. Twenty-three patients of each sex were seen by us in bed ; a good many of these were there suffering from old age only, and the health of the inmates may be said to be good.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The epileptic patients are 48 in all, 22 of whom are men ; and the general paralytics number 14, of whom 8 are men ; whilst those considered actively suicidal are 25, 12 being men. The same plan for the night supervision of the epileptic and suicidal patients remains in force, as was in use at the last visit ; and though, when the new building is completed, we learn that the night supervision will be continuous, the present system seems to be as good as can be obtained under the existing circumstances.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Restraint by means of the vest has been resorted to in the cases of 4 men and 1 woman for various periods, but for no other than surgical reasons. Eight men and a like number of women have been secluded on 22 and 17 occasions respectively, and for 231 and 92 hours ; 6 of the men and 3 of the women were epileptics.

The wards were clean and in good order, and the beds and bedding showed signs of careful attention on the part of the attendants. We were pleased with the appearance of the plants in the wards and in the airing-courts, and we consider the effect produced the more creditable as there is no greenhouse here, which has now become an almost universal adjunct to asylums. When more important work is completed, we trust this useful addition will be taken in hand.

Amusement.

The orderly behaviour of the patients seemed to us to be the more remarkable, as we were struck by the want of means of amusement in the wards. The supply of papers and illustrated periodicals was scanty, and we saw but very few books, and hardly any of a secular amusing character. There was no piano on the female side, and the bagatelle boards for the men stood in need of repair, and a large supply of draught boards, cards, and dominoes is required. The dances here are given once a week, and are attended by about 160 patients in nearly equal proportions

tions of the sexes; and we were informed by Dr. Campbell that concerts and lectures are given occasionally, in addition to, and not in lieu of, the weekly gatherings. A large proportion of the patients walk daily in the grounds, whilst 24 men and 34 women are all that are returned to us as being usually confined to the airing-courts. These courts, as we have incidentally before mentioned, are in good order and well supplied with flowers, and we think that the idea of removing the division railing between the airing-courts, and placing the urinal in a less prominent position, is a good one, more especially as the only patients who are confined to the airing-courts are those whose bodily infirmities do not allow them to go any distance.

Appendix (C.)
Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.

The dress of both sexes was fairly good, but the print dresses of the worst class of women did not seem to us to be sufficiently warm. Some of the bonnets worn by these women were also torn and untidy in appearance. The personal appearance of the patients is much more looked after by the attendants, when they are themselves compelled to pay attention to their own dress, and in our opinion this habit is much strengthened by providing every attendant, male and female, with uniform, and we hope that the Committee will be able to give effect to our suggestion.

Clothing.

There are 20 male and 21 female attendants. These numbers include the head attendant in each division, and two artisan attendants amongst the men, and four laundry maids amongst the women. We learn that no difficulty is experienced in getting suitable persons from Scotland, as the wages are good, but changes amongst the nurses are numerous; out of the 21 at present employed, no less than 14 have not yet been in the asylum service a twelvemonth. We feel sure that no effort will be wanting, on Dr. Campbell's part, to get and retain the services of efficient nurses, knowing, as he does, how much the welfare and comfort of the patients depends upon their having people about them acquainted with their peculiarities.

Staff of
attendants.

Employment is given in various ways to 134 men and 135 women; of the men, 100 work on the land, 18 are engaged as shoemakers, tailors, and at other trades, and the remainder clean the wards or work in the laundry, kitchen, and offices; whilst 25 women help in the wards, 35 are of use in the laundry or in the kitchen, and the rest knit or do needlework. Much remains to be done throughout the asylum in painting, papering, renovating, decorating, and reflooring, though much has already been done in the female wing. In this wing we would call attention to the lavatory arrangements, which are out of order, and should be at once attended to, and when this is being done, we advise hot-water taps being added to all the basins, instead of only being placed to one or two, as is now the case. When the pressing matters now in hand are completed, we wish to call attention to the desirability of providing mess-rooms for the attendants, which might serve as sitting-rooms for them in the evening, because at present they dine in the dining hall after the patients, and their only sitting-rooms are the wards. Dr. Campbell still continues to show unabated zeal in his efforts to maintain the

Employment.

Appendix (C.)Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.

asylum in its efficient state, and he has lately introduced the plan of furnishing to the attendants in each ward a short account of the patients under his care, and the nature of the case, which is passed on, whenever the patient changes his ward. Praise is due also to Dr. Macleod for the way in which he keeps his case-books.

DENBIGH ASYLUM.

3 December 1881.

Denbigh
Asylum.
Statistics.

IN this Asylum, lately enlarged, there are now on the books 510 patients consisting of 244 males and 266 females, no one of whom is absent on trial. Of the total number, 33 are cases chargeable to Lancashire Unions (who may soon be removed to their own County Asylum), and 16 males and 12 females are of the private class. The weekly rates for paupers are 8 s. 2 d. for North Wales, 14 s. for out-counties. The private patients' charges vary: 9 pay 15 s. weekly and less, 13 from 15 s. to 21 s., 2 above 21 s. to 25 s., 3 above 25 s. to 31 s. 6 d., 1 above 42 s. and not exceeding 63 s. The vacant beds appear to be 46 on the men's side, 8 on the women's division. The removal of the Lancashire cases would empty 12 more beds for males, 21 more for females.

Since the Commissioners' last visit (on June 5th 1880) there have been 203 admissions, and 38 re-admissions; 79 patients have been discharged on recovery, and 28 relieved, besides 2 not improved. The deaths have been 35 on the men's side, 27 in the female department. For the year 1880 the per-centage of recoveries on the admissions was 42 per cent., and the mortality on the average daily number resident was 9 per cent. For the interval of 18 months since the Commissioners' last visit, owing, we believe, to the more unfavourable character of many of the admissions, the recovery rate has been lower, and the mortality slightly higher, than for the whole of the year 1880.

Suicide.

The deaths included a suicide; the patient, a female, suffered from grave heart and brain disease, and hanged herself from her bedstead head; she was not actually dead when found hanging. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict "death from natural causes." This was the only inquest, and there has been no other exceptional death.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examinations have been 35 only.

The general health is as good as can be expected where the inmates of an institution are suffering from mental disorders.

We found 8 males and 2 females in bed, but no one was under restraint or in seclusion. According to the Medical Journal there has not been, during the past 18 months, any restraint.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Seclusion has been employed for 6 men and 8 women; 3 of the former, 6 of the latter were epileptics. The total amount of seclusion was 1,258½ hours. Women account for 120½ hours only. One man accounts for the largest amount of seclusion, 712 hours distributed over 87 days, and one woman was secluded for 79 of the 120½ hours.

Under

Under medical treatment at present are 8 males and 15 females. ^{Appendix (C.)}
 The patients suffering from general paralysis are 11 men and 5 ^{Denbigh}
 women. The epileptics are 49 of the male, 30 of the female sex, ^{Asylum.}
 and the more actually suicidal class are, according to the returns
 made to us, 18 males and 14 females. The two last-named classes ^{Night-watching}
 are brought together at night on the men's side, in one of the ^{of epileptics.}
 new dormitories, and adjacent single rooms, which have been
 specially adapted for easy supervision, and an attendant, having
 no other duty, is, through the night, in continuous charge of
 them. On the women's side the epileptic and suicidal occupy
 contiguous dormitories, in charge of a special attendant at night,
 but the arrangement for the females is much less perfect than on
 the male side, owing to structural difficulties in the old building.
 There are no tell-tale clocks in either division, to test the wake-
 fulness of the night attendants, and we recommend the use of
 such clocks; Bailey & Co.'s, of Salford, clock is now adopted
 with satisfactory results in several asylums. We do not approve
 of the employment of a patient as an assistant night attendant
 upon the epileptic and suicidal.

In this Asylum so many patients have the same surname (and
 not a few the same surname and christian name), that the task
 of identification is not easy, but we satisfied ourselves that we
 saw all of them; their behaviour was on the whole orderly, though
 many female wards are over-crowded; the men were not so
 cleanly in dress as they should be, and this may be due to the
 practice of lounging idly in a large shed which cannot be kept
 so clean as a day-room might be. Many of the hats worn by the
 men seemed to be dirty and past wear.

Dinner is now served in the new building to a large number ^{Dietary.}
 of men and women, about 300 of both sexes, the majority (200)
 being males. We saw these at dinner, grace was sung, the meal
 was put hot on table, and the fare was very good.

Useful employment is found for 157 men and 127 women, 44 ^{Employment.}
 of the former, 26 of the latter are exclusively ward cleaners; 57
 males work on the land; 10 in the laundry, kitchen, and other
 offices; 8 assist more or less in trades, and shops; 65 females do
 needlework, 24 help in the laundry, kitchen, and offices.

There is no present organization of labour for teasing the mat-
 tresses. This labour, the shops, and a recent acquisition of addi-
 tional land (50 acres on lease), should facilitate more extensive
 employment of the male patients.

The staff of attendants by day, under chiefs, one on each side, ^{Staff of}
 is 16 on the male, 14 in the female divisions; we exclude arti- ^{attendants.}
 zans and laundry-maids in this calculation.

The female attendants are, we think, numerically insufficient,
 for 266 patients, and we advise the employment of two more.
 The night staff provides two attendants in each division. We
 have favourable reports from Dr. Williams of the conduct of his
 attendants; they appear to be wisely selected, and in regard to
 length of service contrast very favourably with the staff of most
 asylums. The men enter at 24 *l.* per annum and rise by yearly
 advances of 52 *s.* to 41 *l.* 12 *s.* The women enter at 13 *l.* and rise
 by yearly advances of 20 *s.* to 20 *l.*

0.80.

The

Appendix (C.)**Denbigh
Asylum.****State of wards.**

The state of the wards and bedding is creditable, as to cleanliness, and homely comfort. The water-closet accommodation is however, very deficient in-doors on the women's side, especially for wards 3, 4, and 5; these have respectively 79, 53, and 72 patients occupying them, and each has only one in-door closet with one seat; the closets provided out of doors in the airing-courts are inaccessible except through exposure to weather; and their use from the wards must inevitably take away attendants from other patients who also require supervision.

For bathing purposes the turkish bath is still chiefly had recourse to; it would be well nevertheless, to disconnect from the sewers the waste-pipes of the other baths as well as of the lavatories and sinks.

**Opening of a
new wing.**

The new wing in the male division was opened on the 1st of March last. It provides excellent day and dormitory accommodation for 160 patients, and includes 12 single rooms, 12 water-closets, and four baths, with requisite ward offices. The outlay was, it seems, at the low rate of 57 *l.* per bed for building and furnishing, the work having been executed, not by contract, but under the direction of the clerk and steward. The opening of the block has afforded the means of entirely relieving the overcrowding in the male division, which was noticed at the last visit, whilst at the same time, dormitories, near the centre of the asylum, formerly appropriated to men, and containing 75 beds, have been given up to women, who now occupy most of them. No additional day-rooms have, however, yet been provided for women, consequently some of the female wards, especially Nos. 4 & 5, are much over-crowded, in their day space. In order to give some relief, 100 women are taken to dine in the new male building. We think that additional day space for women should be provided by building, or a new ward should be opened for them by reducing the number of female beds and converting a female dormitory into a day-room.

A practice exists on the men's side which in our opinion is objectionable, viz., the using the large shed in an airing-court, as a supplement to the male day-rooms. There are indeed fire places in the shed, but it has no furniture, and is only suitable as a smoking place, or for temporary shelter in winter, or for shade in summer; it is moreover much too large for these latter purposes, and we think that at least one-half of it might be utilised for carpenters' and upholsterers' shops, and that half should be entirely shut off from the airing-court. Proper employment might thus be provided in keeping the beds in order by picking and re-making, for a large number of men, now unoccupied, but who are incapable of more skilled labour. This change would necessitate the use, to a certain extent, of a large ground-floor room of the male block as a day-room, as well as dining-room. This was the original intention of the Commissioners when they recommended the approval of the plans by the Secretary of State. The corridors of communication with this room are wide, and have seats, but are not heated, nor are they properly furnished as day-rooms. Wards 9, 10, and 12 on the male side appear now to be so accessible to the occupants of each of the wards that the

the responsibility of the attendants is difficult to fix upon any individual in regard to any particular patients; this is a defect which should also be remedied, for the safety of some patients may depend upon it, and the proper oversight of all. Appendix (C.)
Denbigh
Asylum.

More means of in-door amusement are required in the wards for the more turbulent patients of each sex; a good musical box would be useful for this purpose. Amusements.

The weekly dances and other occasional associated entertainments are continued and give much satisfaction; several of the superior officers are musical, and cheerfully help at these meetings which have included the recent performance of a farce, translated from English into Welsh; this farce was, we hear, highly appreciated, as the majority of the patients are not familiar with the English language.

Among the improvements, since last visit, have been the completion of new farm buildings, and the acquisition, on 21 years' lease, of an adjacent farm. Improvements.

We notice also that hydrants with hose attached, have been fixed throughout the interior of the asylum, and additions have been made to the external hydrants; this work, however, is not quite finished. Two Tozers' hand-pumps, with supply buckets have also been provided in the wards. The male attendants have been drilled in the use of the hydrants and pumps, and we recommend that the women also be taught and practiced how to use them. We learn that there is ample pressure from the Town Main to throw water over all the roofs, and that this can at any time be accomplished in a quarter of an hour. No code of instruction has however yet been drawn out for the fire brigade. Precautions
against fire.

When the laying out of the new male airing-court is finished, we hope that the formation of an additional walk on the estate will be undertaken, so as to afford means of daily extended exercise, beyond the airing-courts, for many of the women are now confined, as a rule to their courts. Exercise.

We are glad to be able to report that the plans, sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the enlargement of the chapel, have been carried out. The building is approaching completion, and is expected to be opened for Service on Christmas day. As enlarged it contains 440 sittings; the work appears to have been very well executed, and the building is very suitable in character for its purpose. The cost of the enlargement has, we learn, not exceeded 4 l. per sitting. Divine Service.

DERBYSHIRE ASYLUM.

30 November 1881.

WE yesterday inspected this asylum. The patients are 429, of whom 398 are chargeable to the Derbyshire Unions, 3 are out-county cases, 2 are of the private class, and 26 belong to Derby Borough. The males are 198, the females 231. Since our Colleagues visited in June 1880, the total admissions have been 0.80. Derbyshire
Asylum.
Statistics.

Appendix (C.)
Derbyshire
Asylum.
Statistics.

been 208 ; these include 27 re-admissions, 92 were on the male, 116 on the female side. The discharges have been 132, of which 77 were recoveries, and in five instances the discharged had not exhibited insanity in the asylum. Of those discharged the male sex was represented by 55, the female by 77. Death has reduced the patients by 75 ; the men deceased being 5 in excess of the women. The asylum is practically full, 2 patients only of each sex are absent on trial. The above figures show, that the rate of recovery, since last visit as compared with the admissions, has been 37 per cent., and the mortality, calculated on the average daily number resident has been, we learn, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. These ratios represent also very nearly, the recovery and death-rates for the year 1880, they are less favourable than the average rates in county asylums.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in all but 3 of the deaths.

Coroner's
inquest.

Coroners inquests were held in two cases, viz., upon a man suffocated by turning upon his face in bed in an epileptic fit, and upon a woman found dead at night, her death being due to heart disease and maniacal exhaustion, but whose sudden death was not expected. Full particulars of both these cases were at the time communicated to our Board, and as regards the former, a correspondence took place in which the Commissioners' views were expressed as to the inadequacy of the existing arrangements for the night supervision of the epileptic patients, which at our visit yesterday we found unaltered. Although the mortality has been high, no exceptional disease has prevailed. It is fortunate that this has been the case, since no detached hospital exists for the isolation of patients attacked by infectious maladies, and we again desire to bring this deficiency to the notice of the Committee.

The patients in bed yesterday were 3 males and 2 females. The case of one of the men is very serious. He was at the time of our visit, and had been since 5 p.m. on the previous day, in a state of insensibility, and, as far as we could ascertain, from the effect of a blow or blows inflicted upon him in a fight with other patients in Ward No. 2. We interrogated the three attendants of the ward, and 5 patients, each of them apart from the other, heard the statements of the medical officers, and read the case-book entries upon the subject, as well as the the documents and certificates given for two admissions of the injured man into the asylum in 1872 and again in 1879. We gathered that he, S. J., a young man, came to the asylum on both occasions from prison, that he had been a convict, and had also according to his own statements, been in the army and in other asylums. He seems here to have been aggressive towards his fellow patients, and he was previously reported to have been dangerous and violent in prison. Several fights took place in the wards, which he provoked ; on the last occasion, when he was injured, he seems to have attacked and to have been assailed by several violent epileptics ; he is not himself an epileptic. One of the three attendants was off duty at that time, but came in from an adjoining room and was able to give some assistance towards parting the

the combatants. From which of the patients, J., who was felled, ^{Appendix (C.)} and immediately became unconscious, sustained his serious injury, we cannot discover, nor can we bring home blame to any of the attendants, but the event clearly shows that, never less than three attendants should be on duty in Ward No. 2, where are 34 patients of an unruly class, 9 being epileptics, and not a few excitable and prone to violence. ^{Derbyshire Asylum.}

The staff of attendants by day, independently of a chief for ^{Staff of} each division, consists of 17 men and 19 women, and for night ^{attendants.} duty there are 2 of each sex, one on each side being in night charge of the worst epileptics, and some of the suicidally disposed. This staff appears to be adequate in number when all are on duty; but on "Sundays out," which occur once a month to all, and on other holidays as well as during occasional absences from sickness, it appears to us to be insufficient. This is also Dr. Lindsay's opinion, and we recommend the appointment of at least one supernumerary for each division.

Examining the medical journal, we find no entry of the use of ^{Restraint and} mechanical restraint, or of seclusion since the last visit. The ^{seclusion.} patients registered as under medical treatment for bodily disorders last week were 9 males and 17 females.

The names of patients who have sustained injuries are entered, ^{"Casualty} and the particulars are given in a casualty book, which we have ^{Book."} also examined. Injuries caused by patients quarrelling with each other have been rather frequent, and in several instances ribs have been fractured, the patients, however, having recovered under surgical treatment. These occurrences support our previous remarks upon the numerical insufficiency of attendants.

As we passed through the wards, there was some noisy excitement in one gallery on the female side, but otherwise good order prevailed throughout.

The patients were suitably dressed, and clean, and tidy in ^{Clothing.} person, and clothing, and we had scarcely any complaints to hear. We noticed several convalescent patients who will shortly be discharged, and from every one of these, as well as from many of the chronic class, we received in answer to our inquiries replies favourable to the institution, as regards care and kindness shown by the officers and attendants.

The numbers attending Divine Service on Sundays, 229 of both ^{Divine Service.} sexes, are much the same as at the last visit.

Similar numbers attend, it appears, the weekly and other associated entertainments.

The means of amusement for the patients seem to be liberally ^{Amusements.} provided.

As regards employment, 106 men and 140 women are returned ^{Employment.} to us as usefully occupied; 52 of the former working upon the farm, and 54 in shops and offices, whilst 112 of the women are engaged in needle and domestic work, 28 in the laundry.

About 150 of both sexes go for walks in the country weekly, ^{Outdoor} and 60 males and 50 females take exercise daily beyond the ^{exercise.} airing-courts; these do not include the men employed on the farm. Such arrangements leave as many as 136 men and 180

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women

Appendix (C.) women who do not go, daily, beyond the airing courts, a number we should be glad to see materially reduced, by a daily system of extended exercise upon the estate.

Derbyshire Asylum.

State of wards, &c.

The wards yesterday were clean, bright, and cheerful, the beds and bedding had proper attention.

Improvements.

Improvements have been made in many of the water-closets, and are in contemplation as regards those not yet altered. The most objectionable closets are those in the junction wards of Nos. 4 and 5 in each division. In some few instances the lavatories and urinals have been disconnected from the drains, but this sanitary precaution has not yet been carried out with the bath and sink waste-pipes. Many additions, alterations, and improvements have taken place since the last visit, among the most important have been the abolition of the gas works, and the erection of new joiner's, painter's, plumber's, and smith's shops on the site of those works. Gas is now supplied to the asylum by the Mickleover and Etwall Gas Company.

Precautions against fire.

A fire brigade consisting of attendants and a few trustworthy patients has been organised, and occasional drills are held with the external hydrants, no such drill, however, has yet been established with the internal hydrants, and we recommend this to be done.

We cannot learn that any fresh negotiation has taken place between the Derby Borough authorities and the Asylum Committee in view to union for lunatic Asylum purposes, at one time agreed upon, but from which agreement the borough authorities withdrew. The Derby patients in this Asylum are being gradually reduced in number by deaths and discharges, no fresh admissions from the borough having taken place.

The purchase of the additional land referred to at the last visit, as being then proposed, has since been completed; the entire asylum estate now consists of 101 acres.

DEVON ASYLUM.

19 May 1881.

Devon Asylum. THE annual statutory visitation of this asylum occupied us during yesterday and to-day.

There are on its books the names of 338 male and 489 female patients, making a total of 827, all of whom we have seen except 5 females who are out on probation. The increase of patients since the visit of our colleagues in December last is 15.

Pressure for accommodation.

There is, we are informed, no room for any additional patients on the male side, so that future admissions must depend on deaths and discharges among the present inmates. In the female division there is room for 8 more patients only, and the asylum must therefore be considered as practically full. In these circumstances it is our duty again to call attention to the pressing necessity which exists for an early consideration of the question, how sufficient accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the county is to be provided.

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It is proposed, we understand, that room should be found by returning a number of chronic patients to their respective unions. Something may be effected in this way; but we trust that only patients suitable for workhouse treatment, and not needing, either from feebleness or from their mental condition, more care and attention than the ordinary workhouse will afford, will be selected for return; and we hope, further, that Boards of Guardians will be urged to allow a more liberal diet, and other privileges, to any patients who may thus be placed in their care.

Appendix (C.)
Devon Asylum.
Pressure for
accommodation.

We cannot, however, expect that the course referred to will fully meet the requirements of the case. It will, at best, be but a temporary expedient, and some larger plan will have, ere long, to be considered.

Prominent reference was made by our Colleagues at their last visit to the sanitary condition of the asylum, and the proposals for improving it. We learn now that the full and very condemnatory report of Mr. Rogers Field, the Engineer consulted, upon the drains and system of sewerage of the asylum, has been acted upon by the Committee. Mr. Field has, by their instructions, prepared a plan for the construction of an entirely new and distinct system of drains; the Court of Quarter Sessions have voted a sum of 5,000*l.*, and the work has been begun.

We must point out that the plans for this important improvement have not, as required by Section 45 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, been submitted to our Board, nor approved by the Secretary of State. The Commissioners in Lunacy are not, therefore, in any degree responsible for the efficiency of the plans, or of the new system which is to be adopted. Our Board will determine whether it is necessary that the plans should still be submitted for their report thereon to the Secretary of State.

Infringement
of Lunatic
Asylums Act,
1853.

The leading features of Mr. Field's scheme, as explained to us are: the laying of an entirely new set of drains, constructed with sanitary pipes, and having two outfalls, the sewage going on to the land with the intervention only of a straining pit; thorough ventilation of all soil pipes, by pipes of equal diameter; disconnection of all waste pipes from baths, lavatories, and sinks, from soil pipes, and discharge of the waste, &c., outside the building, from open ends upon trapped gratings; provision for frequent flushing of the drains, and, when the connections are made with the new system, the complete removal of all existing drains. The work is to be carried out by workmen employed directly by the asylum, supervised by a clerk of the works, and under the superintendence of Mr. Field.

So far as we, individually, can form an opinion, the scheme is thorough, and likely to be an effectual remedy for the evils which have so long prevailed; and we think the Visitors have acted prudently in adopting a plan promising this result, notwithstanding its apparent costliness. In the end it will probably be more economical than attempts merely to improve the existing system.

There has not, we are informed, been any typhoid fever or other endemic disorder in the Asylum since the last visit.

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Appendix (C.) The numerical changes amongst the patients since then, have been the following: admitted, 42 of each sex, 8 cases being re-admissions; discharged, 17 males and 21 females, of whom 12 males and 14 females had recovered; and died, 16 males and 9 females. Only one patient of those discharged was sent to a workhouse.

Devon Asylum.
Statistics.

Post-mortem examinations. There have been eight post-mortem examinations. With one exception the causes of the deaths do not call for special notice. The excepted case was the suicide of a woman (M. F.) by hanging. This occurred on the 9th instant, and the particulars have been reported to our office. An inquest has been held, and no blame was attached to any one. This case was the only serious casualty which has occurred since the last visit.

Inquests.

We gather from the annual report that the rate of mortality last year was high, having been 10.82 per cent. for males, and 11.44 for females, or 11.19 for the two sexes, calculated on the average numbers resident. For the same year the per-centage of recoveries upon admissions was 35.44.

At present the health of the patients is good, only two patients of each sex were in bed, and under medical treatment are 6 males and 18 females. We find that at the present time sedatives are administered in the day to 3 male and 12 female patients; to none at bedtime.

Restraint and seclusion. No restraint has been used. As to seclusion we note that 15 males have been secluded on 54 occasions and for a total duration of 438½ hours; and 7 females on 10 occasions, and for an aggregate of 55½ hours.

We have made all customary enquiries as to treatment. Fair proportions of the total numbers of patients of each sex are able, and are induced, to employ themselves usefully, to attend Chapel, and to join in the associated amusements.

Employment.
Divine Service. The numbers employed are 159 men and 266 women; attending Chapel last Sunday 111 and 162, respectively; and meeting in the recreation hall 100 to 150. Some 90 of each sex go out for country walks; and 250 men and 200 women get exercise beyond their airing courts.

Staff of attendants. The staff includes 22 male and 33 female attendants for day, and two male and four female attendants for night duty. Three of the males and 12 of the females have not completed a year's service.

The proportion of attendants to patients, 1 to 15, is, as our Colleagues pointed out in the last entry, lower than we usually find in county asylums. Having regard to the requisite holidays and occasional absence of attendants, the strength of the staff strikes us as inadequate. We must, however, in fairness, say that the demeanour of the patients of both sexes afforded no ground of complaint; and their dress and personal cleanliness appear to be sufficiently attended to. One complaint, and only one, was made to us of rough usage, but none of the patients said by the complainant to have witnessed it, would confirm his story. The patients vouched were fairly intelligent.

The different wards were clean, and, except some in which we were

were glad to see whitewashing and papering in progress, were in good order. Some others of the wards also need this attention, and we trust will in turn receive it.

The chief structural works have been the erection of two more blocks of water-closets, for Wards Nos. 1 and 3 on the female side. These are not quite finished. They will be fitted and completed in accordance with Mr. Field's plans.

With the expensive drainage works in progress we are reluctant to refer to other needful improvements, but there is no doubt that the laundry must soon receive attention. It is quite inadequate to the present demand upon it.

The post of assistant medical officer has been filled by the appointment of Mr. R. L. Rutherford, late assistant at the Durham Asylum. The Committee have not, we regret to mention, yet decided upon the appointment of a second assistant.

DORSET ASYLUM.

12 September 1881.

In these asylums are to-day 454 patients and three others (whose names remain on the books), are absent on leave. In the wards of Charminster are 142 males and 160 females; at Forston are 63 males, 89 females, all of whom we have seen, and to many we have spoken, with some we have freely talked. The general feeling of the patients is, as far as we can collect, satisfaction with their treatment here, and appeals for discharge were not more numerous than usual in county asylums. There are 25 Abergavenny female paupers here for whom 14 s. weekly is the weekly charge for maintenance per head, and at the same figure there are 11 male and 7 female paupers chargeable to Poole. Besides the pauper cases, there are 14 men and 13 women of the private class; these pay from 10 s. to 15 s. each per week.

Since the Commissioners' last visit to this asylum on the 28th February of last year, 69 males and 80 females have been admitted, 10 of the latter were transferred from Abergavenny Asylum. Thirty-three male and 58 female patients have been discharged, 18 of the former and 32 of the latter sex were recovered. Two males and 10 females discharged were removed to Southampton poor-house, 11 males and 10 females were taken hence to Portsmouth Asylum. The deaths recorded are, 32 in the male, 21 in the female division. The causes of death were natural, but two deaths were the subject of special correspondence of our Board; the patients (both men) having been found dead from suffocation in epileptic attacks.

We are glad to report that the recurrence of such, what we **Epileptics.** may almost call preventable deaths, is somewhat less likely than it might have been, had not the better night supervision, now introduced, been arranged. On each side there are at Charminster (where are detained 23 male and 25 female epileptics), special dormitories with single rooms for that class of the

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Appendix (C.) insane. The arrangements cannot be described as perfect ; but there are structural defects in the asylum which have to be taken into account, in regard to continuous night supervision of any large number of patients. For night accommodation of those suffering from fits, two floors communicating by a short staircase are now set apart. On these floors (two on each side of the asylum), are dormitories and single rooms, and they are patrolled through the night by a special attendant in each division, and near to them sits the general night attendant of the division when not on his or her round of duty, the rooms are not lighted as in other asylums is the rule, but the attendant carries a lantern. Dr. Symes considers that this practice is better than lighting the rooms. There are also no tell-tale clocks in these dormitories. We do not consider these arrangements to be satisfactory, as they fail to provide for continuous night supervision. Something has indeed been done in that direction, but certainly not all that is possible.

**Dorset
Asylum.
Epileptics.**

At Forston there has been much, and at Charminster some, renovation of paint and papering in the wards, and in both asylums proper attention is given to cleanliness, ventilation, and comfort. Several single rooms and a gallery at Forston appear to have been improved since last visit by the substitution of boarded floors for tiles, and at Forston there is now a manual fire-engine, and, we understand, a drill of the fire brigade. The lighting by oil instead of by gas continues there.

**Staff of
attendants.**

The head attendant at Forston is leaving. We are told that he has served 33 years, and that he will have a pension of 40 £. per annum. The staff of attendants, male and female, is full, and having regard to the quiet character of the majority of the patients it is perhaps numerically sufficient.

Dietary.

The dietary is unaltered, and the complaints about food were few. We saw a very substantial dinner on table, hashed meat, vegetables, and beer.

Clothing.

The clothing of the patients suggests no special remark beyond this, that the allowance of one shirt per week to the men for day and night wear is scarcely sufficient, we think, for reasonable cleanliness. In most asylums two shirts weekly is the allowance.

Employment.

As to useful employment, the men's shirts are still made outside, there being no tailor patients. The boots and shoes are made by patients' labour. The numbers employed on the land, in the shops, laundry, offices, and wards, are nearly what they were at the last visit. For the amusement of the patients, theatricals will be performed to-morrow, and there are occasional dances. We think that there is still rather a deficiency of books and papers in the wards. No one was to day restrained or secluded, and the behaviour of the patients during inspection was orderly. The medical superintendent is clearly liked and respected by the patients, and he and his assistants seem to know well every case in the wards. The medical records inform us that 23 males and 22 females, are under treatment for bodily ailments. Four men and 5 women only were to day in bed.

Restraint

Restraint has been found necessary in the case of two patients only, a man, for seven nights for surgical reasons, and a woman during six weeks for the same reasons. Four men have been secluded on 17 occasions in all, and for a total period of 204 hours, and 7 women have been so treated on 21 occasions for an aggregate of 218 hours.

Appendix (C.)
Dorset
Asylum.
Restraint and
seclusion.

DURHAM ASYLUM.

12 March 1881.

WE have to-day finished our inspection of this asylum. Dr. Smith has now three medical officers under him; one has charge in the main building on the male side, another in the female division, another at the detached block for quiet cases. The first referred to is deputy superintendent. The matron still holds office in the main building; there are now three ward superintendents in the women's department at the new block. We much approve of the introduction of these latter; their comforts are considered, but we hope that their salaries may soon be raised. Dr. Smith accompanied us through the wards, gave us readily all the information we sought, and from the patients' demeanour, and his manifest knowledge of most of them personally, we believe that he must be very often in the wards. The names on the books are now 935; they represent 524 men and 411 women. The vacant beds are 141 for males, 78 for females. There are only 9 private cases; the number of paralytics is large.

Durham
Asylum.

The epileptics, the suicidally inclined, and the new cases, sleep as heretofore, with few exceptions, in the several observation dormitories for women, and in the wooden structure for men. Those dormitories being three, employ two night attendants, and are not very suitable. The wooden room should give way to better and permanent provision; it has now been up 12 years or thereabouts, and before it becomes uninhabitable the building of a proper special dormitory should be commenced. At the new block are 136 males and 106 females; one ward there only is not yet occupied, and that is on the mens' side. The heating of the day-rooms at that block is imperfect; the furniture (the beds and bedding especially) is good. Its inmates are of the quiet class, excluding infirm cases who are all treated in the main building.

Epileptic and
suicidal cases.

The patients of each sex behaved well during our stay among them, and the only person secluded was, in fact, secluded by herself; she was abusive when the door of her room was opened for us, and upon our going away from her she immediately shut to the door again. No one was restrained, and there is no record of either restraint or seclusion since our Colleagues were last here. We made some inquiry into the periodical individual examination of each patient in regard to insanity, however chronic, and were glad to hear that this takes place every six months for the purposes of the reports to guardians, pursuant to section 34

Seclusion and
restraint.

Appendix (C.) of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111. Not many complaints were made to us of unnecessary detention. The Committee, we trust, on the occasion of their visits pay attention to all complaints of this nature.

Durham Asylum.

Dietary.

The dietary is not altered; no beer is given to the patients at the new block; milk is substituted. We saw dinners there and at the main building; the service and fare were both satisfactory to us. The numbers in bed at present are large, 43 men and 36 women; 56 females and 114 males are registered as taking medicine. There are no children here. There is a separate ward in each infirmary block which could be set apart for the reception of infectious cases requiring isolation, but there has been no epidemic. The weekly rate of payment for each class is 12 s. to 17 s. for private cases, 9 s. 10½ d. for paupers belonging to unions in the county, and 14 s. 7 d. for out-county patients.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants consists of 45 single men, six married couples and 42 single females. The wages of the men range from 32 l. to 45 l. per annum, couples receive a joint salary of 50 l., and the single nurses 16 l. to 25 l. We are informed, on inquiry, that 19 males and 18 females cannot count 12 months' service. Dr. Smith considers that the best ward male attendants are those who have been in the army as soldiers or bandmen, and he attributes the difficulty of getting suitable persons as attendants very much to the length of time they are daily on duty.

The patients admitted since the Commissioners' last visit have been 164, of whom 92 have been men. Dr. Smith finds it difficult now to get much history of new cases, as the depression of trade and agriculture makes the patients' friends less willing than heretofore to incur the expenses of travelling hither to furnish information. The discharged cases have been 45 males and 47 females, of whom respectively 39 and 42 had recovered; 50 men and 16 women have died; of the 66 deceased, 30 died from general paralysis and 9 from phthisis.

Post-mortem examinations.

The post-mortem examinations have been few, viz., 33. We trust that the increase of the medical staff already noticed will lead to more frequent post-mortem examinations.

Inquests.

There have been three inquests, one woman having killed herself by leaping into a quarry, a man having died of fractures sustained prior to admission, and a man having strangled himself. In all these cases correspondence with our office took place, and the particulars were communicated by the Committee to the Commissioners.

Employment.

The land attached to this asylum is now 326 acres. The farm is, Dr. Smith informs us, profitably cultivated; 231 men work on the farm, garden, and grounds, 17 are employed as artisans, 12 help in the upholsterers' shop, 7 at the gasworks and smiths' shop. Nearly 350 males do more or less useful work, and 270 females are employed. Regular out-door exercise (beyond the grounds) of the women has lately been much prevented by the weather and bad state of the roads; but we met on our way to the asylum a few walking out. According to the returns made to us, it appears that 86 men and 30 women are confined to the airing-courts.

Concerts

Concerts and dances are given as heretofore; the attendance at the former is about 250 of both sexes; rather fewer go to the dances.

Appendix (C.)
Darham
Asylum.
Amusements.

Four hundred and fifty-five attended chapel last Sunday. The hall, which serves in the main building for a dining-room and place of in-door recreation, is very much too small for this asylum, increased as it has been in size by repeated additions to general accommodation; and this is a matter seriously affecting the welfare of the patients. The wards were all found by us to be in excellent order, and the infirmaries have many comforts. Ventilation in the infirmaries has been improved, and we hope that windows elsewhere in the building will also receive necessary attention, their construction being faulty in regard to ventilation. On the north and east the windows of dormitories in the main building admit rain; this should be at once rectified. The cement stair steps at the new block are so slippery as to be dangerous, but Dr. Smith has already invented a remedy by laying down a cork material. We understand that the entire drainage at the new block is thoroughly ventilated; but the land about that building is still in much disorder, and there is much to be done in the way of levelling, laying out, and planting. The general result of our inspection has been satisfaction with the condition of this asylum, and the care bestowed upon its patients.

ESSEX ASYLUM.

13 December 1881.

THE last inspection of this Asylum by members of our Board was made on the 22nd and 23rd October 1880. We have now completed that for the present year, and proceed to report on what we have seen.

Essex Asylum.

The patients on the books are 402 males and 515 females, making a total of 917. But 50 females are at Brunswick house, (where they have been visited by us), and 48 males are at Lea Hall (which we have yet to visit), and the numbers in this, the parent Asylum, are therefore 354 males, and 465 women, a total of 819.

Since the date of the last inspection 153 males and 147 females have been admitted as patients, 19 males and 26 females being cases of re-admission, 53 males and 86 females have been discharged absolutely, while 26 males and 38 females have been removed to other asylums, and 80 males and 33 females have died.

Post-mortem
examinations.
Inquest.

In 73 instances post-mortem examinations were made. One death occurred (during the present month), from scalding. In this case alone was an inquest held. The accident arose from the carelessness of the attendant (a male), who, desiring to bathe a patient who had soiled himself, turned on the hot water tap, left it running while he went out of the bath-room, the door of which he did not lock, and thus allowed the patient, who was demented,

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demented,

Appendix (C.) demented, to enter the room, and get into the scalding water. He was so severely injured that death speedily ensued. The attendant, who had been recently engaged, and was on probation only, will not be permanently employed. We understand that the Committee did not consider a prosecution of him for culpable neglect could be sustained. He should at least, we think, have been summarily dismissed, as his carelessness was inexcusable.

Essex Asylum.
Inquest.

We have suggested to Dr. Campbell that the order to invariably admit cold water into a bath before the hot, should be conspicuously painted on each bath.

The other deaths were due to causes common in asylums. There was no other fatal casualty, and no appearance of any infectious or contagious disorder. The rate of mortality has slightly exceeded 10 per cent. of the average numbers of patients resident.

During yesterday and to-day, we visited all parts of the asylum. Among the female patients were a good many noisy women, and some who became excited, but in neither division did we find patients aggressive or violent in conduct. We listened to the complaints of all who proffered them, but the majority were directed against their detention in an asylum, and not against their treatment here. We were satisfied with their clothing, which is good and clean, and with the condition of the wards and dormitories. The bedding too, is well attended to.

A gas stove has since the last visit been placed in the dormitory of the male infirmary, and makes that room comfortable, but nothing has been done with a view of meeting our Colleagues' suggestion of warming some of the single-rooms in each division. We think it very possible that the temperature in very cold weather may be too low in many parts of the asylum. We suggest that thermometers should be placed in the day-rooms and dormitories to show the temperature at all times.

There are no structural alterations or additions to mention, except perhaps the completion and occupation of the old recreation room as a dormitory for female epileptic patients, a purpose which it answers fairly well. The suicidally disposed patients of each sex are here placed together for continuous supervision at night, apart from the epileptic patients, an arrangement which appears a good one.

The new recreation hall is in use, but not for associated dining, all meals being taken by the patients in their respective wards. We suggest that the hall should, as in many other asylums, be used for meals as well as for its more special purpose.

Dinners.

Yesterday the dinner, consisting of pea-soup with meat in it, and bread, was not quite satisfactory. To-day it was better and seemed to be relished. It was composed of boiled beef with potatoes and bread.

Seclusion and
restraint.

We have made the usual statutory inquiries. Seclusion has been used in the cases of 13 males and 14 females, the former having been so treated for a total of 1,430 hours, and the latter for 1,803 hours. The violence of 1 man and of 4 women led to the greater part of this seclusion. One male was for surgical reasons

reasons mechanically restrained by the vest during three days, and 2 women were in like manner restrained for five and seven days respectively, and a third had locked gloves, to prevent self injury, for 48 hours. Appendix (C.)
Essex Asylum.

The statistics of employment, attendance at divine service, &c., continue much the same as given in recent entries. We are glad to learn, upon more minute enquiry, that the number of the patients not going beyond the airing-courts is not so large as mentioned in the last entry. In fact we are informed that every patient who is not too feeble, or too violent, is taken frequently into the asylum grounds, while parties are regularly taken out for walks in the country. Employment
and Divine
Service.

The staff of attendants at present seems to be adequate and respectable. In each of the wards noticed in the last entry, viz. :—No. 9 male, and No. 5 female, four attendants are now employed instead of three. An additional night attendant for each division has also been engaged. Changes have been rather numerous in the female staff, several nurses having left to be married, and there are now 15 nurses who have less than twelve months' service. Seven of the male attendants are in the same case. The wages paid are liberal. Staff of
attendants.

The question of the extension of this asylum is now before the Board, and we need not refer at length to it. Nothing has been done in the preliminary step of procuring an adequate supply of water beyond consulting with experts on the probability of obtaining it by means of a deep well. We have not been informed of the opinion given on this point.

ESSEX ASYLUM.—BRUNSWICK HOUSE, MISTLEY.

24 November 1881.

WE have just inspected this auxiliary branch of the Essex County Lunatic Asylum, and have seen the 50 female patients who are boarded here. These are of the chronic class and are, of course, quiet and easily managed. Essex Asylum.
(Mistley.)

The accommodation afforded by the house continues to be very suitable for such patients, and is comfortable. We have found the rooms and the bedding clean and in good order, and the patients well dressed. State of wards.
Clothing.

The general health is good. Three patients only are registered as taking medicine, and there is no record of the use of restraint or seclusion. Two patients have died since members of our Board visited here, which was in October 1880.

Dr. Cook continues in medical charge. The staff of attendants is of the same strength as last year. Staff of
attendants.

Appendix (C.)**ESSEX ASYLUM.—LEA HALL, LEYTON.**

23 December 1881.

Essex Asylum.
(Lea Hall.)

WE have to-day visited this branch of the Essex Asylum. It is full, there being now 48 patients in the house. In charge of these men are three attendants. The weather being cold, we found all the patients indoors, a few working in kitchen and laundry, some also assist in keeping up the cultivation of the garden. There was only one complainant, and his grounds of complaint we found to be unsubstantial.

The general appearance of the patients is satisfactory, in regard to cleanliness and clothing. The bedding which we examined was clean and sufficient in quantity, and if more be required in consequence of more severe cold, we are assured that there is a sufficient stock of blankets in reserve. The dietary is the same as the Essex Asylum. No patient was to-day in bed, and only 2 men are at present registered as taking medicine for bodily disorder.

To-day the bath was in use; this bathing takes place once a week. Bathing rules are now hung up in the bath-room according to our Colleagues recommendations.

No patient is allowed to shave himself; such as require shaving receive necessary attention from the attendants.

We were fortunate in meeting Dr. Davey in the house; he visits daily. The case books are properly kept up. Dr. Davey tells us that it has not been found necessary since our Colleagues were here to send any patient back to Brentwood, on account of violence in conduct. A death has occurred, but that is included in the medical entries in the parent institution. We hope that the patients here will be indulged at Christmas with some associated entertainment and festivities, as life at Lea Hall must be somewhat monotonous.

Dr. Campbell visits the house once a month in the winter, we are informed, and members of the Committee appear to visit as often. The general domestic arrangements are comfortable.

GLAMORGAN ASYLUM.

31 March 1881.

Glamorgan Asylum.

THE whole of yesterday was occupied by us in inspecting this Asylum, and in seeing the patients now confined in it, and we are enabled to report very favourably of the general condition of both. Dr. Pringle, however, has still to contend with the difficulty of overcrowded wards, but this will be removed, assuming the existing asylum population not to be materially increased, when the buildings now in course of construction or projected are complete.

We

We refer to the additional day-room for No. 4 male ward, and the dormitories for 20 sick patients in each division, and an additional day-room for No. 5 (detached) male ward. The hospital for infectious disorders, which is now complete, though not yet handed over by the contractors, will, when not required for its special purpose, afford accommodation for 25 male patients; and it appears from the figures which have been supplied to us, that when all the additional rooms referred to are available, there will be accommodation for 36 males, and 3 females beyond the present numbers.

Appendix (C.)
Glamorgan
Asylum.

The asylum will then supply sufficient accommodation without overcrowding for 367 male, and 278 female patients, or a total of 645.

The numbers to-day are, 331 males and 275 females, together 606. None of these are absent. There are, besides, 20 male and 68 female patients belonging to Glamorganshire boarded out in other asylums, and during the present pressure, idiots and imbeciles are refused admission here. Since the last visit of Commissioners on the 18th September last, there have been the following numerical changes:—

Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted for the first time - -	44	27	71
Re-admitted - - - -	20	2	22
But 10 of the re-admissions were due to the return of 10 male patients from the Hereford Asylum.	64	29	93
Discharged, "recovered" - -	15	12	27
" " "relieved" - -	17	5	22
Eleven of these were sent to other asylums under contract.	32	17	49
Died - - - - -	17	9	26

Post-mortem examinations were made in the cases of all but two of these deaths, which were all due to ordinary causes.

Post-mortem
examinations.

In only one case was a coroner's inquest held, that, namely, of a man who died suddenly of disease of the heart and aorta. The health of the establishment has been good, and the rate of mortality for 1880, 7·3 per cent. for the males, and 5·7 for the females, or 6·5 for both sexes, calculated on the average daily number resident, has been lower than in any year since 1866. No case of typhoid fever, or serious diarrhoea has occurred since our Colleagues were here. There are among the patients, the usual proportion of aged and feeble cases, but not many general paralytics.

0.80.

The

Appendix (C.)**Glamorgan
Asylum.****Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.**

The epileptics are 33 males and 22 females; and regarded at present as suicidally disposed, are 36 men and 54 women. These two classes of patients are all under special supervision at night, by two attendants in each division, and on each side there is in addition a general night attendant. When the new infirmary dormitories are completed, there will, we are glad to learn, be added a special night attendant for the care of the sick of each sex.

Bailey's electric tell-tale clock continues to be found a satisfactory test of the vigilance of the night attendants. Yesterday 12 men and 3 women were confined to bed. Last week there were under medical treatment 28 men and 25 women; 21 of the former and 19 of the latter being treated for epilepsy.

One patient only of each sex is taking sedatives by day and night, and two men are taking sedatives at night only. We are informed that, at present, 13 men and 11 women are receiving some wine, spirits, or malt liquor, as medical extras. Beer has never been given in this asylum as part of the ordinary diet, but it has always been allowed as an extra for workers, and there are now 192 men and 205 women who receive it. It is intended shortly to substitute milk for beer as an addition to the dietary of those who work, and at the same time to discontinue the practice of giving beer to the attendants, the men to have instead a uniform, and the women a money equivalent.

**Seclusion and
restraint.**

We learn that no seclusion or mechanical restraint has been used since the last visit. The behaviour of the patients of both sexes, as we saw them in their wards, or in the dining-hall, or the workshops or laundry, was very good. All were remarkably quiet and free from complaint.

Clothing.

Their dress was satisfactory, and due attention seems to be paid to personal cleanliness.

Employment.

Good numbers of both sexes continue to be usefully employed in the customary occupations; the totals being 192 males and 205 females.

Divine Service.

We are glad to hear that the Committee have decided on the enlargement of the chapel by 150 sittings. This will admit of considerable increase upon the present average attendance at the Sunday services, which is about 250 of both sexes.

Amusements.

There are two associated meetings weekly in the hall. At the last ball, 137 males and 107 females were present. All but a small proportion of the patients are, we are assured, taken daily beyond the airing courts for exercise. The wards though some are for the moment interfered with by the building operations, were clean, light, and comfortable, and the dormitories and their furniture in excellent order. In some of the latter, the walls have been coloured, and decorated by effective stencilling.

As regards the staff of attendants, it appears to us to be of adequate strength, and to be composed of suitable persons.

We have already referred to most of the structural improvements completed or in progress, or contemplated. Besides these, a greenhouse is about to be erected. The Visitors in their last report to Quarter Sessions refer to the completion of the filtering

ing beds and settling ponds, from which, they state, an almost unlimited supply of water of very fine quality, as shown by analysis, is obtained. But they point out that the river, the source of supply, is liable to dangerous pollution at any time, so that they regard the present as only a temporary provision, so far as any rate, as drinking and dietetic purposes are concerned. They consider, therefore, the scheme of getting water from the Bridgend Company a prudent one. They state, however, that they are unable to proceed further with this until the purchase of the land for the proposed new asylum is completed. We learn that the purchase of the Parc Gwillt Estate as the site for this extension has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, but that the land has not yet been conveyed. The supply of the new branch asylum with water from the reservoirs of the Bridgend Water Company is part of the scheme mentioned above, it being proposed to receive the water in one of the settling tanks of this asylum, and to pump it thence through about a mile and a quarter of pipes, with a total rise of about 250 feet, up to the new buildings. The engineering part of this matter will require, and will no doubt receive, careful consideration, and we think that the question of way-leave for the pipes, as well as that of a permanent arrangement with the water company, should engage the early attention of the Committee.

In connection with the existing water supply, a serious complication has recently arisen, owing to the blocking up by oxidization and deposit, of some of the branch water-pipes. From this cause, No. 5 male block having 94 patients, was yesterday almost without water, the only supply being by means of a hand-pump and the fire-engine hose. In other parts of the building the supply of water is deficient from the same cause. It will probably be necessary to renew the pipes, and the question, which is a pressing one, is before the Committee, who are seeking professional advice on the subject.

No avoidable delay will, we are sure, be permitted in remedying a defect which might have dangerous results as regards the health of the establishment.

GLOUCESTER ASYLUM.

13 October 1881.

WE yesterday and to-day inspected this Asylum. The patients are now (on its books) 325 men, 387 women; of the former, 14, of the latter as many are absent on leave.

The total number of admissions since we last visited in May 1880 has been 307; the discharges have been 125; the deaths have been 97. There is only one Gloucestershire pauper patient, it seems, in any other asylum; he is at Fisherton House, Salisbury. The weekly charge here is 10 s. 6 d. Of the cases admitted, 80 were re-admissions; of those discharged, recovery is recorded

0.80.

Appendix (C.)
Glamorgan
Asylum.
Water supply.

Appendix (C.) recorded of 120; 2 male and 3 female patients died of typhoid fever, and there have been 3 fatal casualties. There has been no case of typhoid fever since last March; 9 patients were attacked and two if not three attendants; one of the attendants died. Mr. Toller, the medical superintendent is absent to-day, but we understand that he attributes this outbreak of fever to an opening of the old drains of the asylum, which work was necessary to their repair for the improvement of the general drainage. We have little doubt that the crowded state of the wards and the faulty position and arrangement of the earth closets in the main building contributed, by tainting the air, to the development of the malady.

Inquest. The casualties above referred to and the case of a male patient (who died from brain disease, but whose death was accelerated by an accidental fracture of a thigh bone), were all the subjects of coroners' inquests. Two of the deceased were found dead in bed at night, having been suffocated during fits of epilepsy, no one being present to save them; another was choked in taking his food.

Epileptics. There are in this asylum 46 male and 41 female epileptics, and still there is no provision for continuous night supervision of this class; such an arrangement for guarding against preventable deaths and for nursing patients during their fits is now very generally adopted in asylums, and should be neglected in none. The occurrence of two deaths of epileptics from suffocation in the night since our last visit leads us to press for compliance with the Commissioners, repeated recommendations, that special dormitories and single rooms adjoining should in each division be appropriated for the epileptic, and that in each of these dormitories there should be continuous night supervision by a special attendant, tell-tale clocks being also provided to check sleep while on duty. We believe that this appropriation could be effected without any outlay beyond the employment of these additional night attendants, and the purchase of the clocks. We found 9 male and 16 female patients in bed, but no person under mechanical restraint or in seclusion. Very little excitement of a noisy character was exhibited in either division, and we spoke to many of each sex. We have had fewer complaints made to us than on any previous occasion; indeed they have been limited to alleged illegal detention and to the dinners off Australian meat. Fish is not now generally given, and the workers only have beer; the non-workers have water in lieu of beer; this economy may not lead to the happiest results.

Dinners. The clothing of the patients is good and suitable. The number of men supplied with Sunday suits is still insufficient, 169 out of 325; they have two changes of linen weekly on the male side, and the females are as well treated in this matter.

Clothing. From some cause not explained the mortality among the male patients continues high; it has been much above asylum average since we were last here, and we therefore mention the fact.

Mortality. The wards are kept clean and in proper order, but in many directions ventilation might be improved. The earth closets are most

State of wards.

most objectionable above the ground floor, and especially on the female side, where they are a positive nuisance and dangerous to health; we strongly urge that these should be re-fitted with apparatus for the use of water; the condition of several was, during our inspection, intolerably bad. We are informed that among the more important improvements effected since the Commissioners' last visit, have been a removal of the old brick drains where they were in close proximity to buildings, and a substitution of glazed earthenware pipes; in all instances where a drain passes underneath a ward, it is now carried in a cast-iron pipe with gas-tight joints imbedded in concrete. All drains have been ventilated externally to the buildings, and the soil-pipes with one or two exceptions have been continued upwards through the roof; this arrangement should be universal. All the service pipes to the water-closets have been disconnected from the drinking cisterns, and the waste-pipes of baths, lavatories, and sinks have been disconnected from the drains and delivered over trapped gratings. We recommend the improvement of the shower baths, by insertion of a thick panel of clear glass in the doors, and of larger openings in the sides. These would provide light and ventilation which the baths have not now. The bedding examined by us was clean, but there are too many beds of cocoa fibre, viz., 127 in the male, 84 in the female division; not a few were lumpy, and therefore uncomfortable. We should be glad to find at our next visit the substitution of hair mattresses on a large scale; we should also be glad to see all the bedsteads without corded sackings; the cords are dangerous in an asylum. We visited, as usual, the offices and out-buildings. The mortuary might at little cost be improved by a few chairs and other furniture in that portion of it which is frequented by relatives of the dead.

Appendix (C.)
Gloucester
Asylum.
State of wards.

The number of post-mortem examinations since we were last at the Asylum have been 42, the deaths having been 97.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Turning to the subject of employment, we learn from the visitors' annual report that in 1880, the average daily number of patients usefully occupied was 216, of whom 105 were men. The school is still carried on. As many as 180 males and 200 females take out-door exercise, as a rule, only in the airing-courts.

Employment.

There has been no recorded resort in either division during the past 16 months to mechanical restraint, but 19 men have been secluded for a total duration of 285 hours; 5 of these were epileptics, and they account for 472 hours; of the above seclusion, 13 women have been secluded for a total of 239 hours. Some cases have been treated by wet packing; these have not been registered as restrained, but we have pointed out to the medical officers, that such registry is usual in other Asylums.

Restraint and
seclusion.

After enquiry into the means of extinguishing an outbreak of fire, we are unable to report that the provision is satisfactory, inasmuch as it is not always practicable to throw water upon the highest roofs of the Asylum.

Precautions
against fire.

As to the distribution of the patients, 18 men and 10 women are now accommodated in buildings on the new Asylum estate, which

New Asylum
estate.

0.80.

Appendix (C.) which have been temporarily furnished for that purpose; and we have to-day visited those buildings and seen the patients there; 9 men and 10 women are in separate parts of the old farm buildings, and 9 men are at the West Lodge Block. The patients having apparently been selected with care, we were well satisfied with the arrangements thus temporarily made for them. Their food is sent down daily and is cooked at the lodge and farm.

Gloucester
Asylum.

Considerable progress has been made in the erection of that portion of the Auxiliary Asylum, plans for which were last year sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and it is expected that the buildings will be completed and ready for occupation in September of next year. The East Lodge Block in which nine beds may be temporarily placed is indeed finished, and it will shortly be occupied by as many patients. Having regard to the present number of patients in this Asylum, and to the prospective applications for admission, which past experience shows must occur, we should be glad to hear that the Committee had arranged to proceed, before the contractor removes his plant, with the erection of other portions of the new Asylum. The negotiations, we hear between the Committee and the Corporation of Gloucester, for a supply of water adequate to the future wants of the Asylum, have not yet come to a satisfactory conclusion. The present wants of the patients resident on the new estate are met by a supply of water from a well on that estate for drinking purposes, and they draw on a neighbouring stream and a rain-water tank for washing and bathing. These patients are, we are informed, daily visited by one of the medical officers of the asylum. In the absence of Mr. Toller, the senior assistant medical officer, Mr. Kebbell, is acting as superintendent. Dr. Geoghegan has left on appointment as Assistant Medical Officer at the Portsmouth Asylum, and has been succeeded by Dr. E. G. Thomas.

HANTS ASYLUM.

19 February 1881.

Hants Asylum. WE have been occupied in visiting this asylum yesterday and this day, and, during the course of our inspection, we have gone into every ward and dormitory occupied by patients, and have also seen all the workshops with the patients at work in them, as well as inspecting the kitchen, laundry, stores, and offices, during the time that the patients were employed in them, and we are glad, at the outset, to be able to give a favourable report of the general condition of the asylum, both as regards the patients, and the wards; creditable alike to the Medical Superintendent and the staff. Our colleagues finished their last official visit here on 17th June 1880, on which day the number of patients under treatment was 816, 370 men and 446 women; there are now 368 men and 427 women, 795 in all, which numbers leave accommodation in the asylum for 6 more men and 21 more women.

women. Fifty out of the whole number under care here either do not belong to this county, or are chargeable to the non-contributing borough of Winchester. The rate per week for these is 14 s., for the rest 10 s. 6 d. Appendix (C.)
Hants Asylum.

Since the last visit paid by two members of our Board 50 men and 57 women have been admitted, and 14 men and 38 women have been discharged on recovery. Six men and 7 women have left, either "relieved" or "not improved." The deaths during the same period have been 63 in all, the mortality among the men being one in excess of the women. The causes of the deaths have been verified by post-mortem examinations in 32 instances. Dr. Manley informed us that he applied for leave to make this examination on every death, but in the 31 remaining cases, without avail. The rate of mortality for the last year was 11.1 per cent. upon the average daily number resident, and for the eight months which have elapsed since the last visit it has been 11.3 per cent. The causes of death have been those usually prevalent among the insane, and of those who died, many were very aged patients. Statistics.

There has been no suicide or fatal casualty, and only one coroner's inquest, the verdict being "Death from natural causes." One illness of an exceptional character has occurred in the asylum, a man was attacked by typhoid fever. The course of this disorder is ascribed to his drinking a quantity of liquid manure. The patient recovered, and no one else was seized with the fever. We were sorry to learn that the house, which is now a public-house, and has been bought by the Committee to convert into a detached hospital for cases of this nature, will not be available for 18 months, the magistrates at Quarter Sessions having refused to sanction the transfer of the licence. During our inspection of the wards yesterday, we saw 15 men and 14 women in bed for various causes; but a large number of them were lying there on account of the weakness arising from old age. One of those in bed, however, was a woman (C. P.) who had a broken leg. The fracture is believed to have happened a short time ago by a fall when she was walking alone in her ward. The Medical Journal shows that 55 men and 95 women were last week under medical treatment, but 12 of the former, and 25 of the latter sex, were taking no medicine but sedatives. We may here remark that the recoveries for the year 1880, as compared with the admissions has been 49 per cent., a higher rate than has prevailed for many years. Inquests.

We were well satisfied with the state of neatness and cleanliness observable in both day-rooms and dormitories, and we feel that praise is due to the attendants for the care they have evidently bestowed in both divisions, to the wards and also to the clothing of the patients, whose dress was good and suitable. The personal cleanliness of the patients had also received due attention. Condition of
patients.

Many of the wards require reflooring, the boards being much worn, and we hope that when this work is being carried out, the opportunity will be seized of substituting wooden floors for the tiles at present laid down in male ward B, and female I.

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No

- Appendix (C.)** No patient was absent on leave, and so we were enabled to see every inmate on the books of the asylum, and can give on the whole a good report of their behaviour. In all the male division, and in the female division (excepting in wards H and I) quiet and order prevailed; but in H and I there was a good deal of excitement and noise, partly owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, but more due in our opinion to the want of sufficient means of indoor amusement for those patients, whose intellect is not such as enables them to occupy their time with work, or in reading. We gave every patient the opportunity of speaking with us, and a great number especially amongst the women did so. We had no complaint of any kind which, when investigated, proved to rest upon any solid foundation, and no charge of harsh treatment was alleged against any attendant in either division of more recent date than three years ago. One girl (B. T.) was specially brought to our notice by Dr. Manley, because her friends have been so anxious to remove her from the Asylum. She herself expressed no wish to leave, and we are of opinion that she is, at the present time, quite unfit to be allowed with safety, to quit the Asylum.
- Hants Asylum.**
- Condition of patients.**
- Restraint.** We saw one woman with her arms restrained in order to guard against constant and determined attempts at self injury. The restraint in this case has been continuous since the Commissioners' last visit, but there is no other instance recorded of the use of restraint for either sex.
- Seclusion.** No one was in seclusion whilst we were in the wards. Since the last visit, according to the Medical Journal, 5 men have been secluded on seven occasions for a total of 47 hours, and 14 women have been so treated for an aggregate period of 237 hours.
- Epileptics.** Many of the patients secluded were epileptics, and we may here note that the supervision at night for these patients in the male division is not continuous, and we desire to express our hope that some means may be found to remedy this defect.
- Staff of attendants.** We were favourably impressed with the appearance of the attendants on either side, who seemed as a body intelligent and up to their duties, and we were glad to notice that out of the total number 77, 32 men and 26 women had been more than a year in the asylum service, out of which number 17 and 16 respectively had exceeded two years.
- Dinners.** We saw dinner served in the dining-hall to 430 patients, 240 men, and 190 women, whose behaviour was admirable. A short grace was sung by the patients, before and after dinner, and the food provided seemed to be generally liked. No complaint was made to us with regard to quantity.
- Divine Service.** We made the usual enquiries respecting divine worship, amusements, employments, &c., provided for the patients, and learn that at church last Sunday 430 patients, in nearly equal proportions of the sexes, were present at the morning, and 420 at the evening service; 270 about in the same proportion attend the week day prayers; whilst 320 join in the associated entertainments. The proportion of women present at these gatherings far exceeds the men. Since the last visit the entertainments have
- Amusement.**

have been 68 in all, and have consisted, amongst other things, of 41 dances, 10 theatrical representations, and two pantomimic performances. In these two latter forms of amusement we learn that the house staff has been aided by the kind services of officers in the neighbourhood. The total number of patients, who in some way do useful work for the asylum is 487, 175 men and 312 women. We find that there are 150 men and 80 women confined to the airing-courts for exercise. We observe that the new airing-court has been got into order, turfed and gravelled, and we hope that trees, shrubs, and plants will soon be added, as the present aspect of the court is not cheerful.

The only structural alteration, requiring notice, since the last visit has been the conversion of the carpenter's shop into a bakehouse of adequate size for the present establishment; a new carpenter's shop is in course of formation. Dr. Manley has shown to us plans which have been prepared for the removal of the gas retorts and purifiers from their present position, and their re-construction on a larger scale close to the railway coal siding. We think that the removal of the gas-making to some distance from the asylum will be of great advantage as regards the comfort of the residents; and that the situation of the proposed new works will be found convenient. The plans and estimates will, in due course, be submitted through our Board, for the approval of the Secretary of State. No step has yet been taken with respect to the erection of an additional block for females, plans for which were sanctioned some years ago, and the new male block is still occupied, not without disadvantages, by both sexes. Chiefly owing to the rate of recovery in 1880 being larger than usual, there are at present 27 vacant beds for both sexes, but not long ago every bed in the asylum was occupied. Dr. Manley states that many of the patients discharged as recovered last year were recurrent cases, and will, no doubt, come back here again for treatment. Pressure for accommodation will, we expect, be soon again felt. In these circumstances we should be glad to learn that it had been determined, at an early date, to complete the asylum, by the building of the female block above mentioned.

HEREFORD ASYLUM.

15 March 1881.

WE have to-day inspected all parts of this asylum, and have seen all the patients whose names are at present borne on the books. They are in number 363, thus classified :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Pauper - - - - -	144	195	339
Private - - - - -	15	9	24

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Appendix (C.)

Hereford
Asylum.

Of the pauper patients, all but 33 are chargeable to unions of the county or city of Hereford. The excepted patients belong to the Abergavenny Asylum. For these the weekly charge is 14 s., and for the home patients 8 s. 10 d., while that for the private class is also 14 s.

Statistics.

Since the visit of members of our Board in May last, the following changes have occurred:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted :			
Paupers - - - -	27	26	53
Private - - - -	5	2	7
Discharged :			
Paupers - - - -	39	15	54
Private - - - -	8	2	10
Died :			
Paupers - - - -	14	7	21
Private - - - -	0	1	1

Fifteen of the patients discharged had recovered, and 10 males were returned to the Glamorgan Asylum.

Inquest.

Nothing in the causes of death calls for notice, except that in one instance, the patient having died suddenly, a coroner's inquest was held, and the verdict returned was death from syncope during exhaustion from refusal of food, and occurring shortly after being fed by stomach pump.

The mortality for 1880, calculated upon the average daily number resident, was as low as 5·2 per cent. ; and for the 10 months since the last visit it has been a fraction below 7 per cent.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 18 cases.

The recoveries were 43·8 per cent., as compared with the admissions during the past year. There are at present vacancies for 16 male patients, but none for females.

The demeanour of the patients, as we passed through the wards, and of those whom we also saw at dinner in the hall, was remarkably quiet and orderly. They appear to be generally contented, and certainly very few complaints reached us, though all had the opportunity of making them.

Clothing.

The dress of the patients of both sexes is satisfactory, and they look clean in person.

Dietary.

About 200 patients in equal number of the sexes dine in the hall. The dinner to-day consisted of Irish stew and bread, with beer or milk as the beverage. Every patient had the one or the other; and we learn from Dr. Chapman that, although he desires to diminish the use of beer as much as possible, he purposes in all cases to give milk in lieu of it. The general health of the patients is fairly good. Three men and 4 women were last week, (under
medical

medical treatment, and of these only one of each sex were) taking sedatives. To-day 4 men and 14 women were confined to bed. There has not been any restraint or seclusion since the last visit. Appendix (C.)
Hereford
Asylum.

A good proportion of the patients continue to be usefully employed. The numbers do not vary much from those given in our Colleagues' last report, and about the same number of each sex attend Divine Service in the chapel, morning or evening. Employment.
Divine Service.

The provision of associated entertainments and other amusements for the patients is liberal. The last meeting in the recreation hall was attended by 94 men and 92 women. The numbers of each sex, exclusive of the men employed on the land, who walk daily beyond the airing-courts is still small; but we are glad to find that the walk in the general grounds, the formation of which was recommended, has been finished, and that it will now be possible to organise a system of extended daily exercise beyond the airing-courts, so desirable for all but those who, on account of illness or physical infirmity, are unable to leave these courts. A good number of patients are taken weekly for walks beyond the estate. Amusement.

We are satisfied with the condition of the wards as regards cleanliness and good order, but we think there is still room for the introduction of some more furniture and some additional objects of interest; and in some directions re-papering or painting of the walls will soon be needed.

The beds are very good throughout, and the bedding good, clean, and abundant; each bed has, as a rule, four upper blankets supplied, and one more on the upper story where the rooms are colder.

Besides the completion of the walk above mentioned, good progress has been made in levelling the fields to the south of the buildings, and in covering in the brook which runs through the grounds. Many shrubs, too, have been planted for ornament.

Among structural matters which are at present engaging attention is the introduction of steam machinery into the wash-house. For the sake of the patients, we should be glad to see this done, and due consideration will be given to any plan submitted through our Board for the approval of the Secretary of State.

We are pleased to learn that the Committee of visitors have, by a substantial addition to his salary, evinced their appreciation of the value of Dr. Chapman's services as medical superintendent of this Asylum, the general condition of which is in our opinion highly creditable to his management.

Appendix (C.)

KENT ASYLUMS.—1. BARMING HEATH.

13 December 1881.

Kent Asylum. It is just 14 months since this asylum was last visited by two members of our Board, since which time the following changes have taken place amongst the patients :—
(Barming Heath.)
Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	181	210	391
Of these were readmitted - -	27	28	55
Discharged "recovered" - -	54	70	124
" " "relieved" - -	9	11	20
" " "not improved" - -	2	1	3
Died - - - - -	65	70	135

The death-rate, as appears from these figures, is rather below the average rate in county asylums.

Post-mortem examinations. It is with satisfaction we record that this year, as last year, post-mortem examinations verified the assigned cause of every death that took place in the asylum.

Coroner's inquests. The coroner held five inquests since the last visit, and the facts in every case were duly reported at the time to our Board, so that, except in one instance, we do not consider it necessary to take any further notice in this entry. One man, an epileptic, whilst walking in the airing court, at the top of a ha-ha, was seized with a fit, fell and struck his head against the wall, fracturing his skull. He remained insensible for about 10 minutes, when he walked, with the help of two attendants, to his ward, where he was seen by one of the head attendants who, however, contrary to the asylum regulations, took upon himself to attend to the patient's wound, instead of sending for a medical officer. As a fact, the patient was not seen by any medical officer till 2½ hours after the accident, and the man died early the next morning. Though no medical skill could have saved the man's life, even had the doctor been sent for when the accident occurred, we must express our opinion that the head attendant was guilty of a grave neglect of duty, of which serious notice should have been taken. The place where the accident happened appears to us to be not well suited as an exercise ground for epileptics, and we think that either the ha-ha should be filled up, or means taken to prevent the patients walking along the top. Three patients have met with serious casualties not terminating fatally, and they are now all doing well.

The number of patients on the books this day are 542 males, and 773 females, 1,315 in all, which figures show an increase of 52 in the male, and 58 in the female division, since the last visit. There is now only vacant accommodation for 22 men and 36 women

women. The patients belonging to the private class are 32 in number, whilst 117 more are persons belonging to out-counties, to the non-contributing boroughs of Maidstone and Rochester, or are wandering lunatics. Appendix (C.)
Kent Asylums.
(Barming
Heath.)

There are 3 men and 8 women who are absent on leave, whom we did not see, but we saw, and gave opportunity of speaking with us, every one of the patients in residence; we had no complaint worthy of notice, except on the score of too prolonged detention in the asylum, and, whilst the convalescing patients appeared willing to wait until Dr. Davies thought it safe to advise their discharge, the most persistent complaints were made by patients who were very insane and quite unfit to be at large. One private patient asked us to promote his removal and we hope that before long it will be found possible to give effect to his wishes. One patient, a little girl only six years of age, was admitted when we were in the wards. She was unable to walk, and was lying in a basket, but appeared to us to be at least as intelligent as the majority of children of that age and understood what was said to her. It was pitiable to hear her asking for her mother. Whether she be insane or not (and this is, in our opinion, very doubtful), of one fact we have no doubt, that the ward of a lunatic asylum is not the place for a child of such tender years. Condition of
patients.

The behaviour of the patients during our visit was quiet and orderly, and we were satisfied with the general neatness of the patients both in dress and person. The wards were in good order, and the bedding, for the most part, clean, well looked after, and in a state creditable to the attendants. These, including two head, in the male division, are 66 in number, and on the female side there are 72 nurses. The nurses have no head attendants, but they are overlooked by four ladies who hold the position of matron and three assistant matrons. The attendants seemed to us to be of a respectable class and up to their duties, but we were sorry to find that changes in the staff are not infrequent, and no less than 58 out of the whole number, 138, have not yet completed 12 months service in the Asylum. There are 16 attendants on night duty, 6 on the male, and 10 on the female side. Staff of
attendants.

A fire brigade has now been instituted among the officers and attendants, and we had the hose attached to one of the hydrants, when the water was, within two minutes, playing over the roof of the workshops, so that the means now adopted for extinguishing fire may be considered to be adequate. There are a large proportion of feeble cases, and persons whose mental disorder is simply senile dementia, but, on the whole, the general health of the inmates is good; we found 7 men and 6 women in bed, as we passed through the wards, and the medical journal records the names of 56 men and 64 women as being under treatment for various ailments. Precautions
against fire.

Four women have been secluded once each, for a total duration of five hours only, whilst one man and one woman have been restrained on various days, or parts of days, to prevent the removal of surgical dressings. Seclusion and
restraint.

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We

Appendix (C.) We have made the usual enquiries as to the employments, means of amusement, and attendance at Divine Service, and find that 290 men and 460 women are, as a rule, usefully employed. **Kent Asylum.** Mat-making has been added to the list of trades taught to the (Barming patients since the last visit, and we hear that basket-making will Heath.) be commenced shortly. **Employment.**

Divine Service. At Church last Sunday, 366 patients attended the morning, and 196 the evening service. About 25 patients are present at the Roman Catholic Service held here weekly.

Amusement. Nearly half the patients are able to join in the associated entertainments, and about the same number go for weekly walks in **Exercise.** the country, whilst 900 daily, weather permitting, walk in the grounds.

Dietary. We saw the dinners served each day of our visit, and they appeared to be relished. We had no complaints of insufficiency of food, or with respect to the quality, and what seemed to us most remarkable, only 2 or 3 referred to the non-supply of beer. The epileptic patients are 66 men, and 140 women; the general paralytics are 25 and 20 respectively, whilst those considered to be actively suicidal, are 18 of the former, and 21 of the latter sex.

Changes in the medical staff. We were pleased to learn that a third assistant medical officer is to be appointed this week. The only change which has taken place in the medical staff has been that Dr. Jones has been promoted to the post of senior assistant medical officer in the place of Dr. Wade, who has been chosen medical superintendent of the Somerset County Asylum, and Dr. Murdoch, from the Perth Asylum has been appointed second assistant here.

Suggestions. Amongst important matters calling for early attention of the Committee, we would mention the dormitories and single rooms belonging to No. 3 Ward on male side, which are without any artificial warmth, and struck us as being excessively cold. The male side altogether seemed to us to be less successfully heated than the female side. The appearance of the wards on both sides would be much improved, and rendered more comfortable, if some covering were laid on the floor. The airing courts might have more flower beds in them, and in some the turf wants renewing. We are convinced from our experience in other asylums, that the planting flowers in the airing courts occupied by the destructive patients, has a beneficial effect upon the patients themselves, who soon learn to take an interest and a pride in their gardens.

Structural alterations. On the male side, Wards 2 and 10 have been divided, and whereas formerly there were four attendants for 33 patients, there are now two for 12, and two for 21. We are of opinion that though the division into smaller wards may be judicious, two attendants are insufficient to look after the 21 patients in No. 10 Ward, considering the disposition of the majority of them. One of the principal improvements since the last visit has been the enlargement of Wards 1 and 2, female side, and the substitution of wooden for iron frames to the windows. These window frames are now filled with large panes of glass, and open top and bottom. Iron sunshades have been erected in several of the airing courts.

In

In the wards, decoration on the walls is steadily going on; this work is very effective, and is being carried out solely by attendants' and patients' labour. All the male clothing is now made in the women's wards, by which a great saving seems likely to be effected. We learn with great regret that it is intended to build a fever hospital for Maidstone on land belonging to the Corporation, exactly opposite the Asylum gates. We hear that there is other land belonging to the Corporation, on which the hospital might be built, and we trust that it may yet not be too late to induce them to reconsider their decision, as we must record our conviction that the erection of such a building on the proposed site, will have a prejudicial effect upon the patients.

Appendix (C.)
Kent Asylum
(Barming
Heath.)
Structural
alterations.

KENT ASYLUMS.—2. CHARTHAM.

23 February 1881.

MEMBERS of our Board visited this Asylum about nine months ago; it has since been frequently visited by several of the Committee besides the Chairman, and the records show that the patients' welfare is carefully studied. The male patients are now 303, the female are 392, together they number 695, of whom 1 man and 2 women only are private cases; 648 of both sexes are chargeable to Kent Unions; 44 belong to out-counties. The Kent Unions pay a weekly 10 s. 6 d. rate for maintenance. No patient is away on leave, but 1 man is absent on an errand in the neighbourhood; he is the only patient whom we have not seen. The whole asylum is now occupied except No. 8 on the male side, and a portion of No. 8 on the women's division.

Kent Asylums.
(Chartham.)

The conduct of men and women during our inspection was very good except in No. 2 female block, where as many as 47 patients of the excitable class are warded together, perhaps too strictly classified. The clothing of both sexes is warm, and the personal appearance of men and women calls for no unfavourable comment. A higher standard of neatness must, however, be the aim of the attendants and nurses. The medical staff has not been increased since Commissioners last visited here, and we were not much surprised to hear from the assistant medical officer that latterly he had been compelled by press of other work to abandon, or at least temporarily give up his former practice of reviewing from time to time by separate examination the mental condition of cases supposed to be chronic. Another lady has been added to the official strength, and this is, we think, a proceeding likely to be very beneficial to the female patients.

Condition of
patients.

The attendants are by day 26 men and 32 women; at night there is an attendant in each of the dormitories set apart for epileptics and suicidally disposed patients; another sits there who visits the blocks in which those dormitories are, and a third is in each division acting as general night attendant. Of the 26 men, 13, of the 32 women, 26 acting as attendants cannot count two years' service. We think that these figures should, and we believe

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Staff of
attendants.

Appendix (C.)
 Kent Asylums.
 (Chartham.)
 Staff of
 attendants.

believe that they will, induce the Committee to attempt some remedy against such frequent changes; short service of attendants affects the welfare of patients, so to speak, at its very core, and greatly enhances the work and anxiety of the medical officers. The lowness of the wages on entry may be the cause why attendants of the proper sort are not obtained, and none can be long retained if their comforts and relaxation are but indifferently considered. It is very essential that an *esprit de corps* should be created in the asylum, and that every encouragement should be given to social amusements among the attendants in the building. Their hours of attendance are long, from 6 a.m. till 9 p.m. in the summer, and only one hour shorter in the winter; possibly these might be curtailed by getting up the patients half an hour later and putting them to bed half an hour earlier, or at least the more demented class. The attendants' only break in the day seems to be half an hour for dinner, their other meals being taken in the wards; their mess-rooms are not open in the evening, and there are scanty, if any, means of associated amusement for them there. Other luxuries and comforts may suggest themselves for adoption by the Committee; books, papers, musical instruments, should be provided in the mess-rooms, and perhaps the Chaplain might do something for the attendants by his occasional presence there. We cannot believe that the frequent changes among the attendants all arise from unreasonable discontent or caprice on their part. While on this subject we may remark that separate baths and water-closets should be provided for the attendants. They, the men and women, are certainly not too many when consideration is given to holidays, illnesses, and occasional sudden discharges.

Dinners.

We saw dinner served to 400 patients in the hall, and were also present at that meal in some of the wards. In the hall the patients sit at several tables, 30 at each table; if the carvers were doubled in number the dinner would be distributed warm; as it is, that is a very difficult task. The working patients only have beer, as a rule. Few patients comparatively were in bed to-day, and no one was secluded or restrained. There has been no epidemic of an infectious kind, and there is no detached hospital for infectious cases.

Epileptic and
 suicidal cases.

There are 46 male and 31 female epileptics, 20 men and 23 women suicidal. It has been found impracticable to extend the dormitories for epileptic and suicidal as proposed at the last visit, the levels of certain rooms adjoining being very different. At some future day it would be well to consider night accommodation for those cases by building on the ground floor. There are only two single rooms attached to each epileptic dormitory; the doors are ill-constructed and the rooms have no shutters; a large number of the single rooms throughout the building are shutterless, and in some where shutters with locks have lately been provided, the heads of the screws on which the shutters are hung are so exposed that any determined patient could silently and without much mechanical assistance take down the shutters.

We inspected as usual every part of the asylum; the bedding
 was

was everywhere in excellent order, and the day-rooms and dormitories and single rooms occupied by patients were all in a proper state. Only one attendant in each division was off duty. In a dormitory on the top floor on the female side, a bath seems to be lacking; here, we were told, that patients soiling themselves during the night could not be bathed till morning. After six o'clock in the evening hot water in some baths does not seem to be obtainable. The bath-rooms and lavatories which we visited were kept clean and tidy, and the brushes were also clean.

Appendix (C)
Kent Asylums.
(Chartham.)

The idiot boys are still warded with some old men; the boys are almost without exception suffering more or less from fits, and none promise much improvement; they have however, no special training. A girl in the female division (A. S. M.), eight years old only, should be transferred to an institution for educating idiots. Ventilation was good in the wards while we were in them; ventilating pipes have been fixed to the sewers since the Commissioners' last visit. The hydrants in every part of the asylum are now reported to be available for the extinction of fire in the roof, the pressure of water having been increased from 35 lbs. per square inch to 55. Much has been done towards the internal decoration of the day-rooms and dormitories in an inexpensive way, and the painters were at work in one ward. The charge attendant's bed-room ceiling in No. 7 female dormitory is in need of white-washing, a ventilator admitting smoke from a flue. The sleeping accommodation for the attendants seems elsewhere to be satisfactory. The walking exercise of the patients is still insufficient, and we would again press the matter on Dr. Spencer's consideration.

Amusements in-doors include dances and theatrical entertainments. Occasional attendants' balls should, we think, be given. There is a fair amount of literature in the wards. In the airing-courts, for summer use, more scattered seats should, we are of opinion, be introduced. The mortuary has been greatly improved by fittings and furniture, and our questions as to the last offices to the dead were satisfactorily answered.

Amusements.

Hop-picking was permitted last year to many patients under supervision and with good results. The number of patients employed in household work, on the land, in the laundry, offices, and workshops does not vary much from that in May last when the Commissioners were last here; 100 patients are taught reading and writing.

Employment.

There are daily prayers, two Sunday services, and one service in the Chapel on Thursdays. The Chaplain visits the wards frequently and especially the infirmaries. The Chapel congregation last Sunday included 175 male and 171 female patients. In the workshops there are 6 patients acting as shoemakers, 5 as tailors, 8 as carpenters and upholsterers. In every direction the medical superintendent appears to be up to his work, and the condition of the patients and the medical records is highly creditable to him and his medical assistant; both appear to be familiar with the cases under care and treatment, and to be popular in the asylum.

Divine Service.

Appendix (C.) The admissions into the wards have been 44 males and 64 females, of whom 4 men and 8 women had been previously here; Kent Asylums. (Chartham.) 96 of both sexes have been discharged, comprising 13 males and Statistics. 28 females recovered; no one has escaped and not been re-taken; 28 men and 33 women have died.

Post-mortem examinations. Eight male and 8 female bodies underwent post-mortem examinations. There has been no death except from natural causes, and no inquests. The only grave casualties appear to have been the fracture of a male patient's leg through falling in a fit, a similar fracture in the case of a man through an accidental fall in an airing court, and the scalding of a female patient's leg and foot by being put into a bath containing water too hot by an attendant now suspended from duty. The attendant's conduct will be brought immediately before the Committee. No complaint was made to us by any patient against attendants for neglect or rough treatment, and the appeals for discharge were not numerous; contentment was indeed very general.

Seclusion. Only 4 patients, all women, have been secluded, each once, and for an aggregate period of 37 hours. No patient, male or female has been mechanically restrained; 19 men and 32 women are registered as under medical treatment for various bodily ailments.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS—1. LANCASTER MOOR.

22 October 1881.

Lancashire Asylums. (Lancaster Moor.)

AT the close of our annual inspection of this asylum, which has occupied us during yesterday and to-day, we have pleasure in recording a very favourable opinion of the condition in which we found it. The patients, though many of them are of a violent character, were generally quiet and well behaved, fairly contented with their position, and not disposed to complain of the treatment which they receive. Some dissatisfaction with the diet was expressed, but we do not think it well founded. The dress of the patients of both sexes is good and clean.

The state of the wards is creditable. Much has been done since the last visit, to render some of them, by well devised decorations, more cheerful. In especial, we may mention female wards, Nos. 1 and 2, and 12. We are glad to find that this improvement will be extended to other wards, and, indeed, is in progress in No. 11 on the female side. Everywhere perfect cleanliness is maintained, and we have not observed any defects of ventilation.

It is, however, still the fact that the asylum is over-crowded. On the female side some relief has been found in the adaptation of the old laundry to the purpose of an epileptic and suicidal ward, a purpose which, for the time, it will, with the addition of a bath-room, lavatory, and closets, which are about to be constructed, admirably serve; and we see no reason why it should not permanently be occupied as a ward.

Some

Some addition to the existing means of warming the rooms is required, and should be supplied before winter. We may add, that this ward accommodates 78 patients, most of whom sleep in two large dormitories, in each of which a nurse is on duty all night, a third nurse visiting this ward, and that for infirm patients, periodically.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire
Asylum.
(Lancaster
Moor.)

The patients to-day on the books number 1,132, an increase of 77 on the number seen at the last official inspection, on the 15th and 16th April 1880. They are divided as to sex into 567 males and 565 females, and among them are 4 male and 3 female patients of the private class. No patient is at present absent on trial, and all have been seen by us.

Since the last visit, 301 male and 295 female patients have been admitted; 181 males and 195 females have been discharged, and 99 males and 43 females have died. The patients who were discharged on recovery, were 114 males and 141 females.

Statistics.

Five of the deaths led to coroner's inquests, two of these deaths were suicides, and in all of them the particulars were at the time communicated to our Board. The other three were: (1.) Death from fractured ribs, sustained before admission. (2.) Maniacal exhaustion with hæmorrhage from compound fracture of jaw; and (3.) a sudden death from diseased heart. The verdicts given were in accordance with these proved causes. The causes of the other deaths do not call for detailed notice. General paralysis was the cause of 46.

Inquests.

In 106 cases post-mortem examinations were made. The rate of mortality during 1880 was 9.26 per cent. of the average daily number of resident patients.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The present charge for maintenance per week is, for paupers 8 s. 2 d., and for the private patients 21 s.

The present state of health of the patients appears to be very fair. Those confined to bed at the time of our visit, were 17 on the male, and 27 on the female side; and the "medical journal" records that 48 males and 50 females are taking medicine.

From the same book, we learn that no mechanical restraint has been employed, but that 60 males have been secluded on various occasions, and for a total duration of 1,160 days, and six hours, and that 83 women have also been secluded for periods amounting in the aggregate to 543 days and two hours. It is necessary to add, that among the males, one man, an American, who was referred to in the last entry, accounts for 488 days four hours of the above total; and that of the women secluded, one violent epileptic accounts for 233 days, 10 hours. The male patient alluded to above, is undoubtedly a most dangerous man, and we are told that he declines to mix much with the other patients, and prefers to be alone; he exercises daily in the airing court, and is well supplied with books and newspapers. We regret that the attempts to procure his removal to his own country have been unsuccessful.

Restraint
and seclusion.

We have inquired into the various subjects to which our attention is usually directed, but have nothing new to report respecting the management of the asylum.

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Appendix (C.)**Lancashire
Asylums.
(Lancaster
Moor.)****Employment.****Amusement.****Divine Service.****Staff of
attendants.**

The patients usefully employed, according to the returns furnished to us, form a very satisfactory proportion of the entire number. They are 375 men and 454 women, making a total of 829.

The number usually brought together at the associated entertainments is not quite so satisfactory, being only about 350 of both sexes.

Divine Service last Sunday was attended by 250 men and 232 women. There is not yet any service of the Mass for the Roman Catholic patients, who are numerous.

There are, in the male division, 44 day, and six night attendants, and in the female division 39 day and six night nurses; and in addition, there are 12 servants, laundry maids, and others, who share in the charge of patients. Eleven of the present male attendants, and six of the female, have not yet completed a year's service in the asylum. We were, on the whole, favourably impressed with the present staff. The wages of the female attendants begin at 16 *l.* a year; those of the male at 28 *l.*

Since the last visit the new laundry has been brought into use. It is spacious and well arranged. As already noticed, the old laundry has been made into the female epileptic ward, and besides the repainting and decorating of wards some other improvements have been effected in the old asylum, such as the erection of a greenhouse and a conservatory, and the construction of rock-work in some of the yards of each division.

The works at the new asylum, or so called "Annexe," have progressed, but not so rapidly as was expected; as the building will not be complete for some time; certainly not within the period limited by the contract. The northern wing is most advanced, and might soon be got ready for occupation, but it would be useless without the offices which are yet far from complete. So far as we can judge in its unfinished state, it will be a handsome and convenient building.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. RAINHILL.

19 October 1881.

**Lancashire
Asylums
(Rainhill.)**

ON the books of this asylum there are to-day the names of 324 male and 361 female patients, making a total of 685. During yesterday we visited all the wards, and saw all these patients except one woman who is absent on trial. Their demeanour was on the whole good, less noisy excitement being manifested than we have witnessed on some former occasions.

We are glad to mention that we have observed an improvement in the male dress, and more neatness in the personal condition of the patients of this sex. The women were neatly attired in the majority of cases. The male attendants are now supplied with uniform, and present a much better appearance.

There

There was not much complaint beyond the usual one of detention; one patient, however, complained of having received rough usage at the hands of an attendant, and alleged that he was much bruised in consequence. We had him stripped, but a careful examination of his body failed to show any marks of ill-treatment. His statement was manifestly exaggerated, and we came to the conclusion that it had no real foundation. The same patient complained of having been kept for some time on a diet of water gruel. We are assured that he was on this diet only for one day, and that he was debarred from more solid food because he refused to leave his bed.

We had some dissatisfaction expressed by other patients with the dietary. Yesterday the dinner consisted of a liberal ration of potato scouse with bread and beer, and could not fairly meet with objection.

We found yesterday 7 male and 18 female patients ill in bed, and the medical journals show that 43 men and 45 women are under medical treatment, 25 of the total number being treated specially for epilepsy.

Since the visit of two members of our Board on the 4th May 1880, exactly 100 patients have died, 55 being males and 45 females. The most fatal of the causes of death (which in 92 cases were verified by post-mortem examination), was general paralysis, which accounted for 27. There is nothing in the cases which calls for our special notice. No epidemic has prevailed, and no death occurred which was followed by a coroner's inquest. The death rate in the interval since the last visit has been slightly under 10 per cent. per annum of the average daily number resident. For the year 1880 it was 8·62.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint since the last visit. Two men have been secluded, 1 on two occasions, and for nine hours, the other on 24 occasions and for a total of 267 hours, and 9 women have been similarly treated on 58 occasions, the total duration of their seclusion having been 609 hours.

The patients usefully employed are stated to be 221 males and 224 women. 122 men and 106 women attended the Chapel service on last Sunday morning; and about 100 men and 130 women meet at the associated entertainments. We are glad to observe that country walks are resumed. In July a picnic was organised in Knowsley Park, and 119 male and 109 female patients participated in it.

The patients who never go beyond the airing-courts for exercise are stated to be about 60 males and 40 females, and to be for the most part feeble and infirm persons.

The present maintenance charge is 8 s. 9 d. per week.

Since the last visit 145 male and 150 female patients have been admitted here, making a total of 295; 198 of both sexes have been discharged, 112 having recovered, and these with the 100 deaths already mentioned make up the changes which have taken place in the insane population of the asylum.

The strength of the staff of attendants is unaltered; of the individuals now composing it, nine males and eight females have been less than a year in the service.

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The

Appendix (C.)

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Rainhill.)

The works in progress here, plans for which were, after examination in our office, approved by the Secretary of State, have caused some confusion in the asylum; they are now approaching completion.

The female wards, No. 10 and 11 will be greatly improved by the extensions effected, and the additions to the stores and other administrative offices, will be most useful. Beside the works referred to, ward 8 on the female side has been put in very good order. The walls have been plastered (for the first time) and a wooden dado has been placed against the lower portions of them. The water-closets, too, in this and some other wards have been improved by having the walls covered with white or blue glazed tiles. No. 1 ward (male), which at present is not in a satisfactory condition, will, we are glad to learn, be treated as the corresponding ward, No. 8.

The other wards are generally in good order, though here and there needing some attention. In one or two places we detected ill odours, which point to some defect in the drainage. We learn indeed that in the older portions the system is far from perfect, main drains as well as soil and other pipes, being inside the building.

Dr. Rogers has pointed out to us a suggested extension of the receiving wards on each side, which would certainly be desirable and a great improvement to these wards. If this proposal is entertained by the Committee, the necessary plans will of course be submitted to our Board. The contract for the new Annexe has been taken, and the contractor has begun to get out the foundations.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. PRESTWICH.

25 March 1881.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)

ON the books of this asylum we find the names of 1,192 patients, 531 males and 661 females, all of whom, with the exception of 37 males, are living in the main building. The 37 men not residing here are boarded and lodged at the farm and farm cottage, 30 being at the former and 7 at the latter place. The farm cottage is close to the new annexe, which we have this day inspected, and, as far as we could judge of it in its present unfinished state, seems admirably calculated for the wants of that class of patients for which it is designed. It is intended to accommodate 840 patients of both sexes, and the clerk of the works, whom we met during our inspection, tells us that he hopes and believes it will be completed by the end of next year. We need not urge upon the Committee the necessity of hastening the work, for we feel sure that they must be as alive as we are to the want of room that exists in the lunatic Asylums in this county. This day there is no vacant bed here in either division.

Our

Our Colleagues completed their last official inspection of this asylum on 14th July 1880, since which time the following changes have to be recorded :—

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire
Asylum.
(Prestwich.)
Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	115	127	242
Discharged "recovered" - -	48	67	110
" " "relieved" - -	27	61	88
" " "not improved" - -	1	0	1
Died - - - - -	29	24	53

We learn that out of the 88 patients who have been discharged "relieved," 71 have been sent to their respective workhouses as fit cases to be received in them; but we are not astonished to learn that many have had to be sent back again, having become unmanageable in the workhouse. A greater change can hardly be conceived than to the ordinary workhouse day-room from these wards. In the one the rule being whitewashed bare walls, stone floors, a hard bench to sit upon, with only at the best a pauper help to look after their wants; and in the other well-warmed, clean, bright, cheerful wards filled with flowers, plants, and ferns, the walls hung with pictures, stuffed benches, and chairs for their use, with attendants accustomed to deal with insane patients, and able to understand their peculiarities. These remarks of course apply to those workhouses which have no insane wards, and we fear, till marked improvement takes place in the arrangements for the care of the insane of the chronic class in workhouses, so long will they be found impossible to be dealt with out of an asylum, and remain at an increased expense to the ratepayers.

The wards and dormitories here were in the best order, bright and cheerful, and No. 1 ward on each side has been completed since the last visit, and bears more the appearance of the hall in a large country house than the ward of a lunatic asylum. We are glad to observe attendants and patients at work beginning alterations of a similar character in wards 2 and 3 on the female side, and when these are finished the corresponding wards on the male side will be altered in like manner. It is satisfactory to add that all these great improvements are executed solely by patients' labour, superintended by skilled artisan attendants, whilst all the furniture, fern cases, &c., are obtained by the same means, as well as the busts and pottery which adorn the walls. We cannot too highly express our gratification at the appearance the wards, even those occupied by the destructive patients, presented, and we must add that we are astonished to find that all this is done at a cost of no more than 8s. 2d. per week per head. We doubt if any other asylum in the country has anything approaching to the comfort, and even luxury, provided here at such a rate.

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No

Appendix (C.)

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)

No patient was absent on leave, and we during yesterday and this day have seen every patient on the books, and given them an opportunity of telling to us their grievances and wishes; but no one made complaint of any sort, excepting a few considered that they were improperly detained here. In almost every instance the charge was made by general paralytics, and in no case could we question the wisdom of the present detention of the complainants. In bed we find 8 men and 9 women, and under medical treatment last week the names of 29 men and 27 women have been recorded, so the general health of the asylum is to be considered good. The death-rate has been since the last visit very low, viz., about 6 per cent. on the average number resident, or 4 per cent. lower than the usual rate in county asylums. With regard to the causes of the 53 deaths, only one is attributable to causes other than what are termed "ordinary," and that was a suicide of a woman who hung herself at night during the nurse's absence from the dormitory. This death was the subject of correspondence between our Board and the acting superintendent of the asylum, and need not be again commented upon in this Report. In this case alone did the coroner hold an inquest.

Inquest.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examinations verified the assigned cause of death in 39 instances, and in every other case leave to make the examination was asked for, but refused. The general paralytics in the asylum are 45 men and 9 women; 47 of the former and 46 of the latter sex are epileptics, and no less than 49 and 113 respectively are considered to be actively suicidal.

Staff of
attendants.

There are, excluding a head attendant in each division, six men and eight women on night duty; four of the men and six of the women have charge of only one ward each, with strict orders that under no circumstances are they to leave their wards; one of the remaining men has charge of three and the other of two wards, and the like arrangement obtains on the female side. There are no electric clocks, but the nurses' wakefulness is ensured by the head night-attendants, whose only duty is that of supervision. The staff of attendants for day-duty on the male side is as follows: two head attendants, 50 day attendants, with four artisans who are reckoned as attendants. In addition to these, four women are employed on the male side. On the female side the staff consists of one matron, with two assistant matrons, 53 nurses, and five laundry maids. We were satisfied with the general appearance of both male and female attendants, who seemed fitted to perform their duties and to act with a good deal of tact and judgment in the management of the patients. We may here notice that out of 147 attendants nearly two-thirds have been here for over a twelvemonth, whilst 63 have been for some considerable time in the asylum service. The demeanour of the patients was quiet and orderly, but few in either division became noisy when we visited the wards, and no one showed any disposition to be aggressive.

Dinners.

We saw the patients at dinner in their dining-halls to the number of over 300 in each hall both yesterday and this day.

Their

Their conduct there was good, and no excitement was evinced by them on either day. The food furnished at the table was good and sufficient, though the potatoes did not appear to be quite satisfactory. The meat dinner of yesterday is more generally approved than the fish provided for this day's meal, though, with regard to the quality, there is no ground for complaint.

One man and 4 women have been secluded, the man once for five hours, the women on 11 occasions for a total of 44½ hours; one epileptic woman accounts for six of these occasions. There are several melancholic patients in both divisions, and we learn from Mr. Ley that in his opinion the Turkish bath is a valuable remedial agent in these cases, and he hopes soon to be able to establish one here; and in this hope we cordially join.

We have visited nearly the whole of the offices and places in which the patients are employed, and would call the early attention of the Committee to the necessity of building new workshops; we learn that this subject has not escaped their notice, and we would urge upon them the advantage of proceeding at once with this important work, and not waiting until the annexe is finished before undertaking the new workshops.

The returns furnished us show 98 men and 230 women assist in cleaning the wards, 25 men and 43 women work in the laundry and wash-house, 24 men and 12 women help in the kitchen, and 4 men and 25 women work for the upholsterer; employment is given to 160 women at knitting or needlework, 117 men are of use on the farm or land; and at various trades are engaged 62 men—15 shoemakers, 9 tailors, 11 carpenters, 9 plumbers and painters, and 18 engineers, &c.

We have inquired into the attendance at Divine Service here, and find that about 700 attend the Church of England service in the morning, and a few less are present at the evening service. We were pleased to learn that the Roman Catholics, of whom there are about 300 in the asylum, receive the ministrations of a priest every Sunday, and that about half the number of Roman Catholic inmates are able to profit by his services.

At the associated entertainments about 700 meet to join in various forms of amusement, and during the summer months nearly 600 go for walks daily in the grounds. Rather over 200 patients, of which the women are in the majority, are confined to the airing-courts for exercise; this number shows those who are not trusted beyond the airing-courts, and excludes those who from old age and infirmity are unable to go far.

The foregoing report shows how satisfied we are with what has already been done to promote the care and comfort of the insane poor here, feeling satisfied that the more that is done to ameliorate their condition and to humanise them so much the greater is the ultimate chances of their recovery. Mr. Ley is evidently most active and energetic in this matter, and we only add that the present condition of the asylum is in the highest degree creditable to him.

Appendix (C.)

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS—4. WHITTINGHAM.

6 April 1881.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Whittingham.)

THIS day we have completed our inspection of this asylum, which we began two days ago, and have seen every patient in the books, gone over the whole of the main building, new annexe farm and offices, as well as visiting the workshops, &c., where employment is provided for the patients, and are glad to be able to give a report in favourable terms of the condition of the asylum generally, which state is due to the energy displayed by Dr. Wallis in the management of this asylum, and his efforts are ably seconded by the staff under him.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues were here on 28th July 1880, the changes following have taken place :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	69	91	160
Discharged "recovered" - -	21	49	70
" "relieved" - -	9	13	22
" "not improved" - -	3	3	6
" "not insane" - -	0	1	1
Died - - - - -	41	35	76

Of the 160 cases admitted since the last visit, only 7, 4 men and 3 women, had been under treatment in any asylum before their present admission here; and out of the 22 patients who were allowed to leave the asylum, "relieved only," 7 of each sex were sent to their respective workhouses as fit subjects for treatment therein. The number of patients on the books this day is 1,280, 526 of whom are in the male and 754 in the female division. No patient on either side is absent on trial, and we learn that there are 14 vacant beds on the male, and 29 in the female side. The death rate has been very low, under 6 per cent. on the average daily number in residence since our Colleagues were here. The causes of the 75 deaths were due to what are termed ordinary causes, and we need only remark that the majority of these were ascribed as follows: to general paralysis 16 (all males), to apoplexy 2 men and 3 women, to epilepsy 1 and 5, to other forms of brain disease 8 and 5, to pulmonary consumption 6 and 12, and to cancer 3 and 1.

Post-mortem
examinations.
Inquest.

The assigned cause of death was verified in 55 instances by post-mortem examinations; one man died of heart disease, and in this case the coroner held the only inquest at the asylum since the last visit, when the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

During our visit to the wards in the main building and to the farm, we gave every patient an opportunity of making any

any complaint they desired; one woman, a violent epileptic, brought a charge of harsh usage against a nurse, but we on investigation came to the conclusion that the charge was unfounded. Several patients asked us to aid their removal to Liverpool, Manchester, and other large towns, on the grounds that their friends lived there, and they were at such a distance that they were unable to be visited. There can be no doubt that the distance from their homes, so often complained about, is a substantial grievance; and only last night a poor woman walked the whole way from Manchester (37 miles) to see the remains of her husband, who had died here, she not having sufficient means to pay her railway fare. We had but few complaints of the food provided, though some of the patients do not like the substitution of tea for beer at dinner. Tea is given to the epileptic and two or three wards on either side.

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Lancashire
Asylums.
(Whittingham.)

The dinner we saw served yesterday and the day before, and it appeared to be generally liked, in quantity sufficient, and in quality good.

Dinners.

One little boy (A. H.) is, in our opinion, a case more suitable for treatment at the Royal Albert Asylum, or some such institution, than for the lunatic wards here, and we hope that it may be possible to send him away.

The condition of the wards and dormitories was satisfactory, and the bedding everywhere well looked after. The patients' clothing too was neat, and the braid put on the womens' dresses was effective.

We had not any excitement or disturbance, excepting in the worst wards on the female side, but we learn from Dr. Wallis that he has just now a number of very dangerous men who are a perpetual source of anxiety, being very aggressive, and combine together to attack the medical officers and attendants. The construction of this asylum is not favourable for the treatment of this class, as there is only one small ward on the male side, and so all the turbulent patients are collected together, to the number of 27, under the charge of six attendants. One of the consequences of this difficulty of separation is, that the patients who are the ringleaders in the conspiracy to attack the officers are frequently obliged to be secluded, and 2 have been so treated on 34 and 29 days, for a total of 418 and 342 hours respectively. Besides these 2 men, 31 other men and 42 women have been secluded, the men for less than eight and the women less than seven hours each. Six men and 1 woman for surgical reasons have worn locked gloves for various periods; 1 man for violence, and 1 to prevent him tearing his clothes, have been similarly restrained; whilst 1 woman has for violence been wet-packed once for six hours, and for tearing her clothes has been gloved.

Seclusion and
restraint.

The metal bungs in the bath-rooms, which might prove dangerous weapons, are, we hear, to be changed and leather substituted. We found that smoking was not allowed in the wards, but that the patients had to go into the airing-court when they wanted to indulge in this habit; we think that this rule must be

Appendix (C.) irksome, and at regular times should be allowed in the wards. We were pleased to hear (bearing in mind the difficulties mentioned before of patients' friends coming to this asylum) that no restriction is made as to the days of visiting, but that the patients are allowed to see their friends at all convenient times and days, Sundays not excluded.

**Lancashire
Asylums.
(Whittingham.)**

New annexe.

We did not like the appearance of the lavatory basins or their construction, and would have thought that ware would have been proved cleaner and better than metal, but we find that the same material and construction is adopted in the new annexe. A portion of this building will be occupied this week by about 50 patients who now reside in the cottages built for the married attendants, and take their meals in a shed. We hope that this whole annexe will be exclusively reserved for chronic cases. Even in the part nearly ready for occupation we found several matters which in our opinion require alteration before the building can be considered fit for insane patients. Many of the doors open inwards, and in the bath-room for epileptics the door is so contrived that one patient inside could defy the efforts of several persons to effect an entrance. The sculleries and store-rooms are in this respect equally objectionable. In the general bath room, with dressing room adjoining, there is at present no contrivance for giving artificial heat. In these circumstances we heard with satisfaction that the floor was to be boarded, not tiled, as was intended. There are only 12 single rooms in each division, so that it is evident the annexe will only be able to accommodate the chronic harmless lunatics.

With regard to the suggestion made by our Colleagues, we have to report that the waste pipe of every cistern has been disconnected from the drainage, and a plan of the asylum drains showing the alteration, &c., has been made. There is only one night-attendant in each of No. 3 or the epileptic blocks, and there does not seem much hope of a second being appointed, as the night-attendants now are including one head on each side, five on the males and seven for the females. The keys have not as yet been altered, to prevent the possibility of the female attendants gaining access to the male wards, but we were told this was shortly to be done. The boundary walk round the estate is all but finished, and will then give the patients a walk of nearly two miles.

Amusement.

The bagatelle boards have been put in proper order, but we cannot help noticing how scanty are the means of amusement provided. Shelves for books are in the wards, but they only serve to show the absence of any works of an amusing character. There is only one piano on the female side, and we think that one might be put in No. 9 ward.

The sewage tank we learnt, on inquiry, was at present seldom offensive, but we fear that with the hot weather the smell will become more frequent, and the danger of fevers therefrom largely increased. There has been, as yet, this year no infectious or contagious disorder, and the general health is fairly good. During the course of our visit we found 13 men on the
male

male side in bed, and 26 women on the female side, whilst 27 men and 28 women were last week recorded as being under medical treatment. The closet doors referred to by our Col-leagues have all been removed, or will be so shortly, and no offensive odour was perceptible from those closets which were not in actual use; but the services of an attendant are constantly required to look after each closet as soon as the seat is unoccupied, otherwise, as we perceived, the system did not prove as satisfactory as the water-closets in other asylums. The contents of each closet are daily removed and immediately taken to the kitchen garden.

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(Whittingham.)

The grounds by the new annexe in front of the main building are being laid out with considerable taste, and we noticed a field which had been levelled, and is laid down with grass, and will next year be the cricket and lawn-tennis ground of the asylum.

We see, by the return furnished us, that 160 men and 233 women attend church at the morning services, and a few more of each sex are present at the afternoon service. The chapel would look better if the pillars were recoloured, the paint has become faded, and is not in as good condition as the rest of the building. At the Roman Catholic service nearly 200 patients are, as a rule, able to attend. This service is held in one of the dining halls every Sunday. More than 450 patients are able to be present at the week-day prayers, and the associated entertainments bring together over 400 persons, of whom the women form the larger part. The number of those going for walks in the country once a week is returned to us as 190 men and 250 women, whilst 185 women daily walk in the grounds. Thirty-seven men and 43 women are not trusted beyond the airing-courts, but of course many more than these never go, on account of their age and infirmities. There are in the asylum now 29 men and 22 women who are general paralytics, 97 men and 143 women epileptics, and 11 of each sex who are considered at this time actively suicidal.

Divine Service.

There is not much change to notice in the number of patients who do in various ways some useful work in the asylum; 287 men and 395 women were employed last week, 150 of the men work on the land, and 203 of the women do needlework or knit.

Employment.

Amongst other matters calling for attention, we would mention the mortuaries, which are much too small even for the present population, and, therefore, it must be necessary to make some change when the annexe is finished. We suggest that one large mortuary be erected in the place of the two small ones, properly fitted up for the purpose of making post-mortem examinations with rooms adjoining on either side arranged so that the feelings of those who come to see the last of their deceased friends may be considered; and if it could be managed (as has been done in other asylums) that the views of the Roman Catholics may also be met at the same time, we think such a course most desirable. The male infirmary kitchen is not sufficiently large, and we see no difficulty in adding to it the blank space of waste land adjoining. The site of the bakery has not yet, we believe, been

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(Whittingham.)

definitely settled, but we must express a hope that the proposed position close to the gas works will not be chosen. In the wards the hot-water apparatus appeared to serve its purpose, but the corridors were in several parts very cold, and the plan has not in these been as yet successful. Much has been done, but much still remains to be done, in the way of painting and decorating in the wards and dormitories, but the attendants on both sides cordially do their best to give a cheerful appearance to their wards.

Staff of
attendants.

In the male division there are 71 attendants in all, but only 59 of these are men, as women are exclusively employed in the infirmary. This arrangement has been found to answer exceedingly well here, and the patients were most carefully tended by them. There are 67 nurses on the female side, and we may say that we were pleased with the appearance of the attendants of both sexes, who seemed to be acquainted with their duties. The men would look neater if they were provided with uniforms. The wages are good, and ought to attract a steady respectable class; of the 138 attendants, over 50 of them, 29 men and 22 women, have not yet been here a year, but 22 men and 26 women have seen more than two years of asylum service, and 12 men and 9 women have lived here for five years and upwards. Several alterations, additions, and improvements have been begun and completed since the last visit in the way of painting, stencilling, &c.; and racks for boots and clothes have been placed throughout the building for all the wards. Wooden partitions have been substituted for lath and plaster to the side dormitories, and various sinks have been altered and removed. The enlargement of the laundry is rapidly progressing, and the gasworks will soon be begun. A sewage farm of eight acres has been made, and the grounds before mentioned as being now laid out will be, it is hoped, completed at no distant date, as there are 30 paid labourers engaged in this work.

We regret to have to notice the grave irregularity on the part of the assistant medical officers in keeping the case books, both male and female. The female case-book is kept more negligently than the male, though in the latter several cases have not been entered up for more than six months, but on the female side more than 12 months have been allowed to pass by without any record of the patient's condition in several instances.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND ASYLUM.

Leicestershire
and Rutland
Asylum.

5 May 1881.

SINCE our Colleagues were here on 9th June 1880, the Committee has lost, through death, the valuable services of Mr. Buck, the medical superintendent of this asylum. He had held office for 27 years and upwards, and had so well discharged his duties that the Committee bear special testimony to his merits, and the asylum staff and patients equally regret his death. The Commissioners

missioners in Lunacy have often put on record their opinion of his ability and kindness, while he was in office, and now that he is dead we desire to express our concurrence with the Committee in their tribute to his memory.

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Asylum.

Dr. Higgins, assistant medical officer at the time of Mr. Buck's death, has been made medical superintendent for one year, and Mr. Blakesley acts as the junior medical officer.

The property at Newtown Unthank, recently acquired for the site of a proposed new asylum for the Counties of Leicester and Rutland, remains in the possession of the Committee, but the question of removal thither is in abeyance; meanwhile certain defects in this building, the rectification of which would not brook delay, are receiving attention. Plans for improvement of the laundry and of the waterclosets in four wards in each division, have obtained the approval of the Secretary of State, and if the removal, to which we have referred, be long delayed, we foresee that other works will become necessary.

There are, of the beds in position, 10 vacant on the male, and 14 on the female side, but of the former five, and of the latter two, are in excess of proper accommodation, and of the 50 beds reserved for the charity, six are not occupied, so that there are only beds for a few more paupers. The separation of the charity from the pauper patients has not lately been discussed here, affected, as it is, by the non-settlement of the question of removal. We learn that the investments of the charity property are:—

	£.
Midland Stock - - -	2,000
Freehold Mortgages - - -	15,000
County Mortgage - - -	1,000
Value of 50 beds - - -	5,000
Furniture, &c. - - -	500
	<hr/>
£.	23,500

We also are informed that the charity income was last year 1,584*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, and that there was a surplus, after expenditure, for the year, of 368*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

It appears, from the charity scheme, that the objects of the Charity are such poor insane as are, or have been, resident in the County of Leicester or the County of Rutland, and have not become chargeable to any union, as the Charity Committee may select. Those now in the asylum are paying the following weekly sums: one, 30*s.*; two, 15*s.*; fifteen, 10*s.*; two, 6*s.*; fifteen, 5*s.*; one, 4*s.*; one, 3*s.*; five, 2*s.* 6*d.*; one, 2*s.*; one, an urgency case, is received temporarily at 21*s.* The above figures show that this charity is very deserving of support, and beneficent in its action. We, however, are disposed to think that if the separation between the charity and pauper patients were more distinct, there would be no vacant beds, as the class of applicants would be thereby much enlarged, many now objecting to degrade themselves

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and Rutland
Asylum.

Statistics.

themselves by associating their insane relatives with others far below them in social position.

The following table shows the changes among the asylum patients since the Commissioners' last visit :

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Admitted - - -	4	7	32	34	77
Re-admitted - - -	-	-	3	3	6
	4	7	35	37	83
Discharged - - -	1	3	22	26	52
Died - - -	2	-	20	19	41

The present number on the books is 472, of whom 16 men and 28 women are on the charity, and 226 males and 206 females are of the pauper class. The only persons absent on trial are 2 female paupers. The weekly charge for those chargeable to unions is 8s. 6d.

During the year 1880 the admissions were 104 (58 males and 46 females), the recoveries 53 (23 males and 30 females), the deaths 44 (22 of each sex). The average daily number resident was 238 of each sex. The recoveries, as compared with the admissions, were 39·6 per cent. for males, 68·2 per cent. for females; the deaths, calculated upon the average daily number resident, were in the proportion of 9·2 per cent. for each sex. The ratios of recovery and mortality for the 11 months past, differ but very slightly from the above figures of 1880. During those 11 months every death has, it seems, been due to an ordinary cause. No inquest has been held, and no exceptional disorder has prevailed among the patients. One case of typhoid fever occurred last summer, the case was that of a nurse, who died of the fever.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 26 of the 41 deaths.

The general health of the patients is fairly good; the general paralytics are very few, only 1 male and 2 females; the epileptics are 40 males, 35 females; the patients just now actively suicidal are reported to us to be 2 men and 3 women; 13 men and 25 women were last week registered as under medical treatment, 1 of each sex takes sedatives by day and at night, 1 male and 4 females take sedatives by day, 5 of each sex take sleeping medicine at bedtime. We found 6 males and 12 females in bed, but no person under restraint or in seclusion.

Restraint and
seclusion.

There has been no restraint since our Colleagues' visit, and but very little seclusion, viz., 1 man twice for an aggregate of 6½ hours, and 2 women on seven occasions for a total of 10 hours.

While

While we mixed with them, the patients, both sexes, were quiet and orderly; the women's dress not open to much unfavourable comment, on the whole, tidy and clean; the men's clothing not so good as it should be; material, make, repair, and cleanliness, demand attention.

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Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum.

Clothing.

The dietary is unaltered, the same for paupers and private patients. The food for the paupers is sufficiently nutritious and satisfactory. For the private patients the dinner might properly, we think, be more varied. There is nothing in the Act of Parliament to enforce the pauper dietary upon the charity cases, and the charity surplus income might be wisely expended in bettering the general accommodation of patients who have been perhaps accustomed to more delicate living, when with their friends, or when sane.

Dietary.

The quality of the bread, butter, cheese, and tea, which is supplied to the patients, we can pronounce excellent, having tasted each article. The dinner yesterday was fish with vegetables, bread and beer.

The majority of the epileptics, male and female, are placed at night in two contiguous dormitories in each division, under the care of a special night attendant, provided with a tell-tale clock of Dent's make. It would greatly facilitate supervision as well as promote ventilation, if the central walls between the contiguous dormitories were wholly or partly removed, and the roof were supported by arches, or iron girders.

Epileptics.

An attendant now sleeps in the detached building where 10 patients are lodged, as they were last year at night.

We are glad to report that the recommendation made by our Colleagues for an addition to the library has received attention, a good supply of amusing books is now in the wards. The patients attending Divine Service last Sunday in the Chapel were, 131 men, 93 women; 50 to 100 of both sexes is the gathering usual of both sexes at the associated entertainments, the dramatic representations attract larger numbers than the dances.

The patients usefully employed are few, as compared with many county Asylums, 83 men and 96 women being those returned, *i. e.*, a proportion of 36 per cent. of the whole number of men, 40 per cent. of the women; of the males, 38 work on the land, 20 as artizans, or assisting such, 8 in kitchen and offices, and 16 are ward cleaners; of the females, 33 do needlework or knit, 30 help in the laundry, 3 in kitchen and offices, 30 are ward cleaners. We hope that it will be found practicable to increase the numbers of patients employed, also to organise a better system of daily exercise beyond the airing courts; at present 37 males and 14 females, only go into the general grounds daily, leaving upwards of 200 of each sex who are, as a rule, limited to the airing courts for exercise. These courts are well kept, and, as a rule, have good shade in summer from trees, but a summer-house would be useful in the principal court for the female paupers.

Employment.

The staff of attendants consists, by day, of 14 men and 15 women, not including three laundry maids. We think that the male staff is scarcely adequate in number. The hours of day

Staff of attendants.

0.80.

duty

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Leicestershire
and Rutland
Asylum.

duty are rather longer here than usual in asylums. For night duty there are two men and three women, one of each sex being, as already stated, in continuous charge of the epileptics.

The wards generally were, at the time of our inspection, clean, though painting (which has been commenced on the female side) is much required in some directions. The beds and bedding were well attended to; the absence of underblankets in the male division is, however to be regretted. Several additions, alterations, and improvements have been effected since the last visit. They include the substitution of open fires for stoves in several day-rooms, and the introduction of suitable fireguards (but more are required), the fixing of new baths and urinals in two wards, a new hot-water boiler, a steam heater, an apparatus for washing butter, and a machine for potato paring, and another for chopping different vegetables, in the kitchen.

Precaution
against fire.

All the water used in the Asylum is now obtained from Leicester Water Works. To insure an adequate supply for fire extinction, an underground tank is in course of construction, to contain 15,000 gallons as a reserve, which can be pumped up into the high level cisterns, when the pressure from the Leicester main is, as at present, occasionally insufficient to reach that high land. We hear that an improvement is also being made in the arrangements of the fire hose kept in the wards, and we recommend that the efficiency of the several means of fire extinction be periodically tested by exercising a brigade which should be formed among the attendants.

Dr. Higgins, who shows himself to be zealous and painstaking, seems to be fully alive to some minor defects and shortcomings which we discussed with him in our passage through the wards, but which we do not particularise here, trusting that, by the next visit, most of them will have received attention.

LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUM.

15 November 1881.

Lincolnshire
Asylum.

THERE are to-day on the books of this asylum the names of 297 male and 316 female patients, making a total of 613. There are besides, of patients properly receivable here, 48 at the Wadsley Asylum. These will be brought in when the three months' notice of removal required by the authorities of that asylum, have expired; and room for them is supplied by the new additions now completed, and ready for occupation. But at the present rate of increase the influx of patients will, we fear, very soon overflow the accommodation.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The new building includes a special dormitory in each division for epileptic and suicidal patients, each accommodating in the associated bed-room and single rooms, about 30 patients. These dormitories are very well adapted to their purpose, but they will not take in all patients of the classes referred to; and some of the more noisy and violent will still sleep in the present epileptic dormitory,

dormitory, or in the adjacent single rooms. It is Dr. Palmer's intention to continue a night attendant in charge of this department, so that there will, when the system is brought into working order, be three night attendants in each division, two stationary and one to visit all the wards in turn. This plan promises to work satisfactorily.

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Lincolnshire
Asylum.

We have much satisfaction in noting a most important work which is now nearly finished, the improvement, namely, of the drainage by dis-connection of soil and waste pipes, making the latter discharge freely on gratings, and the ventilation of the sewers. The result is very gratifying, and we found to-day all water-closets, lavatories, &c., except one or two in which the work is not yet complete, perfectly free from any taint of sewer gas or ill-odour.

We have as usual found the Asylum in excellent order. The wards and dormitories are clean and neat, and the bedding of excellent quality, and properly kept. We think, however, that some additional decorative objects and articles of furniture might with advantage be introduced into the day-rooms. The male ward C. for example, in which are placed the more violent and refractory patients, struck us as rather bare. Patients of this class are, we find, quite as open to favourable impression from pleasant surroundings, as those of a quieter and more docile character.

We were entirely satisfied with the dress of the patients of both sexes, and with their personal neatness.

Complaints were few. They had reference chiefly to undue detention; but no one who appealed to us appeared fit for discharge. From one or two we had complaint of rough usage, but our inquiries led us to believe them greatly exaggerated. Generally the demeanour of the patients was orderly and free from excitement. One or two women became noisy.

No one was secluded or restrained during our visit. There has been no use of restraint since the last visit; but 15 males have been secluded on 158 occasions for a total of 1,896 hours; 1 man, the same referred to in the last entry, accounting for 129 of these occasions, and for 1,548 hours; and 13 women have likewise been secluded on 20 occasions, and for 240 hours.

Seclusion.

The general health of the insane inmates appears to be fair at present, but there are many aged and feeble cases. No epidemic or infectious disorder has prevailed since the last visit, but the mortality, probably owing to the large proportion of the cases of the character just mentioned, has been above the average of county Asylums. The deaths in the interval of about twelve months, have been 78. Nothing calling for special remark arises on the causes of these deaths beyond mentioning that two of them were followed by coroner's inquests, in which, however, verdicts of death from "natural causes" were returned.

Post-mortem
examinations.
Statistics.

In 34 cases post-mortem examination was made.

Since the last visit (4th November 1880) 74 male and 96 female patients have been admitted; 35 males and 43 females were discharged, 63 of both sexes having recovered; and, as stated above, 78 patients, 42 men and 36 women died.

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Appendix (C.)

Lincolnshire
Asylum,
Employment
and amuse-
ments.
Staff of
attendants.

We have inquired as usual, as to the employment and amusements of the patients, and their religious instruction. There is nothing new under these heads to report.

An adequate and respectable staff of attendants is maintained, the changes in which are not frequent. Of the 57 now in the employ of the asylum, only 11 (7 males and 4 females) count less than a year's service.

The principal structural works which have been carried out have already been noticed. We hope that the erection of a recreation room which will supply the requirements of the increased population, and the provision of a small detached hospital for the isolation of infectious cases, may be possible at no distant date. Both are needed. It will also be found requisite, we think, to enlarge the stores, even now too limited in space.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—I. COLNEY HATCH.

6 May 1881.

Middlesex
(Colney
Hatch.)

We have to-day completed our visitation of this asylum, to which we have also given three preceding days. Our inspection enables us to record a generally favourable opinion of the present condition of the asylum and of its management.

Statistics.

The movement in the asylum population since the inspection of last year, which terminated on 6th March, is shown by the following figures:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	304	364	668
Of whom were re-admissions -	26	29	55
Discharged:			
Recovered - - - - -	148	184	332
Relieved - - - - -	34	89	123
			455
Died - - - - -	186	89	275

and the patients to-day number 838 males and 1,327 females, a total of 2,165 persons.

We learn that of the patients discharged, 3 males and 49 females were returned to the workhouses or workhouse infirmaries of their respective unions. There has been a correspondence on the subject of removing patients of the quiet and chronic class in this way to workhouses having suitable accommodation, between our office and the Committee of Visitors of the Middlesex Asylums, and we are glad to perceive that the views of our Board and those of the Committee of this asylum concur. In our passage through the wards we saw many cases which we think might be so treated, and we trust that every opportunity will be taken advantage

tage of thus to relieve the pressure for asylum accommodation which begins to be so seriously felt in this county. In relation to this subject we have procured a return of applications for admission which have been refused here since our Colleagues' visit last year, and they amount to 366 for male, and 442 for female patients. Too much weight, however, must not be given to these figures, as we believe that applications are made simultaneously in most of the cases to the three County Asylums, so that a case refused at one may be received at another of these asylums. Still it is within our knowledge that the difficulty of procuring admission into any one of the asylums is increasing, and that in consequence the number of patients belonging to Middlesex who are boarded out in the large licensed houses at enormous charges is also greatly on the increase. The question, therefore, of providing further asylum accommodation for the county is one which is assuming serious proportions. Here it may be said that the asylum is full, and that future admissions depend wholly on the vacancies occurring through the death or discharge of patients now here.

Appendix (C.)
Middlesex
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)
Statistics.

Among the causes of the deaths which have occurred, as above, general paralysis has been the most fatal, accounting for 50 among the male and 14 among the females.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 57 instances of the male, and in 73 of the female, deaths. A coroner's inquest was held on the body of one patient of each sex; in neither case does there appear to have been any circumstances calling for comment.

Post-mortem
examinations.
Inquests.

The rate of mortality of both sexes during the year 1880 was 8.46 per cent. of the daily average number, a rate lower than has prevailed since the year 1851, according to a table appended to the last Annual Report. There have been several, but not an undue number of casualties among the patients, producing fracture of limbs, but none attended with fatal results.

The present health of the patients in both divisions is fairly good. The number under medical treatment are 30 males and 72 females; and with regard to the use of sedatives we are informed that 13 males and 51 females are taking them at night only, and that 2 males and 17 females have them in the day also.

Two males were in seclusion at the time we passed through the wards; and since the last visit we observe that seclusion has been employed in the case of 43 male patients on 88 occasions for an aggregate of 487 hours, and of 32 females on 49 occasions for a total duration of 161 hours. The reasons have been duly recorded, and were of the usual character.

Seclusion.

As regards restraint, 5 male patients have been restrained by strong shirts with the arms enclosed for surgical reasons, for periods varying from one to seven days; and one man wore leather gloves from 18th May to 13th July, also for surgical reasons; and another man was also restrained by the gloves during 32 days to prevent him from destroying his clothes. On the female side no patient has been restrained.

Restraint.

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Appendix (C.)

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)

The demeanour of the patients as we passed through them was on the whole satisfactory, although in some of the female wards there was considerable noise. The males were remarkably quiet. We were met by the usual appeals for release, to which it is so painful, but so necessary in the vast majority of cases, to turn a deaf ear; and from some patients complaints were received of the quality and amount of the food. The dinners, which we saw, did not seem to us to afford ground for these complaints, which, however, were so numerous that we deem it our duty to bring them to the notice of the Committee.

Clothing, &c.

Generally the dress and personal appearance of the patients are not open to any unfavourable comment, but there were exceptions on the female side, and in many cases, and more especially among the patients in ward 30, we think that a greater degree of personal neatness and cleanliness might be attained. We must notice too, the large number of exceptionally strong dresses still worn by female patients.

The state of the beds and bedding was good. There is a decrease in the number of crib bedsteads left in use, and also we were told, in the cases in which patients sleep on the floor, or on sacking beds without mattresses. The wards were clean, and well aired, and the single rooms occupied by patients of unclean habits were not offensive. In the lavatories of wards No. 1. 2 and 1. 3 we detected an offensive smell arising either from the presence of sewer gas, or from the foul state of the pipes, more probably the latter, and we learn that an alteration in the arrangement of them will be made.

The enlargement of the day-rooms of several wards, noticed in the last entry, by adding adjoining dormitories, has made further progress. All on the female side in which this alteration was possible have now been completed, and the alteration is in progress in the last of the similar wards on the male side. When this is finished there will be six wards on each side thus treated, and it is impossible to speak too highly of the improvement; these wards leave nothing to desire. Female ward No. 25 has been much improved by a large window at the end of the corridor. The female infirmary wards, too, have been much improved, and are most comfortable. We were glad to notice that the water-closets had been rendered more secure for suicidal patients, by the placing of perforated zinc panels over the doors, and thus rendering it impossible to attach any cord to the posts. Certain minor structural alterations all adding to the comfort and convenience of the Asylum, have been effected since the last visit, and we observe that the chapel has been repaired and re-decorated.

Divine Service.

Turning to the various matters of statutory inquiry, we find, that last Sunday's Chapel services were attended, in the morning by not more than 154 men and 393 women, and in the afternoon by 138 men and 316 women. The Roman Catholic patients have the benefit of a service of their church once a fortnight, and about 30 males and 50 females attend; and the Jewish Reader visits the patients of his faith and holds occasional services.

The

The returns of useful employment indicate that, about 324 males and 503 females are occupied in the various ways common in asylums. We cannot help regretting that work cannot be found for a larger proportion of the patients.

Appendix (C.)
Middlesex
Asylums
(Colney
Hatch.)
Employment.

We also regret to find that a very considerable number of patients of both sexes rarely, or never, go beyond their airing-courts for exercise.

The associated and other amusements provided for the patients have been well maintained, and last week a grand fancy dress ball was given in the Recreation Hall. But we would again urge the provision of more periodical and light literature for the amusement of the patients in their wards.

Amusement.

We find no material change in the staff of attendants as regards its organization or strength, or the rates of wages paid. Of the attendants now in the service 11 males and 32 females have been here not exceeding 12 months, and 14 of the males and 15 females have been in the service between one and two years. Generally the attendants appear to be a respectable body, and few complaints of their roughness were made to us, but we were sorry to find that a few days since a male charge attendant had been detected illusing a patient. He will be charged with the offence before the magistrates of the Petty Sessions.

Staff of
attendants.

There is not yet any system of continuous night supervision of epileptic patients in the male division. The arrangements in the female division have been before described. At present the epileptics number, males 164, females 127, the greater part of the latter being constantly watched at night; there are 70 male and 31 female general paralytics.

The weekly maintenance rate is 9 s. 7½ d.

In conclusion we have pleasure in stating that considerable improvement is observable in the manner in which the more recent case books are kept up, but as in many chronic cases there have been no entries for a long time, we must again refer to this subject, and express the hope that the statutory requirements will be still more satisfactorily observed in the future.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS—2. HANWELL.

16 April 1881.

WE have to-day brought our inspection of this asylum to its close. The beds vacant for admission are one only on the male, five on the female side. The cases under treatment may, we think, be described as now consisting chiefly of two classes, (1.) patients suitable for any infirmary, (2.) patients dangerous to themselves or others. We notice that since our Colleagues' visit in March 1880, 42 patients have been transferred hence to workhouses, viz., 13 men, 29 women. Bodily infirmity has prevented, we are informed, the removal of many others. This is a step in the right direction. As a proportion of the patients must yearly become chronic and infirm, or chronic and harmless,

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)

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Appendix (C.) we trust that their removal to workhouses, or discharge to the care of friends will be steadily promoted, in order that as many beds as possible shall be vacant for those curable or dangerous cases which have clearly a paramount claim on the resources of the asylum. We are also glad to hear from the medical superintendents that they have not had much reason during the past 13 months to complain of senile demented being sent to the asylum who could have been properly cared for in a workhouse. Still we think that if the Committee would employ an officer whose special duty it would be to assist the medical superintendents, by inquiry and correspondence in the matter more patients might, from time to time, be discharged to the care of friends. These cases have been only 13 since the Commissioners' last visit.

Statistics.

The asylum statistics show 164 admissions on the men's side, 194 on the women's, the deaths of 47 men and 72 women, and in the male division 113, in the female 126 discharges. For the year 1880, the recoveries as compared with the admissions were 49 per cent. for the males and 36 per cent. for the females, whilst the deaths, calculated on the average daily number resident, were in the proportion of 5.06 for the males, and 5.05 for the females. This rate of mortality is exceedingly low, especially for male patients. It has only been slightly exceeded, and that on the female side, if we base our calculation on the 13 months which have elapsed since the last visit by members of our Board.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made of all the patients deceased, but 4 males and 8 females. With a single exception, the deaths were all, it seems, due to natural causes, such as are ordinary among the insane. The exception was that of a patient who was drowned in the River Brent whilst, it is believed, attempting to escape from the charge of his attendant. Particulars of this occurrence were forwarded to our office at the time, and it was investigated by the coroner.

Inquests.

Inquests were also held in three other cases, all of sudden deaths from natural disease, and all of female patients. Exceptional disorders, not ending fatally, have not been numerous; they consisted of 4 cases of erysipelas amongst the males, 12 amongst the females. There has been no infectious disorder requiring the use of the detached hospital, in which are at present no patients.

The number of patients on the asylum books is 1,837, of whom 751 are men, 1,086 are women. Of the former 4, of the latter 1, are absent on leave. The patients in bed on the days of our visit were 15 men, 81 women; a large proportion of the women were aged and bed-ridden, 1 was suffering from the fracture of the neck of a thigh-bone, the result of an accidental fall. Under medical treatment and so registered are 51 males, 123 females; no man is taking sedatives, but 3 women (at night) and 1 woman (by day and night) are so treated.

Dietary.

The dietary has not been changed; it still includes beer and extra beer for the workers, and is, we think, satisfactory. The allowances for the sick are also on a liberal scale. We tasted several articles of food; the meat at dinner (one day Scotch cured pork,

pork, another day cold Australian) was good, the bread excellent, the potatoes also very good, the tea is rather inferior, the butter (3rd Cork) is the only article (but for contentment of the patients it is an important article) which we can describe as objectionable. Appendix (C.)
Middlesex
Asylum.
(Hanwell.)

The patients' conduct under inspection demands favourable notice; there was great tranquillity in the male division, and only a few women were noisy. The great extent to which out-door exercise and employment is carried on the male side, while it doubtless accounts in some measure for the men's extremely low rate of mortality, promotes their general health and quiet behaviour. In such a number of insane persons as are here brought together a few may be expected successfully to defy all efforts to make them abandon dirty and destructive habits, but the general appearance of both sexes was creditable. No complaint was brought forward by any patient on the subject of ill-usage which had not contradiction on its face, and the appeals for discharge were not more numerous than they commonly are, and as usual they were made by those most manifestly insane, and unfit to be discharged. No one was in seclusion or under restraint while we were in the wards.

The returns as to employment set forth that 582 males and 725 females are doing some kind of work, the creditable proportion of 77 per cent. of the men and 66 per cent. of the women. In the men's department there is an out-door inspector, and an excellent plan is in operation for employing in a way suited to their capacities a large number of the more turbulent; a total of 280 men are engaged in out-door labour, of whom 183 work with implements, 97, who are less trustworthy, without tools. Employed in shops and at trades are 153; but with more extensive workshop accommodation, these last figures would no doubt rise. The male ward cleaners are 98, other workers 51. Of the women, 80 assist in the laundry (which is not conveniently arranged), 12 help in the kitchen, 224 are employed at needle and fancy work, and 392 are set apart for domestic work in the female wards. Employment.

It appears from the asylum records that no male patient has been mechanically restrained since our Colleagues were here, but 1 woman has been thus treated; her hands have been confined by locked canvas gloves, and fastened to her side on various occasions for a total duration of 178½ hours; she has also been wet-packed for short periods. Restraint.

Seclusion has been used for 5 males and 9 females, the former having been secluded nine times, and for an aggregate of 80 hours, the latter on 32. occasions for a total period of 379 hours. On the male side 50 of the 80 hours had reference to one man; he last year made a murderous attack upon Dr. Wright, the assistant medical officer, by stabbing him in the cheek with a sharpened nail, under the influence of delusions as to persecution and torture. Dr. Wright has happily recovered from the injury, and the patient has been transferred to Colney Hatch Asylum. Seclusion.

The staff of attendants consists of 68 men and 97 women, of these 7 men and 9 women are on night-duty. As some are Staff of
attendants.

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex
Asylum.
(Hanwell.)

always absent on holiday or for sickness, we trust that substitutes are always found for them without weakening the strength of those left in charge, for the total number of attendants is only sufficient during the day; and at night we think that another nurse is required in the female division, namely, in No. 14, where are now 51 cases, many of them helpless, and where, when we inspected the ward, 12 women lay in bed. The male attendants are required, on entry into the asylum service, to be between the ages of 20 and 35 years, unless they have been in the army, when candidates are eligible to the age of 42. The day-attendants have 25 *l.* yearly wages, with an annual increase of 1 *l.* up to 35 *l.* per annum, and uniform every eight months; the night-attendants have 30 *l.* with like increase to 40 *l.* Charge brings 5 *l.* immediate increase, and 1 *l.* yearly up to 40 *l.* Married male attendants may sleep out, and have an allowance of 16 *s.* per month in lieu of lodging and washing; 34 now sleep out. The female day-attendants begin at 15 *l.*, with an annual increase of 1 *l.* to 25 *l.* per annum; those on night duty enter at 16 *l.*, and have a like increase. Charge gives an immediate 4 *l.*, and charge attendants in the female division rise to 29 *l.* for day duty, 30 *l.* for night. A charge attendant in the infirmary and reception wards, on the women's side, can rise to 32 *l.* per annum. Twenty-two nurses have been more than seven years in the asylum, 56 above two years, 16 under 12 months. Of the male attendants, 46 men have been two years and upwards; 11 have been under 12 months. The permission to sleep out is, Dr. Rayner tells us, a strong inducement to many men to be content with the service. The sleeping accommodation for many of the women is very indifferent, that in the basement is bad, and the nurses whose bed-rooms adjoin the wards complain that they cannot sleep. As the attendants' hours are very long, viz., from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., they greatly need rest at night, and we should be very glad to hear that the Committee had decided on erecting convenient sleeping accommodation for the nurses. We can report favourably of the state of the patients' day-rooms, and dormitories, beds, and bedding, both as regards cleanliness and order, and we observed that the wants of the sick are well attended to. The day space of No. 8 male ward is, however, insufficient for 59 patients, and No. 10 and 12 (basement dormitories) were close and stuffy.

Epileptics.

For the epileptics the night-supervision is continuous and generally satisfactory, but on the male side the single rooms for this class are not sufficiently easy of inspection by the night-attendant when the doors are closed. The mattresses for the epileptics are also generally too narrow to cover the whole iron frame of the bedstead; wider mattresses would give more protection against injury during fits.

In some of the older parts of the building the stone floors in the corridors are deeply worn. Some of the single rooms have recently been improved, and additional means of heating have, we may mention, been introduced in female wards No. 6 and No. 19.

The asylum grounds are well kept, and the arrangements for out-door exercise are as they were last reported. The women employed

employed in the wash-house and laundry would, we believe, derive benefit from more frequent walks in the grounds. Appendix (C.)

Since the last visit the new church has been completed. It was opened for service on the 13th November. It is suitable for its purpose, seems to be well built, and it will seat 900 persons and upwards. The old chapel has been converted into an excellent recreation hall, and it has at one end of it a stage for theatrical performances. We congratulate the Committee on these valuable additions to the resources of the asylum. There is now ample room for all the patients who are fit to attend Divine Service, and adequate and convenient space for all who are able to be present at the associated in-door entertainments. During seven months in the year there are weekly dances, besides theatricals and other amusements, and in the summer there are out-door parties as usual. The airing-courts are in good order, and we notice that the forest trees planted a few years ago are now beginning to be established. The wooden palisades placed for their protection (around them) require, however, immediate attention, as they are in many instances insecure. Middlesex
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)
Divine Service.

In answer to our inquiries, we were informed that 15 artisans and male servants have keys of the female wards. This is an objectionable arrangement, as being liable to abuse, and we are glad to learn that the question is under the consideration of the Committee, with a view to such alterations as may be found practicable, and to the adoption of a new and strict code of regulations, to be observed by all workmen having occasion to visit the female division.

We have examined and signed the books and registers, and can state that, having regard to the large number of patients and the relative strength of the medical staff, the case books are well entered up. The engagement of a clinical clerk to assist (*inter alia*) in keeping the medical records would be very useful. The matter has, we see, been mooted in Dr. Rayner's Report for 1880 to the Committee, and as such services might be obtained at a very small cost, we hope that the engagement will be favourably considered by the visitors.

Since the last visit by members of our Board to this asylum the number of applications for admission, which for want of room, were refused, has been great, and we are aware that Middlesex patients are now very numerous in licensed houses; we therefore cannot close this report without drawing attention to the pressing necessity for further provision for the care and treatment of the insane poor of the county, though further extension of this Asylum is not, we think, to be entertained.

Appendix (C.)

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—3. BANSTEAD.

18 June 1881.

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Banstead.)

ON this the third day of our visit, we have completed our inspection of the asylum, and find that the patients on the books are, in all, 1,701; 619 males and 1,082 females.

The medical staff consists of the superintendent and two assistant medical officers; we desire to express our strong opinion, that a third medical officer ought to be appointed, as we do not consider that the individual cases of the patients can be adequately considered without unduly taxing the strength of the assistant medical officers, and the appointment of a third officer and dispenser would be a great help, and is, as we think, even now absolutely necessary to enable due consideration to be given to the patients; what steps will have to be taken before the Asylum receives the 176 more inmates for whom accommodation is in course of construction, will doubtless be considered when the buildings are nearer completion than they are at present. We do not wish by our foregoing remarks to imply that the present assistant medical officers are not zealous in the performance of their duties, for this is by no means our opinion, but we feel that they could not be as well informed as they are respecting those in their charge without too close confinement within the Asylum walls. Since the last visit on 13th March 1880, there have been the following changes amongst the patients:—

Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	260	236	496
Discharged "recovered" - -	65	54	119
" "relieved" - -	5	15	20
" "not improved" - -	8	32	40
" "to other asylums" - -	21	11	32
" "escaped" - -	1	-	1
Died - - - - -	135	106	241

There is no vacant bed in either division, but there are now resident in the Asylum some patients in both divisions who might with but slight care in a workhouse be adequately treated there. We fear there is not much inducement to the guardians to take the necessary steps, as the cost of maintenance here is but 8 s. 9 d. per head per week. The total numbers of patients who since the last visit were discharged to workhouses as being fit to live therein were only 60, 13 males and 47 females. The causes of death were such as are common in Asylums, and we need only notice that the majority were ascribed to general paralysis, which accounted for over one-fifth of the total. The next in order was chronic brain wasting, to which nearly as many deaths were due, and then, at a long interval, follows senile decay.

One

One coroner's inquest was held in London on a death which occurred under circumstances duly reported to our Board, when a verdict of death from natural causes was returned, and no blame was attached to the asylum authorities.

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex
Asylums
(Banstead.)

Inquest.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Leave to make post-mortem examination is sought in every case, but was granted only in 168 instances. The rooms on either side of the post-mortem room are not fitted up as we should wish, and we think that only the coffin containing the remains of the patient should be visible to the friends of any deceased patient, and not as is the case at present, the coffins of as many as there are dead bodies are all visible. We have suggested to Dr. Shaw a remedy for this which we hope will be effected.

We have in the course of these three days gone over the whole of the building occupied by the patients, inspected the places where employment is given to the patients, and seen the new blocks, detached hospital, and the building in course of construction for the female attendants. We can report favourably of the behaviour of the patients whilst we were in the wards which, considering how the character of the patients has changed since this asylum was built, was quiet and orderly. We hear that no case is refused here provided there be room, and so acute cases are received in wards containing over 150 patients, and constructed for the accommodation only of the chronic and harmless class. There are two small wards in either division which have been converted from dormitories into day-rooms. These are occupied by about 10 or 12 of the worst cases, but the rest are all in the large wards. The proportion of general paralytics and epileptic patients here is very large, there are, besides many who are reported as suicidal, and of these a considerable number who are considered actively so, whilst nearly 400 of the inmates are of faulty habits. Taking these facts into consideration, we were not surprised to find several of the rooms close, but we think much might be done to improve the ventilation, and there ought to be many more openings made in the windows, if, indeed, it be not advisable to change their whole construction. The water-closets in some of the wards were also defective in means of ventilation, and in consequence offensive. We found 14 men and 6 women in bed, whilst under medical treatment were 49 men and 52 women, but allowance being made for the old decrepit creatures sent here, the general health was fair. In our opinion the means of extended exercise on the common afforded to so many of the patients must have a beneficial effect on their health, and we were therefore sorry to hear that some of the people in the neighbourhood objected to meet the patients in their walks. As long as a careful selection is made of those who are sent outside the asylum walls, we hope no remonstrance from the inhabitants in the vicinity will check a practice so healthful to and enjoyed by the patients.

Seclusion has been employed in the cases of 37 men 59 times, and 18 women 36 times on account of destructive or aggressive propensities, whilst 19 men and 15 women have worn gloves on 550 and 726 days respectively, to prevent self injury or violence.

Seclusion and
restraint.

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Appendix (C.)

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Banstead.)
Dinners.
Clothing.

We saw the dinners served yesterday and the day before in various wards, and were satisfied with the quantity and quality of the food.

The clothing of the women was not, in our opinion, as good as that of the men, either in neatness or material, and we think that more attention should be bestowed by the nurses in this respect. We have no fault to find with the state of the wards or dormitories in either division as regards cleanliness, and excepting the closeness mentioned above, for which the attendants are not responsible, we have nothing to notice with regard to the condition of these rooms.

We saw every patient on the books, excepting a man who was away on leave, and listened to those who wished to tell us their grievances, or make known their complaints. Of course, we had the frequent request to aid them in their removal, on the ground that they were unjustly detained, which is made to us usually by the most insane patients. To all these appeals we listened, but were in very few cases able to hold out much prospect of early release. We had also complaints of harsh treatment at the hands of attendants, but on investigation they were all general and not specific, so that when we attempted to investigate these, our efforts were not successful. Many patients complained to us that they did not see the Committee, i.e., that they did not come into the wards. It is such a relief to patients to be able to unfold their grief to anyone, that we hope (were it not of the greatest importance for other reasons that the Committee should see the patients) that one member, at least, will be able to spare time at each visit to go through all the wards and afford opportunity to the patients of making known their wishes and complaints. One other complaint appears to us to be well worthy of notice; the difficulty the patients' friends experience in coming to visit them owing to the expensive railway journey. We do not know how the matter stands with respect to any representation that may have been made to the railway company, but we know that the South Eastern make a reduction to persons visiting the Caterham patients, and we cannot think that on the facts being represented, the Brighton and South Coast Company would be behind the South Eastern in generosity. We hear that there is a proposal to photograph all the patients, and we think this would be desirable, and might be done at a small cost if after the whole Asylum were photographed an attendant were engaged who understood the art, and could take the likeness of the new arrivals. We suggest that the print should be pasted in the case-book at the head of each case.

The workroom and clothes store for females was not neatly kept, and there were few shelves though plenty of space to put them up, and we think this should be done.

Divine Service.

We have made the usual inquiries respecting the religious services, and find that at the morning services about 460 attend, and at the evening about the same number. Nearly 100 are present at the Roman Catholic services for whose benefit about once a fortnight is Mass performed. The week day attendance of

of Church of England patients is about 140 in the morning and 180 in the evening. Appendix (C.)

The associated entertainments continue as before, and are shared in by about 450 of the patients. The stage and entertainment hall have been improved, and we hope that more patients will be able to participate in these gatherings. Middlesex Asylums. (Banstead.) Amusement.

The returns of employments furnished us, are as follows :— Employment.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Ward cleaners - - - -	60	108	168
Kitchen and offices - - - -	19	10	29
Farm and land - - - -	60	-	60
Carpenters - - - -	1	-	1
Tailors - - - -	5	-	5
Upholsterers - - - -	25	-	25
Other trades - - - -	17	-	17
Laundry and wash-house - -	-	90	90
Knitting and needlework - -	-	186	186

The attendants are, 5 head, 2 male and 3 female, and 78 ordinary, 32 and 46 respectively, and by night 7 men and 9 women. They seemed a steady, respectable body, and intelligent, though we find 29 are under six months' service, 12 under a year's service; 34 have been here under two years, and only 21 above that period. We were glad to find that they are all drilled in their duties in case of fire, and taught how to use the hand-pumps which have been placed in the wards. There have been many minor improvements completed in the Asylum tending to promote the condition of the patients, such as the dressing boxes of the bath-rooms, but no great structural alteration has been completed. The electric communication continues to work satisfactorily, and will be, as we learn, employed in the new blocks. Staff of attendants.

MONMOUTH, &C., JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, ABERGAVENNY.

18 March 1881.

THE patients in this Asylum are to-day 540 in number, 277 being males and 263 females. There are besides 77 patients boarded out in other Asylums, and, while there is said to be accommodation here for 9 more male patients, the females are 18 in excess of the proper number. Monmouth, &c. Asylum.

The additional accommodation for males is obtained by using the entrance lodge for sleeping, and placing six selected cases on the farm recently taken on lease.

The weekly charge for patients from the counties in union is 8 s. 2 d., that for out-counties 14 s., and this sum is paid for the patients boarded out.

0.80.

Since

Appendix (C.) Since our Colleagues' visit on the 25th September last, there
 Monmouth, &c. have been these changes :—
 Asylum.

Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES	TOTAL.
Admitted for the first time - -	18	18	36
Re-admitted - - - - -	7	7	14
	25	25	50
Discharged "recovered" - -	6	10	16
"relieved" - - -	2	3	5
"not improved" - -	2	-	2
	10	13	23
Died - - - - -	10	5	15

Post-mortem
 examinations.
 Inquests.

Post-mortem examinations were made in the case of 14 of the deaths. Two of the deaths were followed by coroner's inquests.

In one the verdict was that the death resulted from brain disease; in the other the cause of death was found to be bronchitis, which might have been accelerated by the fracture of eight of the patient's ribs, which fractures, in the opinion of the jury, had occurred before the patient's admission here. The causes of the remaining deaths do not call for special notice. The rate of mortality continues to be low, and the asylum has been entirely free from epidemic disorders. At present the general health is fairly good, though there are many aged and feeble cases. According to the last record, 13 males and 21 females are under medical treatment, and we observed, yesterday, 13 patients of each sex in bed, many of them being epileptic or paralytic.

Restraint and
 seclusion.

No restraint has been used since the last visit, but 4 males have been secluded, one twice, the others once each, the total duration of the seclusion being 21 hours; and one female has been secluded on seven occasions, and for 101 hours.

We saw the patients in the wards or airing-courts, and we also visited all the detached cottages in which patients are lodged. The conduct of the patients of both sexes was quiet and orderly, with very few and slight exceptions; and we were satisfied with the condition of their dress. We had no complaints of hardship or ill-usage.

Dinners.

Yesterday we saw the dinner supplied to the patients, and can warmly commend it. It consisted of roast meat, beef and pork, with two vegetables, and it was served neatly, and with careful attention to details. The accompanying beverage was milk, which seemed to be relished by the patients. Beer is only given now to the working patients, with their lunch.

We

We found the day-rooms and dormitories, and the bedding in the latter, very clean, and in good order. The defective plan of the lavatories, bath-rooms, and closets on the female side has often been pointed out, and has not yet been improved as in the male division. An alteration similar to that effected on this side will, we are assured, be carried out as part of the general scheme of improvement and enlargement which has been adopted, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Appendix (C.)
Monmouth, &c.
Asylum.

Proposed
enlargement,
&c.

No beginning of this work has yet been made, nor have the necessary funds yet been voted by quarter sessions, but it is hoped that at the ensuing sessions the requisite votes will be passed. We have inspected the positions of the proposed new buildings which have been marked out by posts, shewing, as well, the floor levels, and we fully appreciate the difficulty felt by our Board, acting on the advice and report of those of our Colleagues who had more especially studied the question, in recommending the plans of the intended extension for the Home Secretary's approval. The architectural difficulties, though they may be overcome, are not slight; and the objection to collecting so large a population on so contracted a site is very obvious.

However, it is satisfactory to know that many long acknowledged wants, such as a good dining and recreation hall and suitable sleeping accommodation for epileptic and suicidal patients, will be supplied by the scheme. The general scheme also includes, we understand, the construction of covered reservoirs for spring and rain water.

The question of providing in addition, a high level reservoir for storing surface water to be used for fire extinction purposes has engaged the attention of the superintendent and the Committee. Considering that the Asylum is entirely without proper means of fire extinction, we are of opinion that this important matter should no longer be delayed, but that a suitable plan should be devised and carried out without waiting for the completion of the contemplated additions.

Precautions
against fire.

The farm noticed in the last entry has been taken on lease for 21 years. It is about a mile and a half distant from the Asylum, and at present 5 male patients lodge in the farm house under the care of a bailiff and his wife. This farm will no doubt be useful for the supply of milk and other produce to the Asylum.

Inquiring into the occupations of the patients we learn that 70 men are employed on the land, and 96 in trades or household work; and that the laundry gives occupation to 46 women, needlework to 59, and that 63 assist in domestic work.

Employment.

Chapel was attended last Sunday by 166 patients at the morning, and by 120 at the afternoon service.

Divine Service.

There is now a better supply of newspapers and illustrated periodicals than formerly, and the library of books is well kept up. No complaint on this score can justly be made.

We are sorry to find that a large number of patients do not, as a rule, go beyond the airing-courts for exercise. The returns made to us show that 113 males and 154 females, 267 in all, and nearly one-half of the total number of patients, are thus confined.

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We

Appendix (C.) We recommend the formation of convenient paths in the Asylum fields over the railway, to which parties of patients should be taken daily for walking exercise,
 Monmouth, &c. Asylum.

We have to report that, following the suggestion of our Colleagues, a second assistant medical officer has been appointed. Even with so efficient a first assistant as Dr. Glendinning, such help will be much needed during the trying period of approaching asylum extension, and will be essential for the enlarged establishment.

Dr. McCullough is, we regret to say, at present, out of health, and was only able to accompany us during a part of our inspection, but we everywhere found, as usual, evidence of his high power of organization, and of the excellent management which has always characterised his superintendence of this Asylum.

NORFOLK ASYLUM.

8 June 1881.

Norfolk
 Asylum.

WE have this day concluded our inspection of this Asylum, which we commenced yesterday, and have during our visit been over the whole of the buildings in which the patients live, and have also seen the patients at work in the kitchen, laundry, and shops. Two female patients are absent on trial, and one criminal patient who escaped some years ago is still at large, but with these exceptions we have seen every one on the books, spoken to many, and given to each one an opportunity of speaking with us. No one in either division made any complaint calling for comment, but on the contrary very many expressed their gratitude for the attention and care bestowed upon them. There are here a large number of old demented cases, who might be kept in any workhouse where some slight supervision was exercised over them, and a dietary on rather a more liberal scale than is usual in workhouses allowed to them, but we do not expect that the guardians will be likely to take any steps towards maintaining the lunatic paupers of the quiet and harmless class out of the Asylum as long as they can get them cared for at 4 s. 2 d. per head a week, which is the cost at present when the 4 s. weekly allowance is taken into account. We were sorry to learn that there is only one union in this county which ever sends a deputation to visit. There are in this Asylum 4 private patients, 2 of each sex, for whom the weekly charge varies from 14 s. to 20 s., and there are on the books this day 643 patients, 263 men and 380 women.

Statistics.

The admissions since 20th August 1880 (the date of the last visit) have been 65 on the male and 66 on the female side; 18 men and 19 women left the Asylum on recovery, and 6 men and 7 women were discharged, "relieved" only, or "not improved."

Inquest.

The deaths have been 28 amongst the men, and 18 amongst the women. One coroner's inquest was held upon a woman who jumped

jumped through a window and fractured her pelvis. This case ^{Appendix (C.)} was duly reported to our Board, and precautions have been taken to prevent the possibility of such an accident for the future. ^{Norfolk} The injury she sustained was considered by the jury to have ^{Asylum.} accelerated, but was not the immediate cause of her death.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 18 instances only, ^{Post-mortem} but permission though sought in every case is frequently refused. ^{examinations.}

We are sure that the medical officers would gladly make these examinations, as they have shown us during our visit how much they are interested in their duties. We may notice here, that Dr. Compton has been appointed as second assistant medical officer, and lives in the auxiliary block. Praise is due both to Mr. Seymour and to him for the admirable way in which the case books are kept. A photograph is placed in the case books of nearly every patient, taken on admission, and another is taken and placed at the end of the case of each patient discharged on recovery. This plan appears to us to be worthy of adoption in other Asylums. But little excitement was evinced by the patients when we were in the wards; in No. 9 a few women were rather noisy, and we think that the staff of nurses in this ward should be increased by one, for we do not consider that 59 patients, of the turbulent class, can be adequately looked after by four nurses only. We had no complaint from any patient of harsh or unkind treatment from any attendant, male or female.

A large number of the nurses, and nearly all the male attend- ^{Staff of} ants, count several years of Asylum service, in fact, out of the 17 ^{attendants.} male attendants but three have not been here for over two years. There are three head attendants, one for the men, and two for the women, and there are four night attendants, two in each division, one on each side having continuous charge of the epileptic and suicidal patients, and the other the general care of the rest of the patients.

The epileptic patients are 54 men and 32 women; 3 men and ^{Epileptic and} 15 women are considered actively suicidal, and there are 15 men ^{suicidal} and 7 women who are general paralytics. ^{patients.}

In the main building there is now vacant accommodation for 23 men and 8 women, and the auxiliary block could give beds to about 60 men and 90 women of the chronic class.

Much is being done here in the way of laying out the grounds, which will, we hope, ere long rival the old airing-courts in appearance, and we suggest that something be done to brighten the day-rooms here, which would be improved by a few pictures and prints on the walls, and some covering on the floor. The dress of the patients was neat and good, but we saw a good many men in strong exceptional dresses.

The male side had a large number of idiot lads, who are not fitted for the wards of a lunatic asylum. The great want of institutions for this class is apparent to us, and we wish we could see any prospect of pauper idiot asylums being built, where children might be sent and taught some useful trade instead of remaining all their lives chargeable to their union within the walls of a lunatic Asylum.

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Appendix (C.)**Norfolk
Asylum.**

The beds, bedding, dormitories, and day-rooms were all in good order, and there was no unpleasant smell from the water or dry earth closets. There was an outbreak of fever last November, due to a defective disused drain, since which time all the drains have been examined and properly trapped. The patients attacked recovered, and the health of the Asylum is, at the present time, fair. We saw 7 women but only one man in bed as we passed through the wards, and 15 men and 30 women were last week registered as under medical treatment.

Divine Service.

A return of the patients who attended church, associated entertainments, or do useful work in some shape, has been furnished us, and we find nearly 450 persons are present at Divine Service on Sunday mornings, and a few more attend in the evenings.

Amusements.

Rather over 200 join the associated gatherings, and 118 men and 122 women are usefully employed. We find that a party of about 50 patients are daily taken for walks in the country, but we hope that more will be able to be trusted beyond the airing-court walls, for we see that 150 men and 200 women are usually confined to these for exercise. Not very much has been done since the last visit in the way of structural additions or improvements; painting outside the main building is now going on, and the telephonic communication between the two buildings has been completed. We hope that the new block will not be left without a watch by night, not so much because the patients therein need a nurse by night, but to ensure the safety of the buildings.

**Precautions
against fire.**

We wish that the hose had been of leather instead of canvas, which often proves to be useless when it is most needed. A fire drill takes place here monthly, and attendants of both sexes are instructed and practised in their duties in this respect.

We have pleasure in recording our opinion that this Asylum continues to be well and judiciously managed.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ASYLUM.

10 November 1881.

**Northampton-
shire Asylum.
Statistics.**

YESTERDAY we inspected this Asylum and saw all the patients at present on the books except one man and 2 women who are out on trial. The numbers are 299 males and 292 females, making a total of 591. This is in excess of the number for which proper accommodation can be found, and there is consequent overcrowding. However, the Birmingham patients, 39 in number, will shortly be returned to their own Asylum, and this will afford relief. But the annual increase of patients belonging to Northamptonshire is such that the room thus obtained should be reserved for such cases, and no additional out-county patients should be received. At present there are of such patients the 39 belonging to Birmingham, 43 from the Essex Asylum, 15 from Salop Asylum, and 4 others; and there are 92 patients chargeable to the Borough of Northampton and 47 to Peterborough.

borough. The remainder, except 42 who are of the private class, are chargeable to the unions of the county or the county itself.

Appendix (C.)
Northampton-
shire Asylum.

Since our Colleagues visited here on 23rd April 1880, 144 males and 126 females, or. 270 in all, have been admitted, 58 males and 83 females, of whom 26 of the former and 49 of the latter sex, had recovered, have been discharged, and 60 males and 33 females have died.

We have examined into the assigned causes of the deaths. There is nothing unusual except in one case, in which the patient, a male, died from fracture of the skull, sustained by jumping out of a single room window, the shutter of which he had wrenched off and with a piece of it had broken the window frame. In this, the only case, a coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death returned, coupled with a recommendation that the window frames should be strengthened. Particulars of the occurrence were supplied to our office, and we found yesterday that additional hinges had been placed on the shutters of single rooms. No other fatal or serious casualty has happened, and there has been no epidemic or infectious disorder in the asylum.

Coroner's
Inquest.

In only 39 cases were post-mortem examinations made. We regret that it was not found practicable to have a larger number.

Post-mortem
examinations.

We are glad to notice very favourably the state of the wards. The day-rooms, and galleries of No. 3 in each division, the recreation hall, and portions of the administrative building have been handsomely decorated. This work is proceeding, and will be continued in the remaining wards and dormitories. We trust that the wards appropriated to the less favourable cases will be made as cheerful and decorated as fully as the others, our experience telling us that so-called refractory patients are much influenced by pleasing surroundings. The rooms were clean and sweet, and the lavatories and water-closets free from smell. In many of the latter, however, we noticed, as we often find where the system is in use, that the seat action is defective.

We can report favourably of the state and quality of the bedding, and in the better classes of patients the clothing is good and neat, but with the more demented or degraded patients, making every allowance for the difficulty, we think that a better standard of neatness and personal cleanliness might be attained. Taking into consideration the large proportion of demented or of feeble cases, it struck us that the wards in which they are lodged, especially the infirmaries, were rather under-handed.

Clothing.

Staff of
attendants.

The proportion generally of attendants to patients is rather low, and certainly the staff should not be diminished upon the discharge of the Birmingham patients. There will still indeed, in our opinion, be ground for adding somewhat to its strength.

The patients were generally quiet and well behaved. Some complaints were made of rough usage, but we could not obtain definite statements from any of these complainants. We do not think that any serious justification of complaints of this nature exists.

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- Appendix (C.)** The cases of seclusion mentioned in the Asylum books are but few. Two men were secluded on three occasions owing to maniacal excitement, but for under 20 hours in all.
- Northamptonshire Asylum.** No patient was placed in restraint strictly so called, but 15 patients were medically treated by "wet packing," on 27 occasions, and for a total duration of 110 hours. We are, however, informed by Dr. Greene, that the packing is never continued for more than an hour without release from it, and that an attendant is always with the patient during the treatment.
- Seclusion.**
- Restraint.**
- Employment.** The returns show that 167 men and 165 women are usefully employed in the usual Asylum occupations, a not unsatisfactory proportion having regard to the class of patients.
- Divine Service.** At church last Sunday were 278 patients of both sexes, and about 160 females attend the daily services. We do not see why this privilege should be confined to the women if any of the male patients desire to share it.
- Amusements.** The customary associated and special entertainments are provided for the patients, and we are informed that no males, but that 114 females, are confined to the airing-courts for exercise. Dr. Greene purposes having a walk round the boundary of the estate constructed. This would be very useful, and would doubtless allow of a larger number of women being taken out.
- Structural improvements.** Besides the decorative work already referred to, we find that a good deal has been done in the way of improvement. Cottages for the head attendant and engineer have been built, and these communicate by electric bells with the main building. The sewing-room and former farm patients' lavatory have been converted into very good dormitories. A conservatory has been erected. The ventilation of wards 1 and 2 on each side has been improved by placing gratings in the walls between single rooms and the galleries. Special medicine cupboards have been provided in all the wards, and water-filters placed in the day-rooms. Sunshades have been put up in some of the airing-courts; door-panels have been removed in the single rooms of the special epileptic dormitories, and the means for extinguishing fire have been increased by a new fire engine, and hand pumps and fire buckets which are placed throughout the asylum, and kept full of water. A fire escape has also been purchased. We are glad to observe that a considerable number of forest trees have been planted.
- Suggestions.** The further improvements which appear most pressing are the increase of the day space for the laundry and the male working patients' blocks, and of the sleeping accommodation in the infirmaries. In each of the latter the patients vary from 60 to 70, while there are beds but for 27. Dr. Greene has pointed out to us how both deficiencies might be remedied at no great cost, and we trust the Committee may at no distant date be able to effect what is required. The tenor of this report will show that we very fully appreciate all that has yet been done to bring the asylum into more perfect order and to increase its efficiency.

NORTHUMBERLAND ASYLUM.

1 March 1881.

THE inspection of this Asylum by us to-day enables us again to report well of its management and superintendence. The patients have risen in number since our Colleagues' visit in February last from 414 to 431. It appears that the men are 235, the women 196 only; these include 4 males and 3 females not of the pauper class, and 14 males and 22 females are out-county cases. The weekly rate of maintenance for the county paupers is now reduced to 10*s.* 2½*d.* per head, but the papering of several wards is charged to the account of maintenance, contrary, we believe, to the practice in other county and borough asylums. The out-county cases pay 14*s.* weekly.

According to the statutory records, the admissions have been 104, of which 57 were of men, 47 of women. The discharges have been 55, the females being 3 in excess of the males. Thirty-one recoveries are claimed out of the 55 discharges. The death-rate has been very low, the total number of deaths were 32.

Post-mortem examinations have been numerous, no fewer than 24. No inquest has been held, and the causes of death do not require special notice. A nurse was attacked by typhoid fever last year, but the malady did not spread. Its origin was not discovered.

We can speak favourably of the present condition of the patients of each sex, and their conduct was good while we were among them. All their clothing is made up in the asylum; the materials are good, and cleanliness in dress and person receives proper attention. The wards, during our stay in the building, were free from turbulence, and the interior of the asylum was nowhere damp, though the weather was very trying. We noticed improvements through fresh papering and paint in several directions, and the general accommodation exhibits much comfort. There is, however, insufficient day space for the men, and to thin the number of occupants of wards 1, 2, and 3, in the male division, many are placed in the dining halls, and (when dinner is there being laid out) in a paved and cold ante-room or passage. We trust that the erection of a recreation hall will soon engage the attention of the Committee. It is an essential provision for the patients' welfare, and must not be viewed simply as a luxury. There are defects in the administrative department, *e. g.*, an inadequate storeroom, and the want of a vegetable room, no baths for the attendants or nurses, &c., which might at the same time be remedied. The bedding which we examined in several wards and single rooms was perfectly clean, and the quantity was ample. The heating of the single rooms and of several dormitories is not good; this requires some outlay. The gas brackets have been, nearly all of them, altered and improved.

No one was secluded to-day or restrained, but 2 or 3 excitable patients were in bed in padded rooms, the door open, but guarded by an attendant. No one was under mechanical restraint.

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Appendix (C.)

Northumber-
land Asylum.
Health.

In the infirmaries and elsewhere a few of each sex were in bed; one man, a proper subject for the infirmary, was, however, excluded for want of room. He was suffering from pleurisy, and had recently recovered from itch. The male side is now so full, 10 over the estimate of accommodation, that isolation of infectious cases is not an easy task. The Committee are, we understand, in correspondence with guardians for the transfer to workhouses of suitable cases, but nothing yet on this subject has been concluded. If relief cannot be obtained otherwise, out-county cases should be sent away.

Dinners.

We saw the men at dinner, who evidently approved of their fare; they had rice with their meat-pie. Green vegetables do not seem to be given often in winter.

**Staff of
attendants.**

The staff has been increased by the employment of another male attendant in No. 3. The attendants are now altogether, including artisans and laundry-maids, 24 men and 25 women. Two of the former and five of the latter count under 12 months' service. The matron's salary is 70*l.* per annum, the chief male attendant received 49*l.*; the nurses enter at 16*l.* and rise to 27*l.*; the men come at 28*l.* and their yearly wages go up to 44*l.* 15*s.* The medical superintendent tells us that he has no difficulty whatever in finding attendants and nurses, and of a respectable sort. At 7-30 p.m. the patients are all in bed, and those who have charge of them by day can then amuse themselves; the attendants' and nurses' meals are not taken in the wards. The cottages for married attendants are approaching completion.

**Bathing
arrangements.**

In the general bath-rooms we were sorry to see that the floors are decaying. It is a good rule in this asylum that the matron and head male attendant are always present during bathing in their respective divisions to superintend the operation, and to note any bodily injuries exhibited by the bathers.

**Employment,
Divine Service,
and exercise.**

The returns made to us show that 186 men, 153 women, are variously employed. The chapel congregations are generally satisfactory, and the privilege of walking beyond the grounds is denied to very few indeed. The chaplain visits the wards often. The late chaplain (who resigned by reason of illness after a long period of office in the asylum) has, we are very glad to hear, been granted a pension, the maximum amount permitted by the statute.

The Committee have also, we learn from their report to the Quarter Sessions, increased the salary of the medical superintendent by 70*l.* a year, in consideration of his services. We think that he was fairly entitled to that rise, and that good servants can only be secured by masters who appreciate their value.

**Seclusion and
restraint.**

From the medical superintendent we hear that during the past year he has had under his care some very violent patients. Five males, on 41 occasions and for 409½ hours, have been secluded, and 1 female has been similarly treated on three occasions for a total of 31 hours. One man has worn padded gloves twice to prevent self injury, and 2 women have been likewise restrained occasionally for surgical reasons.

NOTTINGHAM ASYLUM.

11 November 1881.

THERE are to-day 319 patients in this asylum, 136 males and 183 females. A large decrease in numbers has taken place since the last visit of members of the Board (on 27th April 1880), owing to the removal of the Borough of Nottingham patients to the new asylum. That asylum, however, cannot accommodate all who should be received there, and we find 49 borough patients still here. There are also 13 chargeable to the Borough of Newark, and there are three private patients. The ordinary maintenance charge is 10s. per week, but 12s. a week¹ are charged for the Nottingham borough patients, and 14s. for the Newark and private patients.

Since the last visit 61 male and 109 female patients have been admitted here, 20 being cases of re-admission, and 99 males and 114 females have been discharged. These numbers, of course, include the borough patients removed. Fifty-four patients of those discharged had recovered. In the same interval 20 males and 21 females died. The assigned causes of the deaths do not present any unusual feature. General paralysis and phthisis appear to have been the most fatal.

Post-mortem examinations were made in only five cases. No coroner's inquest was held in any case, and no death resulted from violence.

Dr. Phillimore is, we much regret to say, confined to his bed by serious illness.

We have been accompanied in our inspection by Mr. Aplin, his assistant, who, owing to the superintendent's illness, has for some months been in charge of the asylum. From him we have received every assistance. He has shown himself well acquainted with the patients, and we have seen no reason to suppose that the condition of the asylum has at all deteriorated in his hands. Still the work is too much for one man. We sincerely hope for Dr. Phillimore's speedy restoration, but should his illness be prolonged, we think, in the interest of the asylum, that temporary medical assistance should be afforded to Mr. Aplin.

As regards the patients, with the exception of a few noisy women, we found them quiet and orderly. Some complaints of rough usage were preferred against the attendants, more particularly in the female division. None were very specific, but they were general enough to make us fear there may be some ground for them.

We were not too favourably impressed by the condition of the dress or the personal neatness of the patients. More variety in the material of the women's dresses would be desirable, and the efforts of the attendants to encourage a greater degree of neatness should be increased.

Numerically the staff of attendants on both sides appears to be adequate to the duties; but there is still no head attendant for the male division.

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- Appendix (C.)** The health of the asylum appears to be fair. Not many patients were to-day confined to their beds, and the numbers under medical treatment at present are 16 men and 22 women.
- Notts Asylum.** Examining the medical records we find no entry of the use of mechanical restraint, but, since the last visit, 3 men have been secluded on six occasions for 66 hours, and 19 women on 71 occasions for 505 hours; but the greater part of this seclusion was rendered necessary by the excitement and violent conduct of one woman.
- Restraint and seclusion.**
- Employment.** According to returns furnished, about 70 men and 75 women are usefully employed. About 75 patients of both sexes occasionally go beyond the asylum boundaries; all the rest are confined to the airing grounds for air and exercise. The urban position of the asylum naturally prevents larger numbers from enjoying the benefit of more extended walks.
- Divine Service.** The patients attending chapel last Sunday were 159, and on week days about 104 attend service.
- We can speak in favourable terms of the cleanliness of the asylum and of its freedom to-day from ill odours. The bedding too was clean, but in some instances we found the blankets worn and thin. We should think that in cold weather some additional clothing would be found requisite.
- As to matters structural, we have only to mention that in many single rooms and some dormitories boarded floors have been laid down, but in the day rooms the floors are still of cement. The soil pipes of water-closets have been ventilated by pipes carried above the roof, but these are of too small diameter to be quite effectual.
- Epileptic and suicidal patients.** An arrangement for male epileptic and suicidally disposed patients similar to that in the female division has been brought into use; but in both cases we must point out a defect in that the night attendant sits in a single room instead of actually in the dormitory occupied by this class of patients. We hope the latter practice will at once be adopted. The beds for male epileptics have been lowered. We think the position and structure of the gas brackets in these dormitories not free from danger.
- Sun lights in the ceilings would be safer and more satisfactory.

OXFORD ASYLUM.

20 July 1881.

Oxford
Asylum.

SINCE this asylum was last visited by members of our Board, namely, on 13th October 1880, all the patients belonging to the county of Berks have been sent to their county Asylum at Moul s ford, and all the patients properly receivable here, but who were boarded out in other Asylums, have been brought back. There are consequently now no out-county patients received here, and no patients of the private class, nor are there any patients chargeable to Oxfordshire or the contributory boroughs who are boarded out. The present number on the books is 482, 222 being

being males and 260 females. There are 22 vacant beds on the female side, but on the male side there are 5 patients in excess of the accommodation. Unless, therefore, some additional room can be obtained by the discharge of some of the chronic patients to the care of friends, or to the workhouses of their unions, the question of providing increased accommodation here will soon become pressing.

Appendix (C.)
Oxford
Asylum.

Since the last visit 39 males and 62 females, a total of 101 patients, have been admitted. Seven males and 16 females have been discharged on recovery, 4 males and 16 females were discharged relieved, and 37 females, including 33 returned to Moultsford were sent out "not improved." Among the admissions were 10 patients re-called from other Asylums. In the same interval 33 patients, 15 males and 18 females, have died. The prevailing cause of death has been epilepsy, which has accounted for 12. There has not, however, been any case of suffocation occurring in an epileptic fit. No fatal casualty or suicide has happened, and no infectious disorder has appeared in the Asylum. There have, however, been some cases of erysipelas, but none fatal. There has not been any coroner's inquest.

Statistics.

In five instances only were post-mortem examinations made. The death-rate during last year was 8 per cent. of the daily average number of patients resident. We made the usual careful inspection of the Asylum yesterday, and then saw all the patients except 1 male and 2 females who are out on trial. They were very orderly and quiet, not many complaints were made to us, and none which we were able to trace to a solid foundation.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The state of dress was fairly good, but still there is room for improvement in this matter, and greater tidiness especially among the women might, we think, be cultivated. The wards were clean, and the bedding good; but we were not at all satisfied with the ventilation. In many, indeed in most, of the wards there were unpleasant smells arising from the closets or sinks. In several instances the seat action for flushing the closets was out of order, and the soil pipes are not apparently sufficiently ventilated, while the waste pipes from the baths, lavatories, and sinks are in unbroken connection with the main drains. The result is an influx of sewer gas, which was yesterday very perceptible. Another cause of foul smells is the urine-stained mattresses in the wards devoted to patients of faulty habits. Owing to the insufficiency of the washing and drying power in the laundry, a number of soiled mattresses are washed and dried together, and are, therefore, but imperfectly purified. We think some attention should be paid to the drainage of the asylum, and some better means of purifying the soiled mattresses provided. There are many old and feeble cases here, but we also noticed several patients suffering from phthisis. There were 16 women and 6 men confined to their beds, and last week 27 of both sexes were under medical treatment.

Clothing and
state of wards

We do not find that any mechanical restraint has been used since the last visit, but 6 males on 28 occasions and for 279 hours, and 7 females on 37 occasions and for 88 hours, have been secluded.

Restraint and
seclusion.

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Appendix (C.) The arrangement for the night supervision of epileptics and suicidal patients remains unaltered. They are imperfect in not bringing the whole of these patients under continuous observation. No test of the vigilance of the night attendants has yet been applied. We suggest the adoption of an electrical apparatus about to be put into operation at Moultsford. The epileptics at present are 50 males and 40 females.

Oxford Asylum.

Epileptic and suicidal cases.

Divine Service. Only 144 patients attended Divine Service last Sunday. A somewhat larger number might be got into the chapel, but this room is wholly inadequate to its purpose, and being over the kitchen is in hot weather almost unusable. Indeed, we learn that last Sunday, service was held in one of the airing-courts; a good detached chapel is a much needed addition to the asylum.

Employment. Useful employment is found for about 117 patients of each sex. We think that a larger proportion than 30 per cent. should find employment. No patients are taken for exercise beyond the estate: 45 men and 80 women take walks beyond the airing-courts, all the rest, except men employed on the land, are confined to the courts. The organization of a system of extended daily out-door exercise would be very desirable, as tending to maintain and improve bodily health, and promote mental recovery. No structural improvements of any moment have been effected since the last visit. We are glad to learn that the supply of water continues to be sufficient, and the quality good. We are informed, however, that the effluent water from the city sewerage farm is frequently very offensive, and contaminates the brook which forms the asylum boundary.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants remains of the same strength, and we are pleased to learn that changes have not of late been very frequent. We beg to repeat the recommendation of a uniform for the nurses. Since the last visit the clerk and steward of the asylum, Mr. Andrews, has resigned, and has received a pension of 65 l. a year.

We have examined the books and registers, and have to direct attention to the fact that as regards many patients of the chronic class there has been no entry in the case-books for several years.

SALOP AND MONTGOMERY ASYLUM.

12, 13, and 14 May 1881.

Salop and Montgomery Asylum.

THIS asylum has again been inspected, pursuant to statutory requirement. Members of our Board last inspected it on the 26th of November 1880. The patients are now 517, of whom 241 are males and 276 are females. Since none are absent on leave, we have seen all whose names appear as patients on the books. There are scarcely any beds which can properly be filled; the asylum is practically full. The Shropshire pauper lunatics in other asylums are 23 men and 84 women, for whom much in excess of the maintenance rate here is paid.

Since

Since the 26th November 1880 the changes have been as follows: total admissions of males 38, of females 27, of these last as many as 13 were re-admissions; 27 males and 12 females have been discharged, one of the former because no insanity could be detected in him; 19 of the discharged persons had "recovered." The deaths number, during the same period, 19 on the men's side, 4 in the women's division. During the year 1880 the re-admissions were 149 (62 males and 87 females), the recoveries were 58 (23 males, 35 females), the deaths were 29 (14 males and 15 females), and the average daily number of patients in residence was 241 males and 267 females. The recoveries, as compared with the admissions of the year, were therefore 37 per cent. for males, and 40 per cent. for females; and the deaths, calculated on the average daily number resident, was 5·8 for males and 5·3 for females. This is a very low rate of mortality in an asylum. In the interval between this and the last visit by Commissioners a still lower death-rate has prevailed among the female patients; but it has been higher among the males. The following table shows the assigned causes of death since the 26th November 1880:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	5	0	5
Epilepsy - - - -	4	0	4
Other forms of brain disease - -	3	0	3
Exhaustion after melancholia -	1	0	1
Pulmonary consumption - - -	0	1	1
Other forms of lung disease - -	3	1	3
Disease of the heart and kidneys -	0	0	1
Senile decay - - - -	1	1	2
Typhoid fever - - - -	0	1	1
Casualties (fatal) - - - -	2	0	2
TOTAL - - -	19	4	23

Post-mortem examination was made in nine out of the 23 deaths. When a more convenient room is provided, we trust that the number of these most necessary examinations will be largely increased.

The fatal case of typhoid fever clearly was imported. The symptoms manifested themselves on the day after the woman's admission, and were fully developed on the next day. No other case of typhoid, or contagious, or infectious fever has occurred since the Commissioners' last visit.

The two fatal casualties both occurred to male patients; they were the only cases in which coroners' inquests have been held. The verdicts returned were (No. 1), G. H. J. C. "Suffocation in taking food, accelerated by injury to the ribs; but how such injuries happened there is no evidence before the jurors." No. 2, J. J., "Exhaustion from mania, accelerated by fracture of the

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Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.Death under
suspicious
circumstances.

ribs and congestion of the lungs; but how such injury was caused there was no evidence before the jurors, and the jurors also say that there was no blame attached to any of the attendants." In No. 1, (C's case), we remark that the patient had only been four days in the asylum, during which period he was exceedingly violent. His death occurred in February; he had been in No. 5 ward. Correspondence took place between the Commissioners and the medical superintendent, and the former called attention to the "want of judgment shown by the attendants, who fed the patient whilst lying on his back instead of raising him up first." On the first and second days of our visit here we made careful inquiry into the circumstances of the death of J. J.; we read the asylum records of his case, the notes of the post-mortem appearances, and the depositions and verdict at the coroner's inquest. We also examined upon oath the medical superintendent, the assistant medical officer, the late male head attendant (now the storekeeper), and 11 attendants, being all the persons who had charge of Jones during his residence in the asylum. We also examined, but did not administer oaths to, three male patients, who appeared to us to be the only patients likely to give reliable testimony as to the treatment of Jones while here. Jones was admitted on the 3rd of January last; he died here on the 11th April. From his admission to the 17th February he was in No. 5 ward, which is the principal male infirmary; from that date to the 8th of March he was in No. 6, which is an ordinary ward; he was then moved back to No. 5, and there his death took place; he was a powerful man, very uncertain in his conduct, excitable, and often violent and destructive. We cannot positively connect the fractures of his ribs with any particular occurrence, but there is evidence of two falls, one on the day after his admission, the other six days before his death, which falls may account for fractures. Any fractures sustained from the earlier fall could not have contributed to his death; the bones had re-united. Dr. Strange, in his evidence before the coroner, stated that the more recent fractures, affecting five ribs, two of which had penetrated the pleura, were, in his opinion, of not more than 10 days' standing, and they might, he thought, have been of more recent date. The fall referred to as having occurred six days before the patient's death happened in a struggle between him and Frank Gardner, the charge attendant of No. 5 ward, which fall Gardner swore followed an attack upon him by the patient with an iron spittoon, in which struggle Gardner alleges that he and the patient fell together. There is no evidence but that of his attendant as to what happened immediately before the fall; he deposed before us that he did not mean to throw J., but simply to save himself; that J. struck at him with the spittoon, that he then rushed close up to J., threw his arms round his waist, and that they then directly fell together. Dr. Strange, in his evidence before us, stated that Gardner had said to him something to this effect, when reporting the matter, "J. seems to be a little lame; I had to throw him yesterday." When the fall took place two of the four attendants of No. 5 ward were absent

absent at dinner; the third attendant swears that, though in the ward he did not see the fall, or what preceded it, but hearing a noise, he came to the spot, found J. and Gardner both on the floor apart, and then assisted Gardner in the removal of the patient to his room, which he says was effected quietly. We learn that the late head attendant was promoted to be storekeeper on the 20th January last; that he had no successor till the 19th February, when a person was appointed and held office for a month, when he left; that since that date the post has been vacant, though efforts have been made to secure a suitable person, and the storekeeper has, as far as possible, acted also as head attendant. We consider that a head attendant is quite essential to the proper care of male patients in an asylum of this size, and to the effectual supervision of the other attendants, among whom he should constantly be. The vacancy here for so long a period of this important post is to be deeply regretted.

Appendix (C.)
—
Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.
Death under
suspicious
circumstances.

In the course of this enquiry we have come to the conclusion that the regulations for guidance of attendants demand revision, especially in regard to reporting immediately, through the head attendant, to the medical officers, every act of violence, serious struggle, or heavy fall occurring among the patients, wherever they may be at the time. In J's. case the fall of 5th of April, which occurred about 1 p.m., was not reported by Gardner until the forenoon of the next day, and then verbally to the medical superintendent on his round. The alleged attack was indeed mentioned by him on the evening of the day verbally to the assistant medical officer on his round, but that officer denies that he was ever told of the fall by Gardner; and no mention was made in Gardner's written report of No. 5 ward concerning J., except that he was "excited and violent," which was his general condition, though Gardner was bound by the terms of that report to record all "accidents," "acts of violence," and "special occurrences." We should add that J. was medically examined by Dr. Strange and Mr. Packer on the day after the fall of April 5th, but they then detected no fractures; these were only discovered the day before his death, when his breathing had become affected. We do not think that the staff of attendants in No. 5 ward while J. was there could be considered numerically insufficient, but, by reason of the vacancy in the post of head attendant, their supervision could not be satisfactory. Reviewing all the circumstances, and having regard to the fact that J's case is the second case of fractures in No. 5 ward within a short period, and to the absence of any satisfactory explanation of the injuries received, we recommend that Gardner, the attendant in charge of that ward, be removed to a less responsible position.

Result of
enquiry.

In the course of our visit to the wards only one patient, a male epileptic, was excited; general tranquillity and order prevailed; and cleanliness and tidiness of dress and person were the rule. Eight men and 13 women were in bed. The man referred to as excited had to be secluded whilst we were in his ward, but no one else was locked up alone, nor was any one mechanically restrained.

Since the Commissioners' last visit a male patient has been re-
strained

Restraint and
seclusion.

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Appendix (C.) strained by special jacket on various occasions for a total period of 326½ hours, to prevent self-injury; 2 men have worn the special jacket, one for 60, the other for 62 hours, to prevent removal of surgical dressings; and another man had, for like reasons, his hands fastened to the bed by bandages. No male patient has, it seems, been secluded, and the seclusion of only three women is recorded; the aggregate period of their seclusion was 24½ hours. The patients registered as under medical treatment this week are 17 men and 22 women; of these, five of each sex are taking sedatives at night; 7 men and 10 women are taking sedatives by day and at night. No medicines of any kind are kept in bulk in the wards. As to the practice of feeding patients who will not take their food voluntarily, we find that ordinary attendants are permitted to employ a certain amount of coercion in the absence of the head attendant, such as forcibly inserting the feeder, containing liquid food, into the patient's mouth, and obliging him to swallow. We think this practice open to grave objection; it should be altered, and no such coercion should be permitted except in the presence of the head attendant, or, in his absence, of a medical officer. The regulations and orders for the guidance of the attendants should be revised and amplified in this respect. As regards other matters for statutory inquiry here, there is little or no change.

Divine Service. The number attending Divine Service and the weekly and occasional entertainments are much the same as they were six months ago.

Employment. The proportion of male patients employed is unaltered, viz., 60 per cent. of the total number in the asylum. On the women's side the employed have risen from 57 to 59 per cent. The occupations present no new feature. Extended exercise beyond the airing-courts has not yet been organized for large numbers. Considerable improvement and extension of the boundary walks can, however, be reported, and Dr. Strange expresses a hope to give effect, upon the completion of those walks, to the Commissioners' recommendations of a better system of exercise, and on a larger scale, for a proper number of patients.

Staff of attendants. The staff of attendants consists by day of 20 men and 19 women, the latter being assisted by 3 laundrymaids. The wages of the men commence at 25 l. a year, rising 2 l. at the end of the first year, and 3 l. at the end of the second year. Those in chief charge of a ward rise 2 l. annually to 35 l. The women's wages begin at 15 l., rising 1 l. at the end of the first and 2 l. at the end of the second year. Those in chief charge of wards rise 2 l. annually to 24 l. The night staff consists of two attendants, for each sex, one in each division being in continuous charge of the epileptic and actively suicidal patients. The senior male night attendant's wages begin at 33 l. and rise 2 l. a year to 37 l.; the junior has only the same wages as the day attendants. The senior female night nurse is paid the same as a day-charge attendant, and the junior merely as an ordinary day attendant. As regards duration of service, 10 of the 22 men and seven of the 21 women have not yet been more than one year in the asylum employment. The day staff appears to us to be numerically sufficient

sufficient in each division, but we think that the night staff is barely adequate in number. We found the wards throughout the asylum clean and in good order. The earth closets, some of which still remain, even on the first floor in some of the male wards, were not free from offensive odours, but otherwise the air of the interior was generally untainted. The various structural defects and requirements in the laundry and other departments cannot be remedied until the extension of the asylum is undertaken. The plans for that enlargement are still in the county surveyor's office, awaiting the introduction of certain essential alterations, which were required when the drawings were first submitted to the Home Secretary; but we hear that the plans, as amended, are likely to be finished and again submitted without further delay.

Appendix (C.)
Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.

SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUM.

14 May 1881.

DURING yesterday and to-day we have made a careful inspection of this asylum, and have seen all the resident patients.

Somerset and
Bath Asylum.
Unhealthy
state of this
Asylum.

We regret to report a continuance of the unsanitary condition of some parts of the asylum, as evidenced by the recurrence of erysipelas in a severe form. There were, we are informed, only two cases of this disease during 1880, but since the last week in January of the present year, when it reappeared, 22 patients have been attacked by it, and 2 have died. All the cases have occurred on the female side, and in the new wards known as the Female Infirmary and the East Wing. The existence of erysipelas in an epidemic form points, we think, to a defect in the drainage system, and we fear that the recent alterations have not been wholly successful in discovering and removing the cause of the evil. We feel sure that this subject must engage the most anxious attention of the Committee, and that no consideration of cost will deter them from applying a complete remedy.

The fact that the disease is confined to one or two wards points to a local cause, and we think this may possibly be found to be a sewer drain, now disused for that purpose, but retained as a surface water drain, and as a communication between the sewer and the exhaust stack.

In connection with this subject, we learn from the clerk of the works that in nearly all instances the waste-pipes from baths and sinks are in direct and unbroken communication with the sewers. In some cases this has been altered, and these pipes discharge freely on gratings. We hope that this, which is now the usually adopted system, will be soon universally applied here.

With regard to certain matters unfavourably commented upon by our Colleagues at their last visit, we have to state that the new laundry buildings, though yet far from finished, appear to be

Appendix (C.)

Somerset and
Bath Asylum.
Unhealthy
state of this
Asylum.

be pushed on more rapidly, and we are told that the chief portion will be ready for use by August. At present, the difficulty of dealing with the washing of the establishment is very great. Pipes for warming the dining hall are being put in their place; they will probably be effectual, but they are certainly unsightly, placed as they are along the walls about eight or nine feet from the floor. We hope that the suggestion of replacing the present flagged and tiled floor of this apartment, by a boarded one, will, some time, be favourably received.

The mess-rooms of the attendants have been improved, and are now much more comfortable; but having inspected their sleeping accommodation, we must express our concurrence with our Colleagues' opinion that it is insufficient.

Dinners.

We witnessed the service of dinner in the hall on both days of our visit. There is certainly room for improvement in the arrangements. We think the distribution might better be made in the hall itself. At present the food is carved and put on the plates in the kitchen, and the plates are then carried by hand into the hall. This occupies a considerable time, during which the food gets cold. We had not, on this occasion, any complaints from patients of receiving insufficient portions, and we learn that a better supervision is now exercised over the distribution; but we find that the Committee have not yet seen their way to appointing a housekeeper. We agree with our Colleagues in thinking that such an official would be very useful.

The patients to-day on the books are 319 males and 432 females, 11 of the former and 12 of the latter being absent on probation. There are, therefore, in the house 308 males and 420 females, and there are vacancies for 26 males, but for no females. All the patients, except about 10 belonging to Bridgwater, and two private cases, come from unions or parishes of Somerset or from Bath, and the present weekly maintenance charge is 9*s.* 11*d.*

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues' visit, 1st December 1880, there have been the following numerical changes:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	39	56	95
Of whom were re-admissions -	8	12	20
Discharged—			
"Recovered" - - -	17	29	46
"Relieved" - - -	10	13	23
TOTAL discharges - -	27	42	69
Died - - - - -	23	24	47

Thirty-three

Thirty-three post-mortem examinations were made. In two cases coroners' inquests were held; in one of them the verdict returned was "death from exhaustion consequent on inflammation of the lungs." This death occurred very soon after the admission of the patient, who appeared not to have been in a fit bodily state for removal hither. In the other case the patient was found to have died from fatty degeneration of the heart. Besides the deaths from erysipelas already mentioned, and the fact that 11 patients died from pneumonia, there is nothing in the causes of the deaths which calls for special notice. No very serious casualty has occurred since the last visit. The death-rate in 1880 was 10·2 per cent. of the daily average number of patients resident.

Appendix (C.)
Somerset and Bath Asylum.
Post-mortem examinations.
Inquests.

During our inspection we found 12 male and 21 female patients in bed, many owing to weakness. Two patients in bed in the new detached hospital were suffering from erysipelas, having been removed there. Five males and 11 females are under medical treatment.

There is no record of the use of restraint, and as regards seclusion, we find that 28 patients have, since the last visit, been secluded on 43 occasions, and for a total duration of 484 hours.

Restraint and seclusion.

We have received the usual returns of the employment of patients, their attendance on Divine Service, exercise and amusements. The details do not vary much from those given in the last entry.

Employment.
Divine Service.
Amusements.

The demeanour of the patients in both divisions was satisfactory, and we were satisfied, on the whole, with their dress. Some, no doubt, might have been more tidy in person, and we desire to impress here, as elsewhere, the importance of keeping attendants up to their duty in this respect.

The decoration of the wards noticed in the last entry has made further progress, and those that have been completed leave little to be desired. We trust that all will be thus improved, for we have no doubt of the beneficial effect upon insane persons, of cheerful and pleasant surroundings.

The dormitories, except those in the attics, which are very unsatisfactory, were in good order and sweet. The difficulty of thoroughly ventilating the attics was to-day very apparent. Although all windows were open, they were, at noon, close and disagreeable. We cannot find fault with the beds or bedding, but we hope that by degrees the box bedsteads will be replaced by better ones.

The staff of attendants remains numerically the same as at the last visit, and we are glad to learn that there has been very little change since then in the individuals composing it. Uniforms have been supplied for the attendants.

Staff of attendants.

Before concluding our report we must mention that, as we are informed, grave differences have arisen between the Committee of Visitors and their medical superintendent, Dr. Medlicott, who has been called upon by the Committee to resign his office. We are not called upon to offer any opinion upon this question, nor have we the materials for forming one, but we must regret the occurrence of disagreement which may affect the welfare of the asylum.

Appendix (C.)

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—I. STAFFORD.

30 April 1881.

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Stafford.)

WE find upon inspection of this asylum that it is practically full on the female side, even to the extent of placing some beds in a narrow gallery where none should be, and that the vacant accommodation for men is very little. The male patients are now 362 in number on the books, the females 297. We have seen all but one man, who is away on leave. Sixty-nine males occupy the building originally constructed as an infectious hospital.

State of wards,
and condition
of patients.

We visited all the wards as usual; we can speak in high terms of their order and cleanliness; the attention given to the neat appearance of the women is most praiseworthy, and the men's clothing is serviceable and appropriate for persons of their station. The conduct of both sexes under inspection was quiet; the men were perhaps the better behaved. Complaints were not many, and none were in regard to rough treatment. The appeals for discharge, on the score of mental recovery, were contradicted by the manifest insanity of those who appealed. In ward No. 7 in the male division, and on the female side, the day space is clearly insufficient, and the patients occupying those wards are of a kind who become quarrelsome when crowded. The refractory are brought together in No. 1 in each division in numbers difficult to control, 45 on the male, 52 on the female side. Looking to the medical records we notice several black eyes, cuts, and injuries inflicted on patients by patients, which may be due to too strict classification, and want of day space, defects aggravated perhaps by insufficient regular out-door exercise.

Dinners.

There has been no change in the dietary. The dinner in the hall yesterday, supplied to 245 men, was very good, consisting of beef, pork, and peas, with beer.

Statistics.

The summary of admissions, discharges, and deaths since our Colleagues visited here on the 19th March 1880, exhibits the following changes:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	117	115	232
Re-admitted - - - - -	21	21	42
	138	136	274
Discharged - - - - -	58	100	158
Of these 107 were upon recovery, 2 were sent away because their insanity could not be detected.			
Died - - - - -	73	42	115

During

During the year 1880 the admissions were 254 (131 males and 123 females), the recoveries 96 (48 of each sex), and the deaths 104 (64 men and 40 women). The average daily numbers in residence during the year were 660 (360 men and 300 women). The recoveries as compared with the admissions appear to have been 37 per cent. The deaths on the average daily numbers resident were, it seems, 17·7 for males, and 13·3 for females, or 15·7 for both sexes. A similar death-rate occurred during the year 1879, and for the 13 months' interval since our Colleagues were here, it has been quite as high. The average rate in county asylums of 10 per cent. per annum has therefore been exceeded here by 5 per cent. This very high rate has not been caused by prevalence of any exceptional disorders; but it is attributed by the medical superintendent to the bad state of health in which the majority of patients has been admitted, and to the very large proportion of sufferers from general paralysis, to which disease 25 per cent. of the deaths have been due.

Appendix (C.)
Staffordshire
Asylum.
(Stafford.)
Statistics.

Of the 115 deaths since the Commissioners' last visit, 28 were from general paralysis, 15 from epilepsy, 12 from exhaustion after mania and melancholia, 22 from consumption and other forms of lung disease, 8 from heart disease, and 15 from senile decay.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in 19 only of the deaths. There has been no fatal casualty, and no coroner's inquest has been held.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The present number of general paralytic patients is 23 (19 males and 4 females), the epileptic are 147 (67 men and 80 women), and those reported to be actively suicidal are 15 males and 12 females; we found 3 men and 2 women only in bed; no one in the asylum was under mechanical restraint or in seclusion.

Paralytic,
epileptic, and
suicidal cases.

Since our Colleagues' visit, 3 men have been restrained by having their arms fastened, and 3 other men have worn locked gloves. In all these six cases the treatment was for surgical reasons, or to prevent the patient tearing open a wound of the throat self-inflicted before admission. In the case of one man, the restraint was found necessary at intervals for many weeks. Under the heading of restraint in the Medical Journal, we find record of 3 patients having been "dry packed" for maniacal excitement, the men for an aggregate of 24, the women for a total period of 20 hours. No patient, we are informed, is ever "dry packed" here continuously for longer than six hours.

Restraint.

Seclusion appears to have been resorted to with 19 men, on 105 occasions, for a total duration of 1,168 hours, and in the cases of 17 women, on 62 occasions, for a total of 748 hours. In one woman's case the seclusion was chiefly at her own request.

Seclusion.

The patients last registered as being under medical treatment, viz., this week, are 11 males and 24 females, of whom 2 of the former and 11 of the latter are taking sedatives at night only, and 3 males and 4 females are taking sedatives by day and at night.

On inquiry into the numerical strength of the staff of attendants, we learn that the staff consists of 27 men and 23 women; of the former 11, of the latter as many, have not yet served two years;

Staff of
attendants.

Appendix (C.) years; seven of the men and five of the women have not been on duty 12 months. The attendants' wages have not recently been altered; four of the men sleep out, but these have no lodging allowance.

**Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Stafford.)**

There is a general night attendant in each division, who visits all the patients on that side, and there is another who sits up in the special dormitory for epileptics on each side; but there are no attendants stationed for duty in the infirmaries at night; one in each division for the sick we strongly recommend.

Exercise.

The plans for an addition to this asylum (to which we shall presently refer) involve an extension of airing-court space. For regular out-door exercise of the patients, male and female, we however suggest the laying-down of broad paths about the estate. Such exercise is likely to reduce the rate of mortality, and is certainly conducive to the good health of the patients and to the tranquillising of violent cases, who should have the advantage of extended exercise daily beyond the courts.

Employment.

The records of employment tell us that 219 males and 186 females are helping in work of some sort; 69 of the men work on the land and at the farm; 40 women assist in the laundry, 16 in the kitchen and offices, 60 at needlework. Under proper supervision, and in a simple way and without tools, it has been found possible elsewhere to give healthy employment to a larger number of troublesome patients than has heretofore been thought possible, and with results beneficial in every way.

Amusement.

The amusements for the patients are well sustained. At Christmas there were fancy balls. There is still only a Sunday Service at the Chapel. The Roman Catholics are only 22 or thereabouts; a priest visits them. The school is still carried on.

**Night
supervision of
epileptics.**

The arrangements for the night supervision of the epileptics are those which existed at the Commissioners' last visit, and imperfect.

**Improvements
and additions.**

Plans have however been prepared, and are ready to be submitted through our Board for approval of the Home Secretary, giving accommodation for 150 patients of each sex, to include the epileptic and suicidally disposed. They also provide for a much-needed extension of the laundry and for the means of extinction of any outbreak of fire. The Committee has purchased 28 acres of the "Coton Field," which property adjoins the asylum estate at the north and north-east, but the conveyance is not yet completed. Some delay has occurred in the new building scheme from negotiations between the Committee and the Town Council of Stafford, as to the disposal of part of the sewerage from these blocks, but the negotiations are approaching a satisfactory settlement, which will be duly communicated to our Board.

Among the improvements effected since the Commissioners last visit have been the construction of additional water-closets in several female wards, the introduction of better fire grates, much painting, papering, and colouring of galleries, both in the main building and at the detached block.

On

On the male side in the old building the water-closets are still too few, especially so in No. 1, where the closet is also dark and ill-ventilated. Mr. Pater pointed out to us a position in which he thought additional closets for that ward could be placed, and we trust that no time will be lost in their construction.

We have, in the course of our visit, inspected the new purchase of land as well as other parts of the asylum estate. We suggest, for the Visitors' consideration, the expediency of fixing a steam pump, of simple construction, at a convenient spot for distributing the asylum sewerage over a portion of the new purchase and over the higher part of their old property. The soil of "Coton Field" appears to be most suitable for irrigation; and during wet seasons the meadows, which now receive all the sewage, must be super-saturated with it as well as water-logged.

Appendix (C.)
Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Stafford.)
Improvements
and additions.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS—2. BURNTWOOD.

26 November 1881.

THIS asylum is now under the medical superintendence of Dr. Spence, who was appointed to his present office after the resignation of Dr. Davis, and who entered upon his duties at the beginning of this year.

The patients have risen in number since the last visit, which was made in November 1880; the males are 289, the females 265, so that the total of patients is 554 to-day. No one is absent on trial.

The changes which we notice among those upon the books have been effected by 126 admissions (66 on the men's side, 60 in the women's division, 7 of each sex being re-admissions), also by 52 discharges and 57 deaths. Of the cases admitted, 6 (all women) came by transfer from the other Staffordshire Asylum. By transfer thence 131 males and 126 females are now here, having been at different times received since the opening of this building. According to the medical records, 36 cases have recovered and been discharged since the 17th November 1880. The rate of the recoveries compared with the admissions has been 28 per cent., and the mortality calculated upon the average daily number resident, has been at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

Post-mortem examinations were made in only 22 instances, but the deaths have all been due to causes usually proving fatal among the insane; 10 being from general paralysis, 13 from epilepsy, 13 from various other causes of brain disease, 10 from disease of the lungs and heart, and 5 from senile decay.

There has been no epidemic and no fatal casualty, and no coroner's inquest has been held. Having regard to the fact that 80 males and 70 females are subject to epilepsy, and that 22 men and 6 women are general paralytics, the present health is fairly good. Nine patients only, 5 men and 4 women, were yesterday in bed when we visited the wards, and but 8 males and 6 females

0.80.

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are

Appendix (C.) are under medical treatment for bodily disorder. There is no record of any use of restraint or seclusion.

Staffordshire
Asylums:
(Burntwood.)
State of wards
and patients.

We saw both sexes in-doors; only in the wards where the idiotic are chiefly brought together was there any over-crowding, but the day space is fully occupied elsewhere, and it does not appear to us that any infectious cases could be properly isolated in the building if an epidemic broke out. This state of things requires early attention on the part of the Committee. By a better distribution of cases, No. 7 ward on the female side has been tranquillised, but the women were not so well behaved under inspection as the men. The day-rooms have a cheerful appearance, and are kept in good order. The dormitories and single rooms are perfectly clean, comfortable, and as a rule, well ventilated. The offensive smell noticed last year in an attic has been corrected by new traps to exclude sewer gas, and No. 7 female ward has been improved by artificial warmth, a damp single room there (which it seems cannot be made dry) is now disused.

Supervision of
epileptics and
suicidal cases.

We were especially glad to see that effort had been made to bring the epileptic and the suicidal cases under continuous night supervision. They now sleep, in each division, in the top dormitories, which are *en suite*, and into which open a considerable number of single rooms. The structure of the dormitories does not allow perfect supervision, but this arrangement gives comparative security against suicide and the suffocation at night of those liable to fits. The supervision may, however, be easily made more perfect, and we trust that it will be. We think that one night attendant cannot, in these dormitories, watch over so many as are placed there; on the male side, 69 epileptics and 50 persons more or less disposed to suicide; in the female division, 67 epileptics and 33 women prone to destroy themselves. We also trust that the single rooms for these patients will be, without delay, improved by slits in the door panels, and by gas lights secure from interference. We may here notice that another dormitory has been added to the sleeping accommodation for women, by placing beds in what was a day-room in No. 7 ward.

Improvements.

The introduction of an electrical apparatus for checking want of vigilance on the part of the night attendants is very satisfactory. We are informed that the cost was only 80*l.* or thereabouts. This clock has 16 circuits, and the stations may be 32.

Another great improvement, since the Commissioners last visited, has been the provision of new internal hydrants in proper positions throughout the asylum, and the supply of external hydrants, with necessary hose to all; a good manual fire engine has also been purchased, and some Tozer's hand pumps have been added to the means of extinction of fire. The hose is not yet fixed near the hydrants indoors, but when that work has been done, we hope that no time will be lost in teaching both male and female attendants how to use the hydrants; a fire brigade should also be organised and frequently drilled.

Dietary.

Beyond a slight change in the pudding given to the patients on one day of the week, the dietary is the same as it was, and quite

quite sufficient. We tasted their dinner yesterday and to-day, also the tea provided for them; there were no complaints made to us upon the subject, but the tea we thought very indifferent. Beer has been struck off in the idiot wards only. Through praiseworthy perseverance on the part of Dr. Spence, grace is now sung at meals, which was not previously the practice here, many patients offering opposition in the matter.

Appendix (C.)
Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Baratwood.)

Staff of
attendants.

The day staff consists, in the male division, of one head and 16 ordinary attendants, and one female nurse in the infirmary; and, on the female side, of one head attendant and 16 nurses. In two wards in each division we thought the staff insufficient, viz., Nos. 1 and 2 on the male side, and Nos. 4 and 3 on the female side. In the two male wards there are 112 patients (46 of whom are epileptics) to six attendants, and in the two female wards 100 patients (of whom 21 are epileptics) to five attendants. This is the full staff when all are on duty; during sickness and holidays it would be smaller, as the number in other wards is not sufficient to enable the withdrawal of any temporarily thence to fill vacancies in the wards we specially refer to. An addition to the staff on each side is, in our opinion, very necessary.

Employment.

We are glad to report a considerable increase in the proportion of men employed upon the land, as compared with the number thus occupied at the time of the Commissioners' visit a year ago. Independently of the ward cleaners in each division, 133 men and 103 women are usefully employed; of the former, 70 work on the land, 18 in shops as artisans or mechanics, 15 assist the upholsterers, and 30 are engaged in various other occupations; of the women, 39 are employed in needlework, 19 in the laundry department, 9 in the kitchen and offices, and 36 do miscellaneous work elsewhere. With an addition to the staff we hope that more women may be engaged in needlework, and more men as artisans, &c. The workshops are, however, inadequate to meet much increase of the present numbers there employed.

The attendance at Divine Service on Sundays shows an increase since last visit, and is now 265 patients of both sexes. Nearly 200 patients also are now regularly assembled for daily Morning Prayer. The associated entertainments in the hall, formerly of occasional occurrence only, are now held fortnightly. The hall itself is in the painters' hands, for decoration. Large parties of both sexes are taken frequently for walks beyond the estate. The boundary walk is as yet unfinished, but we trust that it and its uses will not be overlooked.

Amusements
and exercise.

Since Dr. Spence has become superintendent many important alterations and improvements have been effected, several of which have been already referred to. Defects mentioned in the last entry have been remedied by the ventilation of all soil pipes and the disconnection of all sink and bath waste pipes from the drains. Several wards have been painted, papered, and decorated in good taste. An improved mode of sewage irrigation has been adopted, by which the old tanks have been disused, and the liquid discharged direct from the drains upon the land.

Appendix (C.)

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Burntwood.)

The recommendations made by the last visiting Commissioners which have not yet received attention are the fixing of a duplicate set of pumps, to guard against the dangerous inconveniences of a break-down of the existing single set, and the covering in of the steam pipes in the corridor leading to the kitchen, which, in their present exposed state, are not safe, especially as regards epileptic patients. These matters will, we trust, receive early attention.

SUFFOLK ASYLUM.

26 May 1881.

Suffolk Asylum.
Overcrowding.
Sanitary
defects.

AT our visit to the Suffolk County Asylum this day, we find great overcrowding everywhere. On the books there are 401 patients, 174 males and 227 females. The asylum is supposed to accommodate 380 patients, so there are now 21 persons in the asylum beyond the proper number, 9 in the male and 12 in the female division. This circumstance alone would tend to increase the discomfort of the patients, as there is hardly any cause so likely to irritate lunatics as the want of sufficient space to move about, but we must at the outset of our report call attention to the large number of patients who have suffered from diarrhoea, the steady continuance of which can be attributed to no other cause, but this overcrowding. Since 24th January up to this day no less than 42 patients have been attacked with diarrhoea, of whom 7 have died, the last death occurring on the 17th instant. There have been also four cases of erysipelas, none proving fatal, and one of pyæmia from which the patient died. We feel that it will be hardly necessary for us to do more than state these facts, and to ask the Committee to at once take steps to remedy this defect, and prevent more lives being endangered from the too crowded state of the asylum. We are aware that plans were lately received at our office for the building of an addition to the asylum, which if carried out as proposed will accommodate about 75 patients in each division, but the question of immediate removal is one that will not wait; for the hot weather is rapidly coming on, and we think that a very serious outbreak may at any time occur. We learn that the Committee have authorised the removal of 10 females to the Ipswich Borough Asylum, and application has been made to remove some more to the Norwich Borough Asylum; but we hear that they cannot be received for three weeks, during which interval much danger must arise. It may be as well, here, to mention that there are already 37 men and 39 women chargeable to the county who are at present cared for in the Ipswich Borough Asylum, so that, with the numbers here in excess of the proper accommodation, 96 out of the 150 beds in the new building can be at once filled.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues were here on 13th April 1880, the following changes have taken place:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Appendix (C.) Suffolk Asylum. Statistics.
Admitted - - - - -	71	86	157	
Discharged "recovered" - -	26	37	63	
" "relieved" - -	-	4	4	
" "not improved" - -	10	-	10	
Died - - - - -	25	31	56	

In the deaths post-mortem examination verified the assigned cause in about two-thirds of the instances, and one coroner's inquest was held on the body of a patient who died in the night unattended, when the verdict was "serous apoplexy." The death-rate is about 2 per cent. higher than is usual in county asylums. Excepting that 9 deaths are ascribed to diarrhœa, 1 to pyæmia, and 1 to enteric fever, there is nothing to notice in the causes of the remaining 45 deaths. Post-mortem examinations.
Inquest.

No patient being absent on leave, we have, during our visit, seen every patient on the books, to many we spoke, and to all we gave opportunity of speaking with us, and have nothing to report with respect to any alleged grievances or complaint.

The dress of both sexes was good in general, but we were not pleased with the material supplied to the more demented and destructive women, and also think more attention might be paid to the personal neatness of this class. The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and in good order, but, with all the windows and doors open, close, oppressive, and stuffy. The dormitories in the attics were particularly noticeable for their want of ventilation, and we think that all ought to be altered as one on the female side has been, which, though by no means what we think desirable as a sleeping-room, still forms a marked contrast to the adjoining dormitories. As we felt to-day how hot these rooms must be in the summer, so we can also see how cold and damp they must be in winter, and we observed throughout the house that much is required in the way of painting, whitewashing, and general renovation. General condition.

The dinners we saw served in several wards seemed to give general satisfaction. Dinners.

The supervision of the epileptics by night remains as it was, *i. e.*, once every two hours, but we hear that in the new block it is proposed to have a large proportion under continual care by night. We hope that gas will supply the place of the oil-lamps in the asylum soon. The gas works are only two miles off, so that the expense need not be great, and the comfort and saving of labour would be enormous. We saw in bed to-day 3 men and 5 women, and 6 men and 11 women are registered as under medical treatment. The laundry arrangements still admit of only one change of linen for each patient per week. Epileptics.

Seclusion has been employed in the case of 1 man and 2 women, the former on five occasions and the latter, 1 for two days, the other for 36 hours, and 1 man has been restrained by the muff seven times for aggressive violence. Seclusion and restraint.

Appendix (C.) We have made the statutory inquiries as to Divine Service, employments, associated entertainments and the like, and find that the average number of patients attending remains nearly the same as in former reports. We were struck, however, with the want of means of amusement, daily papers, &c. in the wards, and think that more might with advantage be supplied. The billiard table in No. 4 male side should be re-covered. Though the amusements in the wards seemed scanty, the demeanour of the patients was quiet and orderly, only very few made any disturbance whatever, and the only way these gave expression to their feelings was by loud talking. There have been several changes in the last visit, there is a new assistant medical officer, a new head attendant in each division, a new clerk and steward, and a new storekeeper.

Staff of attendants. We were pleased to learn that though the attendants begin at 14 l. for women, and 24 l. for men, this rate only lasts six months, when they are raised 2 l., and at the end of 18 months from commencement of service are raised 1 l. a year to 22 l. and 30 l. The charge of a ward gives an immediate rise of 2 l.

Precautions against fire. The means for extinguishing a fire have been further increased by the supply of hose for the use of corridor engines in each ward. No attendant has as yet a key of the cupboard containing these hose, but we hear from Dr. Eager that they will be shortly furnished with them.

We are glad to be able to report that there is a decided improvement in the way the case books are kept, and we hope that it will not be long before every case is duly entered up.

SURREY ASYLUMS.—1. WANDSWORTH.

3 March 1881.

Surrey Asylums. (Wandsworth.) Additions. DURING the course of our visits to this Asylum we have gone over the whole of the building occupied by the patients, and have also seen the new structural additions now in progress, consisting of a chapel, a visiting-room, and a large block of workshops and store-rooms. The workshops are already occupied, but the chapel and visiting-room will not be completed for some time, but when the former building is finished, the present erection, which is used for divine service, will be altered, and the upper part will be turned into a billiard and smoking room, and the lower part will be converted into a store-room. The visiting-room will be provided with a stage, so that it may also serve the purpose of a recreation hall. The new house which is being built for the medical superintendent is in a forward state, but will not be ready for occupation for some time, and the covered way leading to the house from the main building is not yet begun.

State of wards. Owing to the alterations going on, some of the wards on the male side were in a state of confusion, and will require much painting, decorating, and general renewing to bring them into favourable comparison with the other wards. The other wards were

were bright and cheerful; and we must give due praise to the attendants, particularly on the female side, for the general neatness and great cleanliness of the wards and dormitories. The walls were hung with cheap prints, principally from the "Graphic" and "Illustrated," and framed on the premises, and in most of the day-rooms we noticed well-filled fern cases. We were pleased to observe the new greenhouses which are now in use, and hope that a constant supply of flowers and ferns will be kept up in the wards. During our inspection we saw every patient on the books, and can report well of their demeanour and behaviour. There were a few on either side who became excited on our entrance, but no one was aggressive, and the excitement passed off in loud talking or strong language, but, considering the class of persons received here, we were much impressed by the orderly conduct of the great majority of them.

We noticed with satisfaction that but few, either male or female, were obliged to be clad in strong exceptional dress. The clothing was good and tidy, and showed signs that the attendants in this respect also did not neglect their duty.

There are now in this Asylum a large number of patients who are old, imbecile, restless persons, who have been sent here on account of being difficult to manage in a workhouse, not really in want of Asylum care, but needing rather more attention than is likely to be bestowed on them in a workhouse. This circumstance accounts for the number of persons found by us in bed during our inspection, 51 in all, 32 men and 19 women; but despite this fact, the patients appeared on the whole to be in fairly good bodily health.

Certain patients difficult to accommodate here satisfactorily are the idiot children of both sexes, and we should be glad could we report that there was a likelihood of removal of this class of patients to institutions suitable to their cases; but we think that it would be advisable to have a female attendant to look after the idiot boys, not because we have any reason to suppose that they receive other than kind treatment at the attendants' hands, but we have seen this plan tried elsewhere with the happiest results.

We had from no one any complaints of unkind usage at the hands of any attendants, and though we saw a number of black eyes, we were satisfied that they were the result of accidents or a sudden blow given by other patients. Whilst on the subject of accidents, it might be well to call attention to the iron steps leading to the airing-courts, and though Dr. Biggs tells us that no catastrophe has as yet occurred, we cannot but feel that they are likely to cause injury to the feeble and infirm. For the benefit of these patients, we saw a large wire shade in the airing-court which will be covered by creepers in the summer, thus affording an inexpensive protection from the sun. The complaints made to us by patients were comparatively few, and were confined to the usual one of alleged over-long detention, or were made about the food provided. Every patient had opportunity of speaking with us, with the exception of three

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women

Appendix (C.)
Surrey
Asylums.
(Wandsworth.)
State of
wards.

Clothing.

Bedridden
patients.

Idiot patients.

Appendix (C.) women who were absent on trial. Many availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them; to a few we were able to hold out hopes of going away at no very distant date, but as is our general experience, the patients most vehemently deprecating their detention were those whose cases afforded us but little hope of speedy recovery. The complaints made of the food, we thought, were entirely unfounded; we tasted the very food complained of, and found it to be very good.

Dietary. The dinner yesterday and to-day was seen and tasted by us, and the fare provided on both occasions was good in quality and sufficient in quantity. The beer and porter which is given to the patients was generally approved by them.

Divine Service. We made enquiries respecting the attendance at divine worship on Sundays, and learn that the average congregation numbers about 460 at both morning and evening service. The women being considerably in excess of the men. Nearly 50 patients less attend the week-day service. At the associated gatherings about 200 men and 370 women are present. Sixty men and 300 women weekly go for walks in the country, 290 men and 60 women daily walk in the grounds, whilst the returns give 67 men and 215 women as altogether confined to the airing-courts for exercise.

Employment. About 180 men and rather over 300 women in some way do useful work at the Asylum, but with the new workshops we hope that means of employment in the way of trades may be found for the patients here, as to-day the records show only 18 engaged in trade, out of which 11 are shoemakers and 4 tailors.

Statistics. Our Colleagues visited this Asylum rather more than 12 months ago, and we find that since 20th February 1880 (last day of their inspection) the changes have been as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	211	220	437
Discharged "recovered" - - -	74	99	173
„ "relieved" or "not improved"	83	94	177

Out of this number of 177 patients so discharged, 4 men and 12 women were given up to their friends, 4 and 6 respectively were sent to Metropolitan District Asylums, 32 and 17 to licensed houses, 40 and 58 to other Asylums, but only 2 men and 1 woman were sent back as fit cases to be retained in a workhouse.

The present number on the books is 1,058, one more than at the last visit. The men are 423, and the women 635. There is one vacant bed on the female side, but the males exceed the estimated accommodation of the Asylum on their side by 3. We hear that some male patients will be sent soon to the Portsmouth Borough Asylum, but not sufficient to reduce the male inmates below the numbers for whom accommodation was provided, and we are informed that the number of lunatic paupers belonging to the

the county of Surrey in various Asylums and licensed houses is over 500. The deaths have been 45 in the male, and 37 in the female division. This death rate is low, about 2 per cent. lower than the average rate in county Asylums.

Appendix (C.)
Surrey
Asylums.
(Wandsworth.)
Inquests.

Nothing in the assigned causes of deaths require special comment here excepting in two instances. One was the death of a man which was made the subject of inquiry by the coroner, when the verdict was "Death from Pyæmia, the result of injury to penis and scrotum, but how the injury was caused there is no evidence to show." The impression on Dr. Biggs' mind is, that this injury must have been caused by another patient suddenly giving him a kick, unperceived by any attendant, and we are unable to give any opinion on the subject; but we must not omit to notice that an attendant had been dismissed for striking this patient some time previously, and though by no possibility could the injuries have been received at that time, yet we should have been better satisfied could we have obtained direct evidence that the injury had been undoubtedly caused by a fellow patient. The other inquest was held, also upon a man, in which case the jury returned a verdict of "Died from effusion into the chest following pleurisy caused by fracture of the ribs, but how done there is no evidence to show;" and that is exactly how the matter rests, for we are not able to find out in any way how or when these ribs were broken.

It is fair to the attendants to say that we were satisfied with their appearance, and thought that in both divisions they looked intelligent suitable persons, and out of the whole number of 112 attendants considerably more than half have been in the asylum service over two years; whilst 14 only have not yet been engaged as much as six months here.

Staff of
attendants.

Post-mortem examinations were made in five instances only, but we expect that a great change in this matter will be able to be recorded next year, for a new post-mortem room, properly constructed and adequate for the purpose, will be before long available.

Post-mortem
examinations

Seclusion has been resorted to on the female side only since the last visit; 11 women were so treated on 25 occasions for a period of 87 hours in all. Nineteen men and 33 women have been restrained, by means of the glove only in the men's, by means of the glove or by means of the vest in the women's cases. The reasons assigned for the use of this treatment were on account of violence, or from danger of strong suicidal attempts, to prevent self-injury, or for surgical or medical reasons; the restraint in one case has been almost continuous since the last visit.

Seclusion and
restraint.

Much has been done and much is still to be carried out to improve the aspects of the wards, and to give comfort to the inmates; amongst other improvements not mentioned before, we may notice a day-room has been built to wards Nos. 7, 10, and 12, male division, and a large bay window in No. 6 male gallery. We think but little expense would be incurred in increasing the light in one of the bed-rooms in No. 5 female gallery. The larger additions and improvements have been already noticed earlier.

Appendix (C.) earlier in this report. We have shown by the tenour of this report that we are pleased with the result of our inspection, and think the general condition creditable both to the Superintendent (Wandsworth.) and his staff.

SURREY ASYLUMS.—2. BROOKWOOD.

1 December 1881.

Surrey
Asylums.
(Brookwood.)

WE have this day concluded our inspection of this Asylum, and during the course of our visit we have not only been through all the wards and dormitories of the main building, but have also seen the cottages, farm buildings, and other dwellings, in which are placed 29 men and 10 women, who all appeared to us much to appreciate the quasi-home life they lead.

Statistics.

It is just 14 months since our Colleagues were here last, and the changes since that date have been as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	126	168	294
Discharged "recovered" - - -	56	99	155
" "relieved" - - -	10	16	26
" "not improved" - - -	20	29	49
Died - - - - -	44	59	103

There are now on the books the names of 406 men and 609 women, 1,015 in all, and the Asylum is calculated to accommodate 15 men and 20 women more than are at present under treatment here; but there are this day 50 men and 49 women chargeable to the Surrey Unions, who are cared for at the Three Counties Asylum, whilst there are only 9 patients in this place belonging to out-county unions. Of the patients admitted since last visit, 7 men and 20 women are old cases re-admitted from a metropolitan licensed house. As will be seen from the total number of deaths, the rate of mortality has been below the average rate in county Asylums, and we find nothing in the assigned causes of death calling for comment or remark beyond the fact that general paralysis accounts for 21. No case of fever, contagious disorder, or casualty terminated fatally, and there has been no suicide.

Post-mortem
examinations.

In 57 cases the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination.

We have, during our inspection, seen every patient on the books excepting 1 man and 3 women absent on leave, and have given to all full opportunity of talking with us. Many of both sexes did so, and it is satisfactory to be able to record that we had no complaint made in either division which appeared to us to rest upon any substantial basis. The complaints on the female side

side were remarkably few, and in the male division were made by very insane patients on the score of undue detention. There are, however, here no less than 36 patients belonging to the criminal class. We must express our strong desire that some means of disposing of this class may at no distant date be provided, as there can be no doubt but that their presence in the wards of a county Asylum is viewed with dislike by the well-disposed patients, and they endeavour with much success to stir up and ferment discontent and dissension amongst the less orderly and quiet patients, and are a constant source of anxiety to the officers and attendants. The behaviour of both sexes was orderly: that of the women remarkably so; and we think the dress of the patients and general condition of the wards and dormitories very creditable to the attendants.

Appendix (C.)
Surrey
Asylum.
(Brookwood.)

We have to record for the first time since the asylum was opened two instances of mechanical restraint. One patient has for surgical reasons been so treated twice for four and two hours.

Restraint.

Our Colleagues reported that the question of the water supply remained in an unsatisfactory state, and we have to mention the fact that owing to an accident the boring operation is at a standstill, and the water for the asylum is still taken from the canal. We feel sure that the Committee feel with us that the supply of pure water for asylum use should be obtainable on the premises, and that they will make some provision for this purpose without delay. The health of the patients is good; only 1 woman and but 5 men were seen by us in bed, whilst there are under medical treatment 24 of the latter and 19 of the former sex.

Water supply.

The food provided for the patients was good and sufficient, and it is perhaps worthy of note that on this head we had no complaint in either division.

Dietary.

We find that there were at church last Sunday 156 men and 263 women, and at morning prayers 97 men and 125 women; under this head we may mention that we think the chapel might well receive some attention, as its bare appearance presents a very unfavourable contrast to the rest of the asylum. The service would certainly be rendered more attractive were an organ provided to replace the old small harmonium at present in use. There is a Roman Catholic service, attended by about 31 of the patients belonging to that faith. The total number of Roman Catholics in the asylum is 83. A Rabbi attends occasionally to ministræ to those of the Jewish persuasion.

Divine Service.

Forty-one male patients are allowed on parole beyond the grounds, and 100 female patients go frequently for exercise beyond the grounds. Three hundred and fifteen men and 396 women are in some way usefully employed. No less than 70 men work in the garden, and we were well pleased with the appearance of the greenhouses, which even at this time of year were bright and gay; and it should be stated that the flowers and plants reared here, are, as they ought to be, plentifully distributed throughout the wards. Sixty-nine men are engaged with the farm bailiff, and the rest are employed in various trades, commencing

Employment
and exercise.

Appendix (C.) commencing with book-binding, giving work to 11, down to brick-laying, at which only 1 is occupied. The women are for the most part engaged in the laundry, domestic work, or sewing. **Surrey Asylum.** Many of the women, especially those who have recently returned here from Bethnal House, complained that they did not receive money-payment for their services. We are aware that this subject has already received attention from the Committee, and it may, perhaps, be found advisable to substitute payment in money for extra luxuries at present given to those employed as a reward for their services. **(Brookwood.)**

Staff of attendants. The attendants appeared to us to be intelligent and acquainted with their duties; they are 95 in number, but of these 31 have not yet been a twelvemonth in asylum employ. The difficulty of providing suitable accommodation for married attendants must always prove a difficulty in retaining their services; but we saw a row of cottages just outside the lodge gates which, as far as situation goes, we are of opinion might be purchased, both for the purpose of providing the attendants with suitable homes and also of ensuring more privacy to the asylum.

Improvements. The principal alterations that have taken place since the last visit have been the repairing and occupation of the new farm and gas cottages; the thorough ventilation of the sewers, the enlargement and re-painting of No. 9 female ward, and the addition thereto of a bath-room; the provision of extincteurs throughout the asylum, and the appointment of a man formerly belonging to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade as an attendant and captain of the fire brigade. A pavilion has been built on the cricket ground, which has been carefully laid, and afforded during the summer much amusement and healthy exercise to the patients.

Amusement. The amusements are numerous and varied. To-night there is to be a dramatic entertainment, and the patients are looking forward with much pleasure to a grand fancy ball which is to take place early in January. In all these gatherings the assistant medical officers take an active part, whilst they certainly do not neglect their other duties, as they showed an intimate knowledge of the case of every patient on their respective sides, and keep up the notes in the case books with accuracy.

The foregoing remarks show that the general condition of the asylum, as regards its management and the care and attention bestowed on the patients, has in no way deteriorated since the last report by our Colleagues in September 1880.

SUSSEX ASYLUM.

7 June 1881.

Sussex Asylum. WE have to-day finished our statutory inspection of this asylum, last visited by members of our Board on the 22nd May 1880, and we can with perfect truth echo the laudatory remarks made at that visit. The establishment is in excellent order, and the wards exhibit strict cleanliness, much comfort, and sufficient attention to cheerful decoration. The medical superintendent took

took possession of his new house in January, and the wards obtained by conversion of his apartments, in the main building, have been occupied since September by 30 convalescent pauper and quiet private patients. The house is satisfactory, and the new wards are an admirable addition to the asylum. A work in progress is an enlargement of the female dining-hall, so as to seat about 100 more women.

Appendix (C.)
Sussex Asylum.

The patients on the books are to-day 825, of whom 358 are males, 467 are females; these figures include 32 private cases, received at low-rates, nearly all from Sussex, and most of whom would be forced to return as paupers if discharged as private patients, also 67 paupers from non-contributing boroughs, some of whom only could be taken into asylums as convenient for them as this is. We observe that the Committee in their annual report dated 31st December 1880, look forward to the necessity for further provision at no distant date for the lunatics here admitted. This is proper, but there are contingencies which may postpone that necessity. We agree with them that such provision should be made elsewhere than in this asylum.

At the request of Dr. Williams, we looked at a plot of land, five acres or thereabouts, in front of the asylum, and across the high road, which is, we understand, now for sale. We think that no one viewing the land could doubt the desirability of its purchase by the Committee; if not bought by them now, we believe that later they will be compelled to purchase at an enhanced price in order to protect themselves from a nuisance to the patients.

The admissions since the Commissioners last visit have been 251, the discharges 152, the deaths 79. The chief causes of death have been as usual, brain disease, general paralysis, epilepsy, and diseases of the heart and lungs.

Statistics.

There has been no suicide or fracture of a fatal kind, and coroner's inquests have been two only. The verdicts were respectively, "congestion of brain and lungs," and "peritonitis with obstruction to the bowels by swallowing stones." Both these cases were some time back communicated to our Board, and call for no comment here.

Inquests.

The recoveries have been 88 out of 152 discharges. We, however, notice that in 1880 there were 44 re-admissions. That fact does not, of course, show that discharges were premature, how long it was ere relapses occurred is a very pertinent question. During the interval between this visit and that of the 22nd May, 13 patients have been sent out to work-houses, of these one only has been returned; one only also has been sent back out of 27 discharged to care of friends. The female general paralytics here are 6 as against 11 males. The latest register in the asylum books inform us, that the epileptics are 45 in the male, 43 in the female department; 8 men and 4 women appear to be actively suicidal. We saw all the patients save three women absent on leave; their conduct under inspection was quiet and orderly, dress very satisfactory, and personal cleanliness remarkably so. Bathing in this asylum is twice weekly.

Appendix (C.) weekly. A very small number of each sex were in bed ; the night supervision is good.

Sussex Asylum. In the epileptic and suicidal dormitories, each dormitory has two night attendants. Dr. Williams considers that it would not be safe to have attendants sitting up alone there. Each infirmary has also a night attendant, and there is a general night attendant besides for each division.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

Staff of attendants. The staff in personal charge of the patients is, we think, numerically sufficient both by day and night. The attendants and nurses seem to be well paid, well cared for, and judiciously selected. The result is what might be expected, viz., that they keep their situations longer than elsewhere, and of them we heard no complaints which even sounded plausible. On the women's side two nurses are boarded by the Committee, and paid for by a benevolent lady to train them for attendance on private mental cases elsewhere. We are glad to see that pensions to incapacitated attendants are granted by the Committee. It is almost superfluous to say that the patients' welfare must largely depend in every asylum upon the character and conduct of the attendants, and that frequent changes in any staff must increase the difficulties of asylum management, and must be mischievous to the patients.

Restraint and seclusion. Wet packing has been resorted to here in the cases of 6 men and 4 women, the former on 28 occasions for 103 hours in the aggregate, the latter on 27 occasions for 82 hours : no wet packing has been prolonged beyond four hours, and generally it has been for a much shorter time. One of the women so treated has also been dry packed nine times, altogether for 36 hours, once only so long as six hours. There has been no other restraint of a mechanical kind. As to seclusion, 2 of each sex have been each once so treated never longer than seven hours. At the present time 9 men and as many women are registered in the medical journal as taking medicine. Those taking sedatives at night are not included in the cases registered in the journal, but in the case books only. There are, however, 41 males and 74 females taking medicine for functional derangements.

Employment. The total number of men employed are 246, the women thus made useful are 335. Dr. Williams considers that the out-door employment of the men is a great aid to their recovery, and the farm of 247 acres is worked at a considerable profit ; 74 females assist in the kitchen and vegetable rooms. The shops attract many patients, and they turn out much valuable work. By the males much has been done lately in re-decorating, painting, and cleaning the interior of the asylum, and the furniture for the new wards was all made by patients here. Yesterday we saw 10 male patients in the shoemaker's shop, 13 with the tailor.

Dietary. There has been no change in the dietary ; the dinners were yesterday seen by us in each dining-hall ; such of the food as we tasted could not be properly objected to. Amusements and exercise are organised as heretofore ; there is much variety in the former. The airing-courts are kept in excellent order, and the views from the same are at this time of the year most beautiful.

Amusements and exercise.

Weather

Weather did not permit us to visit the farm, but we inspected the detached hospital; there are now 10 male ordinary patients occupying it, as it is not just now required for its chief purpose. The mortuary would be improved by shelves, curtains, and the introduction of a few chairs, but this is a detail to which we are sure Dr. Williams will give attention without any pressure on our part. The whole establishment is, indeed, in a high state of order, and we can only end as we began our report, by praising those concerned in bringing the asylum to its present condition.

Appendix (C.)
Sussex Asylum.

WARWICK ASYLUM.

19 November 1881.

In this asylum, visited last by Commissioners in November of 1880, there are now 16 more patients than at that date, the numbers being to-day 295 males, 373 females, a total of 668 cases.

Warwick Asylum.

The general health is good, the mortality, in 1880 on the male side especially heavy, has since fallen, and this year the deaths in both divisions do not rise to a higher figure than 10 per cent., the rate being, as usual, calculated on the average daily number of patients resident in the asylum.

Since the Commissioners' visit last year, there have been only three fresh cases of diarrhoea, but 5 deaths resulted from that malady. The other causes of death present nothing remarkable, and there has been no other epidemic. In Dr. Parsey's opinion, defects of the asylum drainage were the source of the diarrhoea. This conclusion on his part led to an examination, and extensive re-construction of the older drainage, and improvement of the sewer. The principal alterations which have been lately effected appear to have been a substitution, in the old system, of sanitary pipes for brick culverts, a diversion of some drains which were under the buildings; the connection of levels, the removal of sharp curves, disconnection between drains and all sinks, baths, urinals, &c.; better ventilation and flushing of drains, and increased water storage at the main building, and at Highfield.

Unhealthy state.

We found in bed 3 males and 9 females; 9 males and 23 females are registered as taking medicine for bodily disorders. There has been no fatal casualty, and no inquest. Post-mortem examinations have been 55, the deaths 68.

Post-mortem examinations.
Statistics.

Fifty-nine in the men's division, 68 on the women's side have been the admissions, and only one case was a re-admission within a year of previous discharge. The discharges have been 43, of which 33 were upon recovery. The private class now consists of 4 men and 12 women. We understand that as these die or leave, their places will not be filled by other private patients.

The weekly charge for Warwickshire paupers is now 9 s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. A patient of each sex is absent on leave. No pauper has been returned to a workhouse for detention there.

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Appendix (C.)

Warwick
Asylum.
Patients'
treatment.

The patients were orderly during our inspection, and had all of them opportunity of speaking to us; complaints were chiefly of alleged illegal detention, but on this point they were not many, and none seem to be well grounded. Rough treatment was only mentioned by two or three men, whose statements we believe to be quite untrustworthy.

Clothing.

Credit is due to the attendants for the clean and tidy appearance of the patients, and the clothing in both divisions is good. Two changes of linen weekly is the rule.

Dietary.

There is nothing new to report of the dietary, the dinners which we saw were sufficient in quantity, and they appeared to be relished in the several wards.

Of the state of the wards, day-rooms, dormitories, and single rooms in regard to cleanliness, order, ventilation, and plain comforts we cannot speak too highly. On the female side six additional water-closets have been lately constructed.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants does not appear to be inadequate in number for the proper care and control of the patients. Besides the head attendants on each side, there are in the men's division on day duty 22, and on the women's side 30 (including 4 laundry maids, who also act as attendants); as far as we can judge, they seem to be suitable persons for their post, and well acquainted with their duties. A large majority count lengthened service. For night duty there are three attendants of each sex.

Epileptics.

The epileptic patients are 66 male and 51 females, and for their special care through the night there are two attendants of each sex on duty. The dormitories and single rooms in the main building, more especially on the female side, are by reason of structural difficulties, incident to an old asylum, not well arranged for the easy and complete supervision, which is necessary as a safeguard against death by suffocation in fits. This desideratum cannot, we fear, be obtained here without additions to the present building, and it should form part of the next enlargement. The general paralytics are only 4 in number, and they are all of the male sex. The idiots are 64 males and 47 females, but of these only 10 males and 12 females are free from epilepsy, and below 25 years of age; very few, therefore, are susceptible of material improvement by training. It is some evidence of the attendants' careful discharge of their duty that there has been no grave accident in the wards, such as the fracture of a limb, and at the time of our visit only one black eye was to be seen, and this had been produced by the assault of a patient upon another.

Restraint and
seclusion.

No one was in restraint or secluded while we were among the patients. According to the medical journal, indeed, there has been not a single instance of the use of mechanical restraint since the Commissioners' last visit, and seclusion has been sparingly employed. Six men have been thus treated on nine occasions, and for an aggregate of $45\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and 7 women on 13 occasions for a total of $67\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Five of the males secluded were epileptics, and 1 of the females accounts for 8 of the 13 occasions, and 50 of the $67\frac{1}{2}$ hours of seclusion.

The

The returns as to employment show that about 60 per cent. of the males, and 58 per cent. of the females are occupied in various ways; of the former, 52 work on the land, 5 as shoemakers, 9 as tailors, 5 as carpenters, 13 assist various artisans, 7 work in the kitchen and wash-house, 44 are ward helpers, and 43 pick hair, or are engaged in other light employment. By male patients' labour some of the wards and the recreation hall have been very recently decorated in good taste. Of the women, 120 are occupied in needlework and knitting, 40 in the laundry department, 12 in the kitchen and offices, and 56 in ward cleaning and other domestic work. Though the above return is creditable, we think that further efforts might lead to the occupation of some of the men unemployed, even if it involved, as it probably would, an increase in the staff of attendants.

Appendix (C.)
Warwick
Asylum.
Employment.

The chapel continues to be filled, as we are informed, by a congregation on Sundays of 300 patients and attendants; a larger attendance at divine service would, it is anticipated take place if there was more accommodation. As the centre aisle is somewhat wider than customary, we would suggest that, before enlargement of the chapel, the experiment be tried of placing one seat in the aisle at the end of each of the sittings; this would enable about 40 more patients to be present.

As regards the accommodation of this asylum, there are vacant beds in position for 22 males and 21 females; but if these were all filled, the existing day-rooms would be overcrowded, and the question of adding somewhat to the day-space is one which calls for early consideration.

Addition to
Asylum.

This asylum, we may state in conclusion, maintains that high position among institutions for the care and treatment of the insane which it has for so many years held under the medical superintendence of Dr. Parsey.

WILTS ASYLUM.

6 September 1881.

DR. BOWES from Northampton Asylum has here succeeded Dr. Cooke as medical superintendent. He has under his charge 579 patients, of whom 1 of each sex is absent on trial. The males on the books are 269, the females are 328. All are chargeable to unions in the county, except 44 belonging to the boroughs of Devizes and Salisbury.

Wilt's Asylum.

During our inspection every patient in residence was seen by us. The behaviour of the patients while we were in the wards, was, with very few exceptions, good, and no complaints were made which required any investigation on our part. Such patients as appealed for discharge were obviously unfit to take care of themselves. Some might possibly be taken care of in workhouses.

There are as many as 44 male and 55 female epileptics. The special dormitories erected for this class and for the suicidally disposed.

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disposed

Appendix (C.) disposed are found to be insufficient to accommodate all whose cases demand continuous night supervision. We think that each of those dormitories should be enlarged by abolition of attendant's rooms, and so be made to accommodate 19 more patients of each sex. The enlargement would not be a costly affair.

Wills Asylum. **General health.** The general health of the patients is good; 8 men and 7 women were in bed to-day, one of the former is recovering from typhoid fever. The males registered last as taking medicine for bodily ailments are 29, the females are 49. There has been no epidemic since our Colleagues' visit in 1880. The typhoid fever case is isolated in a single room in the infirmary ward on the male side. There is no detached hospital. We are disposed to think that the removal of the female infirmary to the ground floor is possible, and would be proper. The typhoid fever was limited to two cases; there was a leakage in the water-closet pipe of No. 2, where the patient attacked and now ill was warded, that has been rectified. We did not notice escape of sewer gas in any direction; the old water-closets are of faulty construction, but we understood that the drains were long ago ventilated and trapped.

Wards and amusements. We, as usual, inspected all the wards and offices and workshops; the wards were clean and wholesome, but the means of in-door amusement are scanty; and the supply of floor matting is insufficient. We hope that the Committee can provide the funds for a library. Some of the book-cases were to-day quite empty, and newspapers were very few indeed. Dr. Bowes seems to be quite alive to the propriety of improving the aspect of the wards by inexpensive means, and we were glad to see that repairs and renovation of paint were taken in hand in the male ward No. 3. Many bath-rooms and lavatories have been improved by new fittings.

In the dormitories more under-blankets have been supplied. It would be well, we think, to lower the beds for epileptics, and we trust that the old box-beds will be gradually abolished; fractures of ribs have been traced to falls upon the sides of such beds.

Another suggestion we would make is, electric communication between the infirmaries and the bed-rooms of the medical officers, and if the vigilance of the night attendants were tested by electric arrangements that would be also an improvement. These arrangements are not now costly.

Attendants. Dr. Bowes reports well of his attendants; their wages have been revised, and the pay of the charge attendants especially has been raised. At their option they can receive: men, 2*l.* 10*s.*, women, 2*l.*, yearly in lieu of beer.

Dietary. There has been no change in the patients' dietary. We think that there are many arguments for the substitution of one dinner in a dining hall for many dinners in several wards, and we should rejoice to hear of the appropriation of the present chapel for dining and recreation purposes, and the erection of a detached chapel. According to the present arrangements there is not sufficient accommodation for those who are able and willing to attend

Divine

Divine Service. There must inevitably be disturbance of the wards before and after meals, and no little difficulty in keeping the wards clear of unpleasant smells; putting aside the consideration that the association of members of each sex at dinner often strengthens self-control, and that the visit to the dining-hall breaks the monotony of a long day in the same ward. Appendix (C.)
Wills Asylum.

The outer clothing of the patients is serviceable in texture and clean in appearance. We are assured that the stock of under-linen is sufficient for the demands made upon it, but one shirt weekly for day and night use is not, we think, enough for the men. In most Asylums the male patients have now two shirts weekly. We hear that about half the men have Sunday suits. Clothing.

The total numbers employed, of men and women, are 335, of whom the women are 195. It struck us, when visiting the engineer's department, that there should be in that quarter some gate or railing to shut off access to the women's side. Employment.

For the protection of the asylum from fire the Committee are carrying out improvements in the system of external hydrants under, we believe, the advice of Captain Shaw of the Fire Brigade. The work promises well, but we would recommend the supply in addition, of Merryweather's hand-pump apparatus near some of the wards, indoors. Precautions
against fire.

There is yet another matter to which we should allude, the state of the mortuary; the interior of that room is scarcely what it should be, and some little outlay there in curtains, shelves, and other furniture is very desirable. Mortuary.

No patient was to-day restrained, but during our inspection No. 3 ward on the male side it was thought proper to seclude a noisy and violent man. There has been no resort to restraint since last visit, according to the records, but 31 males have been secluded on 247 occasions for a total of 1,966 hours, 27 females on 57 occasions for 1,150 hours, the period of calculation was 17 months. Restraint and
seclusion.

The changes recorded among the patients are represented by admissions, 72 men, 100 women; discharges, 26 males, 56 females; deaths, 72. The recoveries have been 58. The case books might be better kept; we would call the attention of the assistant medical officer to this matter. Statistics.

WORCESTER ASYLUM.

18 October 1881.

SINCE we last visited this Asylum it has sustained a heavy loss by the death of Dr. Sherlock. He had been nearly 27 years in office, he was an able and conscientious medical superintendent. Dr. Cooke, formerly a medical assistant here, and lately the medical officer to this matter. Worcester
Asylum.
Death of
Dr. Sherlock.

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medical

Appendix (C.) medical superintendent of Wilts County Asylum (in both positions favourably known by us) has been appointed his successor. He is ably assisted by Messrs. Craddock and Atkinson, who served under Dr. Sherlock.

Worcester Asylum.

Necessity for additional accommodation.

A resolution of Quarter Sessions at Midsummer 1880, referred to the Committee to consider and report upon the question, "Whether by a classification of patients or otherwise, the enlargement of this asylum could be avoided, in whole or in part." The Committee required a report from Dr. Sherlock. It was made on the 2nd August 1880. It went into the matter fully, described the Asylum (then containing 763 patients) as crowded, and many of the wards crowded; and in effect stated that the proper remedy was the erection of another Asylum for chronic and harmless lunatics. In their report the Committee answered the question put to them in the negative.

The patients of the Asylum are to-day 785. The recognised accommodation is for 754. It is our duty, therefore, to press upon the attention of Quarter Sessions the necessity for further provision for the lunatic poor of the county and city. In our opinion the matter is urgent, financial reasons forbid the return of cases hence to workhouses; since taking into consideration the 4 s. subsidy and the weekly rate of maintenance here, 7 s. 9 d., the cost of a patient to guardians is now only 3 s. 9 d. weekly. The best possible course appears to us to be a new building. For many reasons we strongly deprecate enlargement of the existing main building; and we believe that the best and cheapest proceeding would be the purchase, if possible, of adjoining land, and the erection thereon of a subsidiary block to have its resident medical officer acting under the medical superintendent here, and managed by the Committee of this Asylum. This block to be built for the accommodation of the more manageable lunatics, and in as cheap a manner as efficiency will permit. Hoping that the Committee will, after further consideration, agree with us in these views, we have looked at the adjacent land, and we believe that we have not been unsuccessful in selecting a site which might, if purchased, be very suitable for such subsidiary Asylum. This site we have pointed out to Dr. Cooke.

Statistics.

The changes among the patients since our last visit (15 May 1880) have been effected by 236 admissions (of which number 32 were re-admissions), 111 discharges (of which 94 represent recoveries), and 101 deaths. The admissions and discharges have been, as regards men and women, nearly equal, but 68 of the recovered were females. With the exception of those absent on leave (3 men and 4 women) we have seen all the patients, and while we were among them, all had full opportunity of speaking to us, and many did speak, but few to complain, and these, as far as we could ascertain, had no substantial cause for complaint. Among the inmates are 41 private patients, all we understand coming from the county or city. There are only 2 out-county paupers, both women, these pay 14 s. weekly each, the private cases pay 15 s.

The

The causes of death are set forth in the subjoined table:—

Appendix (C.)

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Worcester Asylum. Statistics.
General paralysis - - - -	20	6	26	
Epilepsy - - - - -	6	7	13	
Other forms of brain disease - -	15	13	28	
Exhaustion after mania and melan- cholia - - - - -	3	4	7	
Pulmonary consumption - - -	5	3	8	
Other forms of lung disease - -	5	5	10	
Diseases of the heart - - -	3	3	6	
Diseases of the abdominal organs -	2	4	6	
Other ordinary causes - - -	-	3	3	
TOTAL - - -	59	48	107	

Post-mortem examinations were made after all but five of the deaths. Post-mortem
examinations.

Only one coroner's inquest has been held, viz.: upon a man who died of brain disease, but who was found to have old dis- Inquests.
united fractures of the ribs, the injuries having been sustained before admission into the Asylum.

There has been no suicide or fatal casualty, but the mortality Statistics.
has been higher than usual here. For the year 1880 it was 12·5 for the men, 11·3 for the women, or 11·8 for both sexes. This is 2 per cent. above the average for the year in county and borough Asylums. The recoveries as compared with the admissions for 1880, were 30 per cent. for the males, 53 per cent. for the females, or 42 per cent. for both sexes; a very satisfactory rate of recovery, considering that many of the recent admissions are chronic and incurable cases.

We regret to report that typhoid fever has recently made its Typhoid fever.
appearance in this Asylum. In November last a female attendant was attacked and died a few days after she left the Asylum, at her own home. During August and September in the current year 1 male and 3 female patients have had the fever; there has been as yet no death from it this year, and the two patients last attacked are progressing favourably. Owing to the absence of a detached Defective
sanitary
arrangements.
hospital (much needed at this Asylum) it has been found impossible to isolate properly, the fever cases; but they are, as far as practicable, separated from the other patients occupying the same wards. The cause of the fever has not been indisputably ascer-
tained. The water, when examined some years ago, was found to be pure, but there has been no recent analysis, and, although no contamination is suspected, we recommend an immediate chemical examination of the supply derived from the brook as well as from the artesian well. It is certain that the sanitary arrangements of the asylum are very unsatisfactory as regards its water-closets, urinals, drains, and sewers; and we are glad to find from Dr. Cooke that the Committee have recently had the
o.80. matter

Appendix (C.) **Worcester Asylum.** matter under their consideration. It appears that there are several urinals and attendant's closets badly placed in the wards. The soil pipes of the water-closets are not ventilated, nor are the waste pipes of the sinks, baths, and lavatories disconnected from the drains. Several drains pass under portions of the main building, with no special provision against escape of sewer gas from defective joints or brickwork. The drains themselves should be ventilated externally to the building; the main drain leads into two sewage tanks, much too large, where in consequence of the sewage being there detained instead of being delivered in a fresh state upon the land, noxious gases are disengaged, and find their way into and around the Asylum. These defects are so serious as likely to affect the health of the establishment, and we therefore recommend the Committee to call in some competent sanitary engineer, without further delay, to examine and report to them upon the matter, and upon the best mode of remedying the defects found to exist. The crowded state of the Asylum is calculated to intensify the injurious effects of bad sanitary conditions, and to favour the development of fevers and other preventable disorders.

Dietary. In the dietary the only change appears to have been the substitution of milk for beer among the non-workers, and some reduction in the quantity of beer given to the workers.

The state of the patients' clothing is good, and the women's personal neatness is specially creditable to the nurses.

Restraint and seclusion.

No patient was noisy or aggressive during our inspection, nor was any man or woman in seclusion or under medical restraint, but 8 males and 11 females were in bed, in consequence of epileptic fits or on account of their bodily ailments. During the past 17 months, since our visit, there has been only one instance of mechanical restraint, the subject, a man, had his wrists fastened to his waist for 72 hours, to prevent him from removing surgical dressing from a fractured thumb. In the same interval 11 men and 17 women have been secluded, the former on 26 occasions for a total period of 197 hours, the latter on 52 occasions for an aggregate of 462 hours. The patients registered as under medical treatment last week were 32 males, 45 females.

Epileptics.

The epileptics are 157, or 75 males and 82 females, an increase of 23 of both sexes on the number subject to fits at our last visit. The arrangements for the night supervision of this class remain very imperfect, though they might be greatly improved at small cost by some structural alterations already more than once recommended by Commissioners, and now again pointed out by us to Dr. Cooke. No tell-tale clocks have as yet been provided to check sleep on the part of the night attendants.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants is numerically the same as at last visit, namely, by day, besides one attendant in each division, 18 men and 3 women on the male side, and 24 nurses in the female division. By night, three male and three female attendants on duty. The wages of the staff on entry into service are unaltered, but the charge attendants advance now after five years' service, the men to 35 *l.* instead of 33 *l.*, and the women to 24 *l.* instead of 22 *l.* No uniform is, however, given in either division.

The

The Sunday services in church are attended by about 300 patients; daily morning prayers in the hall by about 90 of each sex.

The weekly dance and associated entertainments last week brought together 145 men and 180 women. Last week 62 men and 225 women were taken for country walks beyond the asylum estate. There are occasional walking parties within the grounds and about the farm, but we should be glad to find that a system of daily and extended exercise in the general grounds had been organised, and that the numbers as a rule not going beyond the airing-courts, now 289, of both sexes, had been proportionately diminished.

The number of patients usefully employed seems to be 237 men and 273 women, a decrease since last visit of 8 in the male, and 5 in the female division.

We were pleased with the bright and comfortable aspect of the wards, and with their good order, and the bedding was in a satisfactory state.

The security of the building against mischief from any outbreak of fire has been increased by two new hydrants in the front airing-courts, which hydrants are now being fixed; a fire brigade has been formed, and is regularly drilled, and proper provision is made for the fire hose being always in working order. The water supply has also been improved by sinking a new well, and a duplicate set of pumps is now fixed and connected with the engine and with the water tank. The large tank in the laundry yard has also been utilised as a reserve supply in case of fire, by connecting it with the fire pumps.

Three quarters of an acre of additional land is about to be purchased by the Committee, we hear, for enlargement of the village churchyard, where the patients who die in this Asylum are buried.

Appendix (C.)
—
Worcester
Asylum.
Divine Service.
Amusements.

Employment.

Precautions
against fire.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING) ASYLUM.

7 March 1881.

DR. HINGSTON this day conducted us over this Asylum, which since our Colleagues were here has been enlarged by the completion and occupation of a new wing in each division. The patients appear to be well cared for by the Committee of Visitors, whose visits are frequent. The new wings provide special dormitories for epileptic and suicidal cases, and single rooms in connection therewith, also bath-rooms, lavatories, water-closets, and a large dormitory on the top floor for ordinary patients in each building. The towers contain tanks of water for the extinction of any outbreak of fire in that quarter, and spaces under the roofs would be available for the storage of boxes or lumber of any sort. The wings have been occupied since October last, and the interior arrangements are very satisfactory. To give additional space for the patients of this Asylum, No. 8 dormitories are

Yorkshire
(North Riding)
Asylum.
Enlargement.

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in

Appendix (C.) in course of conversion into sitting-rooms; the walls will be plastered, and, by the removal of closets, bay windows will be obtained.

Yorkshire
(North Riding)
Asylum.

Statistics.

In the male division there are to-day 259 patients; on the female side there are 267, so that there is now a total of 526 cases under care and treatment; 18 of the men and 14 of the women belong to the private class. The out-county cases are 64, of which 35 are in the male department. The weekly charge for maintenance of paupers chargeable to unions in the North Riding is 9 s. 11 d.; we understand that this charge is less than the cost. The other paupers are charged 15 s. 2 d. and 15 s. 9 d. Admissions of paupers have been 121, of which 72 were on the female side, and 15 private patients have also been received; 51 paupers and 4 private cases have been discharged on recovery; 12 other patients have been discharged, of whom recovery cannot be reported. A private patient of each sex, 23 male and 19 female paupers have died; 35 of the 14 who died were the subjects of post-mortem examinations. The only deaths which it is incumbent upon us to notice are those of an epileptic who died from suffocation in a single room whilst in a fit of epilepsy (and who was found dead), and of a man who cut his throat with a chisel whilst at the flour mill of the Asylum; the first-mentioned death occurred prior to the completion of the arrangements here for proper night supervision of those suffering from fits; the second was the suicide of a man who was not supposed to have any tendency to the act. An inquest was held in each case, and the verdicts were at the time communicated to our office. The general health may be described as good for an Asylum. Seven men and 8 women were to-day in bed, and according to the latest registry 7 patients of each sex are taking medicine. The patients' behaviour under inspection was remarkably quiet and orderly; we saw them in the wards, laundry, workshops, and dining-hall, and no one in any part of the building was noisy.

General
health.

Restraint and
seclusion.

There has been, it seems, no treatment by mechanical restraint, and according to the records, seclusion has been resorted to in the cases of 10 men on 39 occasions, and for a total duration of 278 hours, and 4 women have been secluded on 10 occasions for an aggregate of 77 hours.

Clothing.

The clothing is good, and with some few exceptions it was to-day tidy, but the women are perhaps neater than the men in their attire. We observed two black eyes, one in each division, which on inquiry we ascertained to have resulted from the sudden violence of patients towards others. The woman's injury threatens the loss of the eye struck.

Dietary.

The dietary has not been anywise altered since our Colleagues' visit last year. Beer is given to those women only who require its support, but in the agricultural districts hereabouts, beer is not, we understand, drunk generally by the wives and daughters of labourers.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants, including artizans and laundry maids, consists of 35 men and 29 women; 12 of the former and 8 of the latter cannot count 12 months' service in the Asylum. There has been

been no change latterly in their wages. Several in turn come off duty at 6 in the evening, and all except one in each ward are off duty at 7.30, when almost every patient has gone to bed; at 9 the night attendants come on duty. The attendants take all their meals in mess rooms; these rooms we think are not very cheerful or comfortable. The attendants seem to be of a respectable class, and the women superior to many we meet in asylums. Dr. Hingston has not yet appointed any female head attendant, which we think is a mistake.

Appendix (C.)
Yorkshire
(North Riding)
Asylum.
Staff of
attendants.

The bedding examined by us was in a condition creditable both to male and female attendants; six box bedsteads only remain. We would suggest some contrivance to raise the pillows on many bedsteads in single rooms. The temperature of the wards during our stay in them was good, and there is in the new wings a system of hot-water pipes. Earth closets continue to be used on the ground floor in each division, and we remarked no offensive smell from them, or indeed anywhere in the building. The hospital contiguous to the hall is disused for patients' accommodation, and nothing has yet been done to supply accommodation elsewhere for infectious patients.

We understand that there are now nine cottages for the residence of married male attendants, and two others are in course of building; they will be annexed to a new cricket pavilion.

The provisions against an outbreak of fire have been improved; a manual fire-engine is available to throw water on the roof, and there are hydrants and extincteurs, but the hose should be coiled close to the hydrants in-doors.

Precaution
against fire.

Two hundred and seventy-four patients attended chapel last Sunday.

Divine Service.

Nearly 400 patients are more or less usefully employed.

Employment.

A theatrical representation was given a month ago, and since then a concert and a magic lantern show have brought together the patients for amusement. Dances are weekly, the attendants then dance with patients only, but two or three times a year at least the attendants have balls for themselves to enjoy without the presence of patients.

Amusements.

The system of night-watching is rather imperfect in the absence of tell-tale clocks, though three men and three women are on duty in each division during the night; however, Dr. Hingston has under consideration the purchase of electric apparatus. There is now electric communication between the epileptic dormitories, the bed-rooms of the medical superintendent, his medical assistant, and the head quarters of the general night attendants. We have seen every patient to-day but 2 men and 1 woman, all paupers and on leave.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The wards were throughout well ventilated, clean, and cheerful, and in the dormitories there is no overcrowding of beds.

The land held by the Asylum is, we are told, 140 acres freehold, and 9 on lease. The present condition of the Asylum is highly creditable to those in authority here.

Appendix (C.)

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—1 WAKEFIELD.

10 August 1880.

Yorkshire
 (West Riding)
 Asylums.
 (Wakefield.)

RATHER more than 12 months have elapsed since two of our Colleagues paid the last annual official visit to this Asylum, and we are glad to be able to express our satisfaction at the condition in which we found the Asylum and its inmates. We have during the course of our visit gone over the whole of the building, and also inspected Ivy Lodge and Field Head, the two houses in which are placed those patients who are fit to be trusted to live under less strict supervision than would be bestowed upon them within the Asylum walls. These two residences are so conducted that there is an entire absence of restraint, and the patients in them live a sort of home life; in the former are placed 40 men, and in the latter 14 women. The patients on the books this day are 1,418, in equal proportions of the sexes, all of whom, with the exception of 6 men and 2 women on trial, were seen by us.

Statistics.

The admissions since the last visit have been 256 men and 212 women; 100 men and 98 women have been discharged on recovery; 54 men and 50 women have left "relieved" only; 5 men were discharged "not improved," and 4 men and 2 women found not to be insane. The weekly charge for patients remains as before. The deaths have been 90 in the male, and 58 in the female side.

Post-mortem
 examinations.

The causes of death, ascertained by post-mortem examination in all but three instances, call for no remarks, except that general paralysis accounts for 31, and consumption for 17 of the deaths. One patient whilst on trial with his relatives committed suicide.

Inquests.

The coroner held at the asylum, inquests on 6 men and 1 woman, and one inquest was held at Leeds on the patient who committed suicide whilst on trial. We have read the verdict of the jury in each case, and have no comment to make on any of the eight inquests. During our progress through the wards, we saw many patients in either division who might be properly received in a workhouse if only some slight care and attention were bestowed upon them. This Asylum now contains 8 patients beyond its proper number, and the question of affording sufficient accommodation in the asylum for recent acute curable cases is a pressing one, admitting of no delay. Should asylums throughout the county become full by the reception therein of chronic imbeciles, from workhouses, or fit for workhouses, then other asylums will have to be built, and without delay; but we wish that it might be found possible to remove those paupers who do not require and mentally derive no benefit from asylum care, to their respective unions, and thus give ample space for the curable lunatics for many years to come, besides relieving the county rates of a charge they ought not to be called upon to bear.

We were sorry to see in both divisions many idiot children, for whom the wards of a lunatic asylum are most unsuitable. We know

know that efforts have been made to get a few of the more favourable cases into the Royal Albert Asylum, and those efforts have been sometimes successful; but it is much to be hoped that ere long it will be possible for several counties to amalgamate and build an idiot asylum for the education and training of these children. There are not enough children here with any mind to make the engagement of an instructress for them a legitimate expense. The patients were quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and no one in either division was disposed to be violent.

Appendix (C.)
Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wakefield.)

Restraint has only been employed in four cases, two of each sex for various periods, but for no other reason than to prevent the patients removing surgical appliances.

Restraint.

Seven men and 9 women have been secluded 13 and 10 times respectively, and for 177 and 33 hours.

Seclusion.

The dress of the patients was good, and considering the class of patients they were neat and tidy.

Two hundred and forty-two patients, 124 men and 118 women, are epileptics, 60 men and 24 women general paralytics, and 32 men and 48 women are thought at this time to be actively suicidal. We suggested to Dr. Major the desirability of having a recording station in the female dormitory in which sleep those epileptic and suicidal patients who are not in such a state as to be thought to require continuous supervision by night.

Epileptic and
suicidal cases.

The day-rooms, dormitories, beds and bedding were in good order, and the closets free from unpleasant smell. In their beds we saw, 31 women and 24 men; but many of these are only in bed for short periods during the day, and get up and go out both morning and afternoon.

The dinners were good and sufficient, whilst the behaviour of the patients during their meals was wonderfully orderly. The excellent custom of one of the medical officers being present during the dinner in the hall is practised here; we need hardly add how desirable in our opinion will be a dining hall for the women.

Diet.

No complaints were made to us except on the score of undue detention, and no one complaining was fit for trial or discharge. Considering the number of epileptic and infirm patients, we are glad to be able to repeat that the stone floors continue to be gradually done away with, and since the last visit the flags have been taken up in galleries 5, 6, 14 and 16, and wooden floors laid down. The substitution of wood for stone will, we hear, be carried out throughout the Asylum. There has been one death from erysipelas, and one or two cases of diarrhoea not terminating fatally, so Dr. Major thought it advisable to have all the drains examined, and amongst other alterations a ventilating shaft has been made for the drains in No. 18 airing-court, and additional air grates have been placed to the drains in the airing-courts and gardens. In No. 2 airing-court the drains have been diverted from under the men's building, and lastly, the disconnection and fixing all waste-pipes outside the building from the baths, sinks, and lavatories. These are the principal improvements since the last visit.

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Appendix (C.)

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wakefield.)
Employment.

The return of the patients employed has been furnished to us, and we remark that 547 men and 513 women are in some way doing useful work. Of the men, 242 are engaged on the land, and 150 in the wards; 20 in the kitchen and offices; 9 with the brewer and baker; 5 with the engineer; 10 men knit, and all the rest at various trades. It is satisfactory to learn that all the boots for the patients and attendants, all the patients' clothes, and most of the attendants', as well as all the sheets for the patients' beds, are made and repaired on the premises. Amongst the women the larger proportion are employed in sewing, but 96 do the work of the laundry, and 90 help to clean the wards.

Divine Service.

The patients attending church, daily prayers, &c., do not differ much from the numbers mentioned in the last report; but about 900 of both sexes are able to be present at the associated entertainments. The patients are weekly taken in large numbers for country walks, and about 550 go for extended walks every day round the Asylum estate, and whereas our Colleagues' reported that there were 531 patients confined to the airing-courts for exercise, we have the gratification of recording that now only 268 are not trusted beyond the walls.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants is sufficient, and they appeared a respectable body. The night attendants are five in the male and six in the female division, whilst those on day duty are 57 males and 65 females, but two or three of the women are employed on the male side. Only 29 have not yet had a year's experience in the Asylum, and but five of these are men, the changes amongst the women being as usual much more numerous than amongst the men. No less than 84, 49 men and 35 women, have seen many years' service here. We were pleased to find that much is done to render the attendants happy and contented, and last night there was a small dance for them from eight to twelve, which, as we hear, was most successful.

The medical staff consists of the medical superintendent, three assistant medical officers, and two resident clinical assistants. The tenour of the foregoing report shows how well Dr. Major carries out his arduous duties.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING)—2. WADSLEY.

6 August 1881.

Yorkshire
(West Riding.)
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)

WE are glad to be able to give a very satisfactory report of the condition in which we found the asylum. The wards and dormitories were bright, clean, in good order, the patients neatly dressed, quiet, and orderly; the attendants appeared a respectable body and acquainted with their duties.

Dinners.

The dinners which we saw in both divisions were much liked, good in quality, and sufficient in quantity, the beer, however, was very poor and not palatable, though we had no complaints on that score, indeed, though we gave every patient ample opportunity of talking with us, we had no substantial grievance brought

brought to our notice excepting on the following subject: *Appendix (C.)*
 There have been admitted here, since the end of last March, no less than 76 patients from the Halifax Workhouse who com-
 plained to us, and as we think justly, of the hardships of their removal from their own borough to a distance, and thus they were deprived of the visits of their friends. This of itself is a sufficient reason for our noticing the matter, but we should fail in our duty did we not point out that we carefully considered all these Halifax cases, and they seemed to us almost without exception, to be persons who might be properly cared for out of an asylum. The number of beds available for acute curable cases is greatly reduced. Should other large towns in Yorkshire follow the example of Halifax the county asylums will have to be considerably increased in number. Whilst on this subject we may notice that deputations from the guardians of the various unions visit the asylum with praiseworthy regularity but in large numbers, in some instances as many as 20 came. Such a crowd of persons in the wards cannot but be prejudicial to the patients, and we think that the number going through the building ought never to exceed four or five.

When the last official visit was paid to the Asylum the number of patients on the books was 1,026; this day they are 1,273; 562 men and 711 women. The admissions have been 778, 319 men, 459 women; of these 15 men and 23 women were private patients, and 18 men and 49 women were from out-county unions. The discharges during the same interval have been 341, of whom 86 men and 151 women had recovered, and 37 and 44 respectively were relieved only, 17 of the former and 19 of the latter sex were removed to workhouses. There are, however, in our opinion, at least 300 patients here who might, from their state of mind, properly be transferred to their respective workhouses. *Statistics.*

The total number of patients here not chargeable to the county are 105.

The deaths have been 92 in the male and 99 in the female division. The causes of death do not call for notice, excepting that one death was due to suicide. The facts were reported to, and commented upon by, our Board at the time.

In this and two other instances the coroner held inquests, and in 95 cases of death were post-mortem examinations made. The health of the patients, on the whole, was fair, only 7 women but 28 men were in bed. *Inquests. Post-mortem examinations.*

Seclusion was employed in the cases of 13 men and 7 women, 23 and 16 times respectively, and for a total of 73½ and 108 hours. *Seclusion.*

For surgical reasons 8 men were restrained on 14 days for 335 hours, 2 women have been wet-packed on three occasions for 18½ hours, and 3 women have been restrained for surgical reasons for periods varying from 14 days to 4 hours. *Restraint.*

A very large number of patients here are epileptics and general paralytics. The epileptics number 90 in the male and 103 in the female division, and the general paralytics are 83 and 43 respectively. *Epileptics.*

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Appendix (C.)
Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wadaleys.)

respectively. Since the death of a patient by suffocation in an epileptic fit, all the epileptics on the male side are now under constant supervision at night, and Dr. Mitchell is altering the lighting in all the single rooms in accordance with the recommendation of our Board. We have made inquiries respecting the means of amusement, exercise, employments, &c., and do not find anything new to report.

We think that considering the increased population of the Asylum, more books might be provided, and it would prove a valuable addition to the means of employment if the weaving shed were got ready for use.

Divine Service.

Divine Service is attended by a fair proportion of patients every Sunday, but we have to repeat the complaint of the Roman Catholic patients made at the last visit, and are sorry to learn that it is nearly three months since any priest has ministered to their wants. We gave separate interviews to several patients, but one woman, M. A. T., is the only person whose case appears to us to need special notice, and we think she ought to have a trial at home. We found the store room was rather cramped, and we advise the removal of the butcher's shop elsewhere, and throwing the whole into the store-room. Owing to the size of the asylum it appears to us that the time has arrived for the appointment of a head night attendant in either division.

Many improvements have been effected since the last visit, not the least of which has been the purchase of 26 additional acres of land adjoining the asylum estate.

In accordance with our Colleagues' suggestion, a third assistant medical officer (Dr. MacBryan) has been appointed. We have, in company with Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Hartley, visited the proposed site for the new chronic block, and will report on the subject to our Board.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING) ASYLUM.

25 February 1881.

Yorkshire
(East Riding)
Asylum.

THIS asylum maintains its right to a favourable report. The medical superintendent has now under his care 258 patients, comprising 7 male and 9 female private patients. The paupers are 121 men and 122 women; 213 cases are chargeable to unions in the Riding; 30 belong to other unions. The maintenance rates which were reported by our Colleagues are still charged. Insanity in the East Riding does not appear to be on the increase.

Patients'
health.

The general health of the asylum has been good, but the immunity from any epidemic should not delay the provision of some building which might be available as a detached hospital for infectious cases.

Demeanour.

During our inspection the patients in each division were orderly and quiet; their clothing is suited to the time of the year, and in a proper state. As they are chiefly agriculturists, many are of low mental standard; however, as many as 80 males and 91 females are usefully employed. Of the former

Employment.

44 work on the land and in shops; 36 in the asylum wards and offices. Of the latter 33 assist by needlework, 30 help in the laundry, and 28 in the house. No patients are, we are told, debarred from exercise beyond the airing courts.

Appendix (C.)
Yorkshire
(East Riding)
Asylum.
Dinners.

We visited the hall at dinner time, fish, which is given fortnightly, was on table, and the patients appeared to enjoy it. Fish and fruit pies are recent additions to the dietary. The hall was overcrowded, and we strongly urge the Committee to enlarge it. If enlarged, it might be also more serviceable for recreation purposes. In-door amusement is an important element in the treatment of patients for recovery. It is also well to do everything which shall dispel the monotony of asylum life for the sake of those to whom the patients are entrusted.

Of the 10 nurses, five cannot count one year's service, and of the 10 male attendants, six men are in a similar position. The wages and holidays are not illiberal. We need scarcely say that frequent changes among the attendants and nurses are most detrimental to the patients' welfare.

Staff of
attendants.

There have been no serious casualties here, and there has been no death except from natural causes. No inquest has taken place, but six deaths have been followed by post-mortem examinations. The mortuary, we may state, has been put into better order.

Deaths and
post-mortem
examinations.

We found the wards comfortable, clean, and well ventilated; the bedding in dormitories and single rooms, sufficient in quantity, and good; a few box bedsteads are still in use; we think that accidents arise from them, and we, therefore, should like to see others in their place. A new hot-water apparatus has been added to the arrangements for warming the asylum. We believe that it was much required. The water-closets which we inspected were all in order, but we would recommend that the entire drainage of the building should be ventilated by upright pipes outside, the present precautions against the entry of sewage gas into the wards being only traps. In the laundry a few additional heating closets seem to be a necessity in bad weather; this would not involve a heavy outlay.

We are glad to hear that there are now daily prayers for the patients, which prayers are read by Mr. Whitcombe. The Chapel is so inadequate in size for the number of patients who should attend, that we suggest that the defect should be met by a second service on Sundays.

Divine Service.

As to the night supervision of the epileptic and suicidal, 25 males and 28 females, we notice that the provision is not very good, viz., the visits only of a night attendant, and the presence, as watchers, of one patient in each dormitory, who sit up, and the female is somewhat deaf.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

There has been no resort to seclusion, but one woman has been wet packed twice, for four hours on one occasion, for six hours on the other. Seven males and 9 females are registered as taking medicine; 2 women and 1 man were in bed to-day. What we have already written may serve to show that we think that the medical superintendent is active in his duties.

Seclusion and
restraint.

Appendix (C.)

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUM.—WINSON GREEN.

8, 9, 10 December 1881.

Birmingham
Asylum.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy, have been engaged during these three days in statutory inspection of this Asylum, in examination of the patients, and in making inquiries into the arrangements for their care and treatment.

The patients are now 688. The Asylum is, and has been, for some years full, and insufficient in size for the numbers of patients here received.

Death of Mr.
Green.

Mr. Green, the medical superintendent, died on the 29th ultimo, after three or four days illness. His age was, it appears, 81 years, and he had been superintendent of the Asylum for upwards of 31 years. He was, we believe, faithful in his post, popular among the patients, and, until years inevitably impaired his powers, an efficient medical officer. We must regret that he had not in this large Asylum (into which the yearly admissions are very numerous, and where such a large proportion of the patients are acute and difficult cases), the valuable help of a second medical assistant. The Visiting Commissioners in 1877 recommended such assistance, again in 1878, again in 1879, and in 1880, they concluded their report with these words, "We still think that an Asylum containing nearly 700 patients requires the services of a second assistant medical officer." The Asylum Committee did not carry out those recommendations, and that course has, we believed, involved at least serious risk in the treatment and supervision of the patients. We have been informed by the chairman of the Committee, that it was the intention of the Committee to have terminated their engagement with Mr. Green in March next, and that they had been reluctant to do so earlier, in view of prospective changes in the staff of this Asylum, and in view of the opening of the new Asylum for Birmingham, at Rubery. Upon Mr. Green's death, the Committee placed Dr. Lyle (formerly medical assistant officer here, but now superintendent of the Asylum not yet opened at Rubery), in temporary chief charge of this Asylum. He is medically assisted by Dr. Dodds, who succeeded him in his assistantship here in July last, and by Mr. Van Buren, who is temporarily engaged.

Necessity for
second
medical
assistant.

Statistics.

The 688 patients now upon the books of this Asylum consist of 660 paupers and 28 private cases, the males are 325, the females 363. Three of the former, 2 of the latter, are away on leave. Except those absent we have seen all the patients, spoken to many, and given to all full opportunity of complaint. No grievances were expressed to us by any but such as were insane upon the face of them, or having reference to fitness for discharge. Upon the latter point, the discretion of the members of the Committee is exclusive and absolute, and so far as we saw during our inspection it is properly exercised.

According to the records, the admissions since our Colleagues' visit in 1880 have been 220 of pauper, 5 of private patients; the total

total discharges have been 144, of which 6 were of private patients, 138 of paupers; 87 patients have died, of these 84 were paupers. Of the total discharges, 102 were, it appears, upon recovery.

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Asylum.
Statistics.

The recovery rate, as compared with the admissions of 1880, was 36·7 per cent., and the mortality calculated on the average daily number resident throughout the year, was 13·6 per cent. For the 13 months which have passed since the Commissioners' last visit, the recoveries, compared with the admissions, have been 44 per cent., and the death-rate on the average daily number resident 11·48 per cent. per annum. These are higher rates of mortality than have been since 1877.

The prevailing causes of death have been general paralysis, which accounts for 24 cases; epilepsy, of which 11 patients died, various other forms of brain disease which proved fatal in 20 instances, and diseases of the lungs and heart, by which 20 patients were carried off. There has been one fatal casualty, and two suicides have occurred.

The fatal casualty was in the case of D. P., admitted on the 10th October, who died on the 13th of that month (that is to say, within three days of admission) from "peritonitis, after rupture of the bladder," as ascertained by post-mortem examination conducted by Mr. Sampson Gamgee. That gentleman was appointed by the coroner of the borough to make the autopsy. The statutory notice to the coroner from the Asylum gave "peritonitis" of seven days duration as the cause of death. This notice was given before the post-mortem examination was made, and when the rupture of the bladder had not been diagnosed by the asylum medical officers. The patient was treated in the asylum for peritonitis only. When we called upon Dr. Dodds to explain the notice as to "seven days duration" of the peritonitis, he stated as follows: "That from the later symptoms shown by P., and from information he (Dr. Dodds) gained from a relative of the patient after the admission, he came to the conclusion at the date of the notice that the patient had, a few days before admission, suffered from a certain amount of peritoneal inflammation."

The coroner held an inquest, which was twice adjourned, and finally the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Hughes, an attendant, evidence having been adduced of violence by him towards the deceased, and Hughes has been committed for trial. We have examined the case book entries and medical records, and we have read and considered the depositions taken before the coroner, making also such further inquiry at the asylum as seemed to us to be necessary and proper. Inasmuch as Hughes' case is *sub judice*, we feel precluded from going into matters which are directly or indirectly involved in the decision upon his case.

It appears that on admission of P., the medical superintendent and the assistant medical officer, who together received him, were both informed by a relative of the patient (who accompanied him to the Asylum), that the patient had had difficulty with his water, and had to have it drawn off. It does not appear that as

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Birmingham
Asylum.

Case of D. P.

a consequence of this information, P. was subjected on admission to any special supervision, or that the function of the bladder was particularly watched, he was not placed in the infirmary, but in the ordinary reception ward, and during the first 28 hours after admission, he only received the ordinary morning and evening visits of the medical superintendent. These were made, it appears, upon an alternative system by the superintendent and the assistant medical officer, to which system we shall presently refer. Having regard to the information communicated to the medical officers by the patient's relative on admission, we are of opinion that the functions of the bladder should have been specially and carefully watched, so that if any surgical or other relief was found necessary, it could have been at once given. Owing to Mr. Green's death, we regret to be unable satisfactorily to apportion the blame which seems to us to be attached to the medical officers for their disregard of this precaution. After the 28 hours had expired, and after the patient exhibited very serious symptoms, he appears to have received frequent medical visits.

According to a verbal arrangement by Mr. Green with his assistant medical officer, and probably as a consequence of his having only one assistant, the superintendent and Dr. Dodd's alternated with each other two successive medical visits to one side of the Asylum, and it was Mr. Green's turn to make visits to the male division on the evening of the 10th and on the morning of the 11th instant, while Dr. Dodds then limited his visits to the female side, and so, in fact, Dr. Dodds did not see P. between his admission and the expiration of the 28 hours. This verbal arrangement was, we think, highly objectionable, involving risk of interference with continuity of treatment, at the same time rendering uncertain the medical responsibility in individual cases. It existed before the succession of Dr. Dodds to Dr. Lyle, as Dr. Lyle informs us.

Suicides.

Of the two suicides, one was that of a man who escaped from his ward through a door (which should have been kept closed), and who then threw himself down a staircase from a ladder at the top of the stairs, fracturing his skull. There were, it appears, in the ward 57 patients, and only three attendants.

The other suicide was that of a male patient, who destroyed himself in his ward by cutting his throat with a razor. It appears that another patient in the same ward, formerly assistant clerk in this Asylum, and who was much trusted, had been in the habit of shaving himself, and kept two razors in his own possession in a locked drawer in his bedroom. On the day of the suicide the patient, after shaving himself in his bedroom, placed the razors in his drawers, leaving the key in the lock, and went to the day-room adjoining, for a moment; in his absence the other patient entered the room, took away the razor, and immediately cut his own throat fatally. We have ascertained that the patient who kept the razors in his drawer had them in his possession for several years, and that he had been in the habit of shaving himself to the knowledge of the head and ward attendant, and clerk and steward of the Asylum, but not as we are assured

assured by Dr. Lyle and Dr. Dodds to their knowledge. Owing to the death of Mr. Green, we refrain from going into the question whether the patient had with his sanction possession of the razors, and permission to use them. No patient should, in our opinion, have had possession of a razor, or have been allowed to shave himself, having regard to his own safety and that of others. Shaving has been discouraged in the Asylum for the last nine months, and since this suicide 11 men only are shaved, all by attendants.

Coroner's inquests were held in the cases of suicide, and upon the deaths of four other patients besides P. In two of the four cases the verdicts were, that death was due to natural causes, in the third and fourth the deaths though due to natural causes were considered by the jury to have been accelerated by improper removal to the Asylum; the patients were paupers. Particulars of these cases have been already forwarded to our Board.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in 58 of the 87 deaths. An excellent new mortuary has just been finished and fitted up. We trust that these most necessary examinations will now be more frequent.

In May last, smallpox appeared in the Asylum, a nurse and a female patient being attacked. There being no detached building here for isolation of such cases both women were sent to the borough hospital, an Asylum nurse going in charge of them. Both women attacked recovered. As a precaution, about 200 of the male and 228 of the female patients were vaccinated, and no further case of smallpox has occurred.

In September last, two females were attacked by scarlet fever, and in October another woman, a patient, had the same disorder. All these were removed to the borough hospital for treatment, a nurse accompanying and staying with them there. These patients also recovered. Many patients suffered from diarrhoea during October and November, but no fatal case occurred.

There is at present no serious illness in the Asylum, but a large number of the patients are in feeble health. The general paralytics are 18, the epileptics 166 (in nearly equal proportions of the sexes), and we found 15 men and 8 women confined to bed. The patients registered as under medical treatment last week were 22 males and 31 females. Of the epileptics, 42 men are under special and almost continuous supervision at night, and 48 women are under continuous care by a special night attendant. These attendants have charge also of 4 males and 3 females actively suicidal. The rest of the epileptics, and the less actively suicidal, have only hourly visits by the ordinary night attendant.

An Asylum of this size should, in our opinion, have a regular staff of three night attendants in each division; at present there are only two on each side.

The changes among the attendants in the several wards continue to be frequent. For a long period the Commissioners visiting have commented on the numerical insufficiency of the day attendants, and although some addition has from time to time been made to the staff, yet the number is still insufficient, and

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Birmingham
Asylum.
Staff of
attendants.

the constant changes in the staff aggravate the mischief. Since the Commissioners' last visit, 12 of the 17 males then on duty, and 14 of the 26 females, have left the Asylum service. Of these 3 men and 12 women resigned; two women were dismissed for inefficiency; four men were sent away for intemperance; four other men for neglect of rules, and one man for ill-treatment of a patient. It will thus be seen that a large proportion of the present hands have but short experience of their duties.

The present staff of day attendants consists of 19 men and 4 women, and of 23 nurses and 2 laundry maids. An addition of 2 men and one woman has been made to the staff since last visit.

In no ward is there any excess of number of attendants, in some wards the attendants are still too few even when all are on duty, *e.g.* in male ward No. 8, there are 53 patients, of whom 43 are epileptic, and only two male attendants, and one female nurse. In female ward No 6, there are 62 patients, of whom 27 are epileptic, and there are only three nurses, and in No. 1 there are 56 women (many excitable), and only three nurses. On "the day out" (which occurs not too frequently in view of the long hours of service, and the nature of that service), *viz.*, once in every six days, from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m., and on one Sunday in every month from 2 p.m. till 10 p.m.; the staff is reduced by a withdrawal of upon an average four or five from each division, so it is clear to us that the present staff is inadequate for the proper care and supervision of the patients. There has been no increase in the wages, and again we have to urge the Committee to consider whether the frequent changes are due to insufficient pay, to too onerous duties, or to deficiency in comfort.

Dietary.

The dietary of the patients is sufficient, we believe, from observation and inquiry, but many knives which we saw on the dinner tables are so sharp at the points from long wear, that they are dangerous in patient's hands.

State of wards.

Our examination of the wards enables us to report favourably of them in regard to cleanliness, cheerfulness, and general ventilation, but the domestic offices and closets for many of the wards are quite inadequate, and we trust that the Committee will rectify this defect as soon as possible. In some wards the absence of baths is very inconvenient. Fire-guards are required in male wards 3 and 4. Broken window panes were numerous. Electric apparatus should supersede the old-fashioned peg clocks. Pianos worn out should be replaced, and tile floors should be abolished in the wards and corridors.

We found the beds and bedding in good order, but the mattresses when wetted or soiled should be more thoroughly dealt with than now appears to be the practice; they should be more generally picked to pieces and then the material should be washed and dried. If the mattresses be dealt with *en masse*, they are apt to retain an offensive odour.

Clothing.

As to the patients' clothing, we only find fault with that worn by some of the men, it being much worn and consequently too thin

thin for cold weather. We observed that their trowsers were lined, but only half of the males, or thereabouts, wear flannel vests; the stock of flannels in the wards for the men seems to us to be insufficient, flannel should be worn by many more men. For a proper supply of clean bodily linen and bed sheets the laundry seems to us to require the employment of another laundry maid; there are only two paid women working in that department, and they have also the entire charge of 30 patients.

Appendix (C.)
Birmingham
Asylum.
Clothing.

The conduct of the patients during the hours we were among them, and talking with many was, on the whole, orderly, although in some wards there was noisy excitement, and there were a few women who could only be kept quiet by special and exclusive attention to them individually on the part of nurses in charge. The others who were troublesome were chiefly epileptics.

From the medical journal we collect that three patients, all women, have been mechanically restrained, one for a week for surgical reasons, one for a night to prevent self-destruction, and the third for one day owing to maniacal excitement.

Restraint.

No case of seclusion is recorded.

Seclusion.

The attendance of patients at Divine Service, the numbers employed, the numbers taking exercise beyond the airing-courts and participating in associated amusements, do not differ materially from those mentioned in recent reports by the Commissioners. Again we would press the importance, for the patients' sake, of regular and extended out-door exercise, the great value of daily occupation, and the propriety of frequent and varied amusements, and we recommend two Sunday services by the chaplain.

Divine Service.
Amusements.

We notice some improvements in and about the asylum, and among them we would mention the fixing of additional hydrants in the wards. We found, however, upon examination that the hose attached to hydrants is by several yards too short to reach the extremity of the wards; we suggest that it should be lengthened, and that the female as well as the male attendants should be trained to use the hydrants. A code of regulations should also be drawn up to meet the occurrence of a fire in the building, and a regular drill of the attendants with the hydrants, &c., should be organised and periodically practised.

Precautions
against fire.

We observe in the minute book of the Committee a report which they propose to present to the Town Council, intimating their intention to take steps for supplying the vacancy in the office of medical superintendent at a salary of 500 *l.* per annum, with residence and certain emoluments, and to make the appointment subject to confirmation and approval by the Council. We are very glad to see that the Committee also propose to take this opportunity to place all the departments of the Asylum, domestic as well as medical, under the control of the new superintendent. The present clerk and steward, who is also clerk to the visitors, will shortly be relieved from some of his duties, and will cease to reside in the Asylum.

Changes in
asylum staff.

These changes and others incidental to the new *régime* will necessitate a revision of the general rules of the Asylum in view to their submission to the Secretary of State.

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Appendix (C.)
Birmingham
Asylum.

Before final arrangements are come to with the new medical superintendent, we earnestly trust that the Committee will carry out the recommendation made by the Commissioners visiting the Asylum last year for appropriating to the male infirmary the garden in front of that ward.

BRISTOL ASYLUM.

22 October 1881.

Bristol
Asylum.

THE patients here have risen in number since our last visit on the 24th May in last year from 387 to 400. The males are 193, the females 207; no patient is absent. The weekly charge for maintenance of the Borough of Bristol cases is 10*s.* 6*d.* There are 3 out-county paupers on the books, the charge for these is 14*s.* each, and the private patients, 7 of each sex, are received at weekly payments varying from 16*s.* to 20*s.*

Statistics.

The Asylum records tell us that there have been 88 admissions in the male and 78 in the female division; 41 men and 44 women have been discharged; 5 of those so dealt with were on the guardians' application sent to the Bristol Workhouse; 61 other cases out of the total number discharged had recovered; 68 deaths have occurred, the men deceased being 6 in excess of the women who died. According to the present arrangement of beds there are 18 vacant beds on the male, 10 on the female side. The recoveries as compared with the admissions for 1880, have been 36·9 per cent. The deaths calculated on the daily average number resident for that year have been in the proportion of 11·3 per cent., a rate which is two per cent. above the average in county and borough Asylums for the year, and a rate considerably higher than prevailed here in 1879, when the mortality was much below the average. Post-mortem examinations have been 42. The causes of death were such as are usually found among the insane with one exception, namely, that of a helpless female patient, who sustained a fracture of the thigh through the interference of another patient, who was helping to undress her; the fracture did not yield to treatment, and the patient died two months afterwards. We are informed by the assistant medical officer that he, in the temporary absence of Mr. Thompson his chief, acquainted the coroner by letter with all the circumstances of the accident and illness, but no copy of that letter has been kept, and although all the circumstances are set forth in the case book no copy of entries in that book was, pursuant to the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, sent to the coroner. We have pointed out the irregularity to the medical officers; the coroner held no inquest. Attendants were, it appears to us, blameable, but as they had previously to the occurrence of the fracture given notice of resignation, the Committee did not dismiss them, and the attendants on the expiry of their notices left.

Present health.

The Asylum has been free from all infectious or contagious disorders, and the present health of the inmates may be considered fairly

fairly good, having regard to the fact that 9 men and 4 women are general paralytics, and that 50 males and 44 females are epileptics. Not one patient was to-day in bed; 41 cases are registered as being under medical treatment. Appendix (C.)
Bristol
Asylum.

There is still no continuous night supervision of the epileptic class. We believe that supervision is the best safeguard against suffocation of persons suffering from fits during the night, and where, as in this Asylum is the case, there are dormitories and single rooms specially adapted for that supervision, we must regard the neglect of such precaution as directly involving the medical superintendent in personal responsibility for deaths to a certain extent preventable. Epileptic
patients.

There are two night nurses, but only one night attendant on the male side. The day staff (not including one head attendant for each division) consists of 13 men and 14 women; this is an addition of one of each sex since our last visit, but the patients have also increased by 10 in the male and 3 in the female division. We consider the present staff scarcely sufficient in number, especially weak in the wards occupied by the epileptics and the more troublesome patients, also in the male infirmary. Staff of
attendants.

No one was during our inspection in seclusion or under restraint, but seclusion appears to be largely employed, more particularly on the women's side. According to the medical journal, within the last 17 months, 8 males and 51 females have been secluded; the former on 50 days or portions of days, and for a total duration of 505 hours; the latter on 369 days or portions of days, and for a total period of 3,169 hours. Of the patients thus treated 2 men and 15 women were epileptics. The insufficiency in number of the staff may have some bearing on the large amount of seclusion. Seclusion and
restraint.

We saw the dinner in the hall; meat pie has been substituted for Irish stew on one day in the week. Two soup dinners weekly continue; we tasted the soup to-day, and though it was very good many patients refused to take it. Dinners.

A second shirt is now allowed in each week to the men working outside. We were satisfied with the patients' personal appearance in regard to clothing and tidiness of dress, and their behaviour was on the whole good; some noise, however, prevailed in the female division in wards 11 A. and B. where are the worst cases; no one was aggressive. It appears that 230 patients do not have daily exercise beyond the airing-courts; we must urge the reduction of this number. Upon the subject of employment there is nothing special to say. Clothing.

We found the wards generally in a clean and orderly state, but in some combs and brushes were deficient in number, and not in good condition. We recommend the removal of the shower baths said never to be used, and an alteration in the position of the baths in the wards occupied by the more troublesome patients so as to facilitate bathing where resistance is made. The bathing rules require revision, and should absolutely prohibit the bathing of more than one patient in the same water. The seats in the water-closets are still insufficiently separated by partitions. The State of wards.

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day-rooms

Appendix (C.) day-rooms of the wards No. 4 and 12, which were the last additions to the Asylum, have been fully furnished and decorated inexpensively but in good taste, and the accommodation is very good and most cheerful.

Divine Service. The new church erected in the grounds near the front lodge was opened in August last; it is an attractive ecclesiastical building and has a good organ. The attendance at present is not so large as we hope that it soon will be. The old chapel is used as a dining-hall for 60 women and for daily morning prayers; plans have recently received the sanction of the Secretary of State for adding to it the old dining-hall, thus providing a new and adequate dining and recreation hall for both sexes.

Asylum land. No addition has been made to the Asylum estate, but we learn from Mr. Thompson that some land separated only by a public road might be obtained, though at a high cost. Considering the small area of freehold we should be glad to hear that the Visitors had secured some additional land, thus obtaining extended means of profitably employing the patients and at the same time assuring the privacy of the Asylum grounds now liable to be overlooked by buildings which might be erected in too close vicinity.

HULL ASYLUM.

12 August 1881.

Hull Asylum. THERE are on the books of the Asylum 162 patients, 82 men and 80 women. We have seen all of them excepting 1 woman absent on leave, and 3 men who are away for the day at the new Asylum, which we hear will not be ready for occupation for the next two years. The behaviour of the patients was on the whole quiet and orderly, and the beds, bedding, and day-rooms were clean; but it is needless to repeat the remarks so often made in previous reports respecting the accommodation. We must, however, express a hope that the completion of the new Asylum will be pressed forward with as much speed as possible, for though Dr. Merson has done much in the way of ventilation and improvements in the various single rooms, yet despite his efforts the rooms can never be made either healthy or comfortable, being very cold in winter and hot in summer.

We gave a separate interview to H. B., a criminal patient, whose case was specially brought to our notice owing to a communication respecting her from the Home Office, and as far as we could judge she is at the present time quiet and harmless, and might be given up to the care of her friends. Nearly all the patients were out of doors, and we learnt that excepting the feeble and aged patients, none are exclusively confined to the airing-courts for exercise.

Attendants. We had two or three complaints of an insane nature, but none calling for remark, and we were pleased with the appearance of the attendants both male and female. Yesterday was the annual fête, and judging by the remarks the patients made to us, they much

much enjoyed the races and games, and the prizes distributed, though the complete success of the party was marred by the weather. Appendix (C.)
Hull Asylum.

Since the last visit 27 men and 29 women have been admitted, and 11 men and 15 women have been discharged, 9 of the former and 11 of the latter had recovered. Thirteen men and 9 women died from causes calling for no remark. The most frequent cause of death was general paralysis. Statistics.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in five instances, but it has been within the last four months only that any place has been found, in which it was possible to make these examinations. Post-mortem examinations.

Two instances of seclusion are all that are recorded, both on the female side, 1 for five hours once, the other on 11 occasions for a total of 96½ hours. Five men and 4 women were in bed, and 14 of each sex are under medical treatment. Nearly half the male patients admitted here are general paralytics, so that the recovery return is on the whole satisfactory. Seclusion.

All the patients who are able do useful work, and we saw many engaged in the garden, kitchen, and offices, and also the women who work in the laundry, and live in the day-room over it. We cannot conclude our report without recording our opinion that much praise is due to Dr. Merson for the zeal and energy he brings to bear in dealing with the structural difficulties of this inconvenient, unsuitable building, and when this is considered, the condition of the patients, and the state of the Asylum in general, is highly creditable to him, and could only be obtained by constant care and attention. Employment.

IPSWICH ASYLUM.

22 November 1881.

THE patients now on the books of this Asylum are 277 in number, 119 being males and 159 females. Their chargeability is as follows :— Ipswich Asylum.
Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Borough of Ipswich - - -	38	51	89
King's Lynn - - - -	13	14	27
Yarmouth - - - - -	15	23	38
Bury St. Edmunds - - -	10	12	22
Thetford - - - - -	2	2	4
Suffolk County Asylum - - -	34	46	80
Criminal - - - - -	1	-	1
Private - - - - -	6	10	16
TOTAL - - -	119	158	277

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Of

Appendix (C.) Of these, 3 males and 2 females are at present absent on trial; all the rest we have seen. The present weekly maintenance for borough patients is 11 *s.* 2 *d.* The charges for the other patients were stated in the entry made last year, and do not at present vary much from the sums then given.

**Ipswich
Asylum.**

Since the last visit of Commissioners, which was on the 10th November 1880, 37 male and 44 female patients were admitted, 23 of each sex were discharged, and 8 males and 7 females died. The causes of death were of the ordinary character. No inquest has been necessary.

**Post-mortem
examinations.**

In nine instances post-mortem examinations were made.

We found the patients quiet and orderly during our inspection, and not discontented with their treatment here. We did not think that any who appealed for discharge were unduly detained in the asylum. Upon the whole we were satisfied with the condition of the patients' clothing, and with their personal state. The bedding is clean and abundant; but we should be glad to see hair substituted for flock in the filling of the mattresses.

Alterations.

The wards and dormitories were clean and sweet. In some directions we observed a need for renewed papering and other decoration. On the male side the lavatories have been altered since the last visit, and improved. We should have more fully approved the alteration had the waste pipes been made to discharge in the open air upon trapped gratings, instead of being in direct and close communication with the drains; perhaps by degrees this further improvement may be effected.

Employment.

We have inquired as usual into the routine of the treatment. The proportion usefully employed is not large; of the males 55, and of the females 79, are so employed.

Divine Service.

Last Sunday 59 males and 82 females attended Divine Service.

Amusements.

There is the customary fortnightly dance or entertainment, at which 160 or 170 of both sexes are present.

Exercise.

We are informed that about 92 men and 100 women are wholly confined to their respective airing-courts for exercise; we should be pleased to see these numbers reduced, as they might be, we think, by the formation of a good walk round the asylum estate, upon which many, not perhaps fit to be taken upon the public roads, might have exercise.

**Restraint and
seclusion.**

Examining the records we find that no restraint has been used, and there is only one entry of seclusion, and that for only half-an-hour. To-day 1 man and 6 women were confined to bed, and no great number are at present under medical treatment; indeed generally the patients appear to be in good health.

**Staff of
attendants.**

The staff of attendants appears to be adequate, but changes are still somewhat numerous among the males.

Beside the structural improvements already noticed, we may mention that the greenhouse has been enlarged, and put in good order.

LEICESTER BOROUGH ASYLUM.

3 May 1881.

THIS asylum, the inspection of which we have just concluded, has upon its books the names of 408 patients, 207 being on the male side, 201 in the female division. There are no private cases; 275 of the patients are chargeable to the Borough of Leicester and its unions; 76 men and 56 women belong to the Borough of Derby, and are here temporarily under an informal arrangement between the Derby authorities and the Committee; there is besides, one other pauper chargeable elsewhere. The weekly charge for maintenance has been reduced since our Colleagues were here in June of last year from 11s. 8d. to 11s. 1d.; 3s. 6d. extra is charged to the Derby paupers per head.

Leicester
Borough
Asylum.

The vacant beds are four for men, 26 for women, and we notice that a sub-committee of the Visitors has been appointed to report to the general body of Visitors as to the expediency of providing additional accommodation for male patients. The sub-committee will doubtless not ignore the presence here of Derby cases for a short period only.

The patients chargeable to the Borough of Nottingham were transferred hence to the new asylum of that borough last summer; they were 59 in number.

The patients admitted here since 10th June 1880, have been 87 men, 49 women; of the aggregate number, 136, 15 had previously been patients here; 32 of the 136 were men from Derby borough, 23 were females from that borough. During that period 69 males and 58 females have been discharged; these included 3 males who exhibited no insanity after admission, and 56 cases which were recovered, and the 59 transferred to Nottingham Borough Asylum, besides 4 women sent to workhouses.

Statistics.

During the year 1880 the admissions were 161 (95 males and 66 females), the recoveries 64 (40 males and 24 females), and the deaths 44 (26 males and 18 females). The average daily number of patients resident throughout the year was 411. The recoveries were thus, as compared with the admissions, 42 per cent. for the males, and 36 per cent. for the females; and the mortality, if calculated upon the average number resident, was 12·3 for the males and 8·6 for the females, or 10·7 per cent. for both sexes. This death rate, which is about the average in county and borough asylums, has also occurred during the 11 months which have elapsed since the last visit of Commissioners.

One aged male died from congestion of the lungs consequent upon accidental partial choking whilst eating his dinner.

An inquest was held in this, but in no other case; all the other deaths have been due to natural and ordinary causes.

Inquests.

Post-mortem examinations were made in all but two of the deaths, and in the excepted cases, friends refused permission. No contagious or infectious disorder has occurred. The detached hospital is now temporarily occupied by 18 female patients as an ordinary ward.

Post-mortem
examinations.

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Appendix (C.)**Leicester
Borough
Asylum.****Seclusion and
restraint.**

The general health of the patients is good, with the qualification that 40 males and 36 females are epileptic, and 8 men and 3 women are general paralytics.

We found 7 men and 4 women only in bed, but no patient of either sex was in seclusion or under mechanical restraint. According to the medical journal, neither of these modes of treatment has been employed since our Colleagues were last here. The patients registered as under medical treatment last week were 8 males and 19 females; of the former 3, of the latter 11, were taking sedatives at night. No one was taking sedatives by day.

Dinners.

While we were in the wards the patients were quiet and orderly, the appeals for discharge were not many; none by any means showing fitness for immediate release; and a few, a very few complaints as to the food, were contradicted by our tasting the food. The soup and the currant pudding for dinner to-day were apparently enjoyed by the patients. The meat, bread, butter, and tea, all which we tasted, were excellent.

We were among the laundry patients when they were at work, and when we visited their accommodation we observed that internal hydrants have there been provided.

Employment.

The returns furnished to us show that 107 men, or 51 per cent. of the males, and 98 women, or 48 per cent. of the females, are engaged in some kind of work. Of the men, 37 are employed on the land, 7 assist the shoemaker, 3 work as tailors, 20 help other artisans and mechanics, 15 are made useful in the kitchen, offices, and wash-house, and 23 are ward cleaners. Of the women, 26 are sempstresses, 24 work in the laundry, 17 in the kitchen and offices, and 31 help in the ward cleaning.

Amusements.

Amusements indoors appear to have been frequent and varied.

The pic-nic, customary in former years, was omitted last year, and in its place was given a festival in the asylum grounds. This appears to have given universal satisfaction to the patients, and it included more patients than those who could be taken to the pic-nic. Out-door exercise might, we think, be more frequently given to patients, beyond the airing-courts, and to a considerable number of them with great benefit, even to the least orderly; the courts are kept in very creditable order, but they are too limited for that extended exercise which we regard as most beneficial for the great majority of the insane.

Divine Service.

There is only one Service in the chapel on Sundays, it is in the morning, and there is a Wednesday evening Service. The congregation last Sunday included 114 male, 90 female patients; the attendance on Wednesday last was somewhat smaller. The chaplain visits all the wards on Fridays, and he also sees patients on Wednesdays; the sick whenever occasion requires.

**Staff of
attendants.**

With regard to the attendants, we learn that in the male wards there are 13 men for day duty, and two men are up at night; and in the female wards (including laundry and detached hospital) are 15 nurses and three laundrymaids for day-duty, and two are night attendants. Those on duty at night periodically exchange places with those employed by day. One of the night attendants

ants in each division sits with the epileptic and suicidally disposed patients brought together for constant supervision in a special dormitory, which is large enough to receive most of the epileptic and all the actively suicidal. We think that the male staff is not sufficiently strong in number, and we recommend that wards Nos. 6 and 8 should each have an additional day attendant. In No. 6 are 47 patients, 28 of whom we hear are epileptic, and the attendants are only three. In No. 8 are 57 patients; of these, 8 are epileptic, 17 are suicidally disposed, and three attendants only have charge of them.

Appendix (C.)
Leicester
Borough
Asylum.

The wards are kept in very good order, look cheerful, and their ventilation to-day secured freedom from any offensive odours. Wards 6 and 7, in the male division, are, however, so crowded, that we must call attention to the necessity for relief in that direction. The day space is insufficient for 45 patients in No. 7, and for 47 in No. 6. We found the bedding everywhere clean and in a proper state. Among the improvements since the last visit of members of our Board has been the completion of the new water-closets and lavatories for Nos. 6 and 7 wards on the male, Nos. 2 and 3 on the female side.

State of wards.

The whole of the sewage is distributed by gravitation and irrigation upon land belonging to the Asylum. The estate is small for the number of patients. Only 11 acres are under spade cultivation, rather less than half the estate is grass or pasture land. We learn that the land immediately adjoining the eastern boundary of the Asylum estate is for sale for building purposes. We think that it would be prudent on the part of the Committee to secure a strip next the boundary, as a protection from being overlooked. We should be glad to see more male patients employed on land. This kind of occupation is most useful in improving bodily health, tranquillising the turbulent, and aiding mental recovery; it also lowers the death rate; we therefore hope that it may be found practicable here, to develop further employment out of doors, and of a kind suited to the limited capacity of many of the borough patients, who have not been accustomed to work on land.

Sewage.

Employment.

The defective arrangements for a constant supply of water at a pressure sufficient to reach the highest part of the Asylum, which were commented upon by the Commissioners last visiting, have not yet been remedied. The matter has, however, received attention from the Committee, and we learn that very soon the Asylum will have the exclusive use of the existing main from Leicester; the neighbouring district, which now interfere with the Asylum supply, being about to be otherwise provided for.

Water supply.

The Asylum continues, in all respects, to be well managed, and the treatment and comfort of the patients are well attended to.

Appendix (C.)

CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM.

19 February 1881.

City of London
Asylum.

Two members of our Board were last here on the 12th May 1880.

Insufficient
attendance of
Committee.

According to the entries in this book there have been only quarterly visits by the chairman of the Committee of Visitors, and on three of those occasions only he was accompanied by a Colleague. We desire to call the attention of the Committee to the 61st section of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, and to the fact that several patients complained to us that they had rarely any opportunity of personally addressing the magistrates with whom rests the decision as to their fitness for discharge.

We as usual gave to every patient full opportunity of complaint, but their alleged grievances referred only to detention, and some spoke gratefully of their general treatment. The men whose names are on the books number 167, the women are 215; 12 of the former are sleeping every night at the hospital, and if any infectious epidemic broke out their accommodation elsewhere in the asylum would be difficult.

It seems that the subject of further accommodation for the insane poor of the City of London requires early attention.

Dr. Jepson was absent to-day; his medical assistant Mr. Perkins has, we hear, sent in his resignation. From the latter we could not ascertain that there is any periodical separate examination of a patient supposed to be a chronic case (an examination which we think would be proper), nor that there is any sufficient check in the Asylum upon the detention here of insane not really chargeable to unions.

Three male patients are absent on leave; a female has escaped since the Commissioners' last visit and has not been re-taken.

Statistics.

Fifty-five cases have been admitted, of which 5 had been here previously; 23 have been discharged of whom 15 had recovered; 12 persons have died. There have been no fatal casualties but two instances of fractures are recorded; one man cleaning the hall fell from a ladder in July, broke his thigh and arm and severely cut his face. Another attempting to escape fell from a window sill to the ground outside, and broke several bones of a foot. The first occurrence was simply an accident for which no one seems to be blameworthy; the latter happened through the neglect of an attendant who left a door unlocked, and who was for that negligence dismissed. Both patients thus injured have made fair recovery.

Dietary.

The dietary is only altered by the limitation of fish dinners to fortnightly in place of weekly. We saw about 150 patients taking their mid-day meal in the hall; the fare was currant pudding with sweet sauce; most had beer, some milk, a few had double stout. Special dinners were provided for 45 of the total number of patients in the asylum, this by medical selection.

We found 2 men and 9 women in bed; no one of either sex secluded. Three males and 9 females are registered as taking medicine

medicine. The use of sedatives is always recorded, and blisters Appendix (C.) are a most rare form of medical treatment here.

There has been but one inquest, and the particulars of that City of London Asylum. proceeding were communicated long since to our office, the Inquest. verdict being "syncope from exhaustion through mania."

We hear that the Roman Catholic patients are 34, and a priest Divine Service. now visits occasionally, and has held one or two services in the asylum. There is no school here. There are two Sunday services in the chapel and a shorter service in the female infirmary on Sunday afternoons, also a full service in the chapel on Wednesday. The congregations on Sundays in the chapel average 137 in morning, 123 in evening; about 50 patients attend daily prayers.

The wards were quiet during our stay in them, and there was no want of cleanliness or ventilation. The bathing arrangements seem to be satisfactory, and the bedding which we examined was sufficient in quantity, good in quality, and in a proper state.

The night supervision of the epileptics is not perfect; the Epileptics. single room doors opening into their dormitory should have slit panels and gas-light burners should be added in apertures over the doors.

There is no night attendant sitting up with the infirmary patients, and as far as we could ascertain the infirmaries are visited at night not more frequently than once in two hours. There is an attendant sleeping near, but we doubt whether that is of much use, since between the infirmary and the attendant's room is a closet window.

The male attendants by day are 10; the nurses by day are 17; Staff of attendants. at night there are two men and two women on duty. We are told that only four of the men, and as many women can count more than two years' service, yet the wages are not low, the charge attendants having 30*l.* yearly and increasing 1*l.* per annum to 40*l.*; the 2nd class commencing at 25*l.*; the nurses being in charge, 18*l.* and going up to 23*l.*, the others 15*l.* to 20*l.* yearly. For misconduct one male and one female attendant have been dismissed. There are now two vacancies in the female staff; these should be filled up without further delay.

We are sorry to see that the recommendations made by the Mortuary. Commissioners visiting this asylum last year have not been attended to in regard to the mortuary. One of the rooms is in great disorder, and another has no proper shelves and curtains, and we were pained to hear that the deceased patients are occasionally seen by their friends upon the operating table of the post-mortem examination room. We trust that the mortuary will be speedily put in a proper state, and its space appropriated to the purposes for which it was designed.

Before we conclude our report we should notice that there was an offensive smell at the front of the building when we arrived which appeared to us to arise from sewage.

Mr. Perkins attended us in our inspection of the Asylum, and most of our inquiries he was able to answer; the accidental absence of the medical superintendent we however could not but regret.

Appendix (C.)

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE ASYLUM.

2 March 1881.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Asylum.

THERE are but few vacant beds in the main buildings now on the male side, and the females appear to be a few above the estimated number for proper accommodation. More beds, 50 to 60, could be obtained at the farm, but only at the cost of depriving the married attendants of their lodgings there. The borough will, in all probability, be much extended within a few years; the pressure for accommodation at that date should engage the early attention of the Committee, and some plan to meet it should be considered by them. A minor affair, but which also requires attention, is the over-crowded day space in No. 2 ward, where the more violent male patients are associated. Want of day space is a fruitful cause of quarrels and assaults among irritable lunatics.

Statistics.

We saw all the patients. In the male division there are 120; on the female side there are 134; the total number, 254, comprises 7 private cases, all, save one, being women. The admissions have been 54 of men, 41 of women, since our Colleagues were here in February 1880, and 29 discharges of males and 35 of females are recorded. Half of the discharged had recovered. Thirty deaths have occurred, the great majority, 22 of them, on the men's side. General paralysis accounts for 7 deaths, and 2 male patients died of epilepsy, no person being present at their deaths during the night. One was found dead, lying on his back, the other in a kneeling posture. The absence of attendants cannot be affirmed to have been the cause of these patients' deaths, but there is no continuous night-supervision of persons suffering from fits in this Asylum.

Epileptics.

The male epileptics are at present 16, of whom 9 only could be generally associated in a dormitory, the female epileptics generally fit for such association are 7, of the whole number, 9. This class of patients is visited by the general night attendant in each division every two hours, as a rule, and often once hourly. The Visitors are of opinion that they would not be justified in the outlay which would arise from the employment of special night attendants for the epileptics here.

Post-mortem examinations

There have been 18 post-mortem examinations, and three inquests, but there has been no death except from natural causes.

Condition of patients.

We found but 2 men and 5 women in bed. One of each was so treated for excitement. No patient was in seclusion or under restraint. Men and women were quiet during our inspection, and the only complaints were of improper detention, brought forward by patients manifestly unfit for discharge.

There is a Swede who seems to be well enough for transfer to his own country, though he could not be discharged with safety, but hitherto difficulties have not been overcome which prevent the transfer. We recommend now a direct appeal by the Committee to the Local Government Board (if the guardians would

would join) for their assent to the necessary passage-money being paid by the latter for the man's conveyance to his native place, Appendix (C.)
Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Asylum.
Gottenburgh.

Five female patients wore special strong dresses to-day. Dr. Wickham has introduced for such dresses a new pattern, by no means unsightly; the material is linen.

Bedding was throughout the asylum to-day in excellent order. State of wards.
The wooden dado in the lower wards looks well, it has been completed at the cost of 200*l.* or thereabouts. The papering of the walls in the dormitories is varnished, and wears excellently. The deficiency of the store-rooms is still visible in several directions. The bathing arrangements are satisfactory, but the frost has much interfered with the general supply of water in the lavatories and closets. Curtains on rods would be a boon, in the female general bath-room, to many women, and we think that they should be supplied.

There is the same dietary as at the visit of our Colleagues in Dinners.
1880; the dinner to-day was barley broth, with meat (three ounces cooked for each person) and turnips; it appeared to be generally approved by the patients, the women, however, leaving more on their plates than the men did. Beer is allowed to the greater number of both sexes, and the female workers have tea in the afternoon. All are in bed before 8.

Recreations are, as heretofore, reported.

Thirty-five men work on the land, 76 males are more or less usefully employed. Many of them were, before admission here, ironworkers; 10 females assist in the laundry; the average number of women working is returned as 90. Eight men and 20 women are confined to airing-courts. The court used by No. 2 female patients has been enlarged, and there and in all the other courts seats and sheds have been placed, which were much required. There appears to be a good library for the patients, but the books were not, when we visited the wards, visible there, only a single volume of the "Graphic" here and there, and no newspapers were in the patients' reach or in their hands, even on the male side. Employment.

The ordinary day-attendants are 11 men, including a joiner who acts as an attendant, and 10 women. Three of the men and two of the women have not yet seen 12 months' service. The medical superintendent speaks well of the staff, but he has under consideration some changes in their rates of remuneration. At present the men enter at 26*l.* and rise to 40*l.* per annum; the women begin at 16*l.* and go up to 24*l.* The head male attendant has 55*l.* yearly, the head nurse 45*l.* Staff of attendants.

The arrangements for Divine Service are not new. There is a sprinkling of Jews among the patients, there are many Methodists, and not a few Roman Catholics. These last are visited occasionally by a priest, but the bulk are demented.

Seclusion is recorded of 11 men on 81 occasions for a total duration of 643½ hours; one man, a violent epileptic, is charged with 50 of these occasions and 472 hours. Three females have been secluded on nine occasions for a total of 60 hours. Seclusion.

0.80.

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Two

Appendix (C).

Newcastle-
upon-Tyne
Asylum.
Restraint.

Two women have worn a camisole on six occasions for a period of 54 hours, to prevent self injury; and one male has been similarly treated nine times for 116½ hours for surgical reasons. The case-books are well kept up, and Dr. Wickham seems to know his patients well.

NORWICH CITY AND BOROUGH ASYLUM.

6 June 1881.

Norwich City
and Borough
Asylum.

WE have this day gone over the Asylum, and have to express our satisfaction at the various improvements that have been made since the last visit, seven months ago. We think the general condition of the Asylum is highly creditable to the medical superintendent and Mrs. Harris, and the Committee show by the many alterations lately made, that they carefully study the welfare of the patients. With regard to the suggestions made at the last visit, we have to report that the tiling in the corridors has been relayed where found defective. The cords of the window blinds have been removed, the gas pipes have been cut off from the walls, and the light placed in a secure position. Ventilating pipes have been added to every water-closet. The laundry floor now has been altered, and the water runs off readily, and the drying closets are sufficient for the present number of patients. The arrangements for the fire hose have been changed now, and they seemed placed so as to be well adapted for use, and readily able to be run out.

The airing-courts are being laid out, and the walk round the estate has been begun, but as all the out-door work is done by patients' labour, this proceeds but slowly. A clerk and store-keeper has been appointed; a kitchen garden is being marked out, and we saw some of the land now under cultivation, and the cricket ground may perhaps be ready by next year.

Precautions
against fire.

We may now mention the various matters which in our opinion demand the early attention of the Committee, the first of which, is with regard to the means of extinguishing a fire. There are no external hydrants, there is no fire engine, there is no means of throwing water upon the roof, and there is no fire drill, nor, as yet, have the attendants, male or female, been instructed how to turn on the water, or run out the hose fastened to the pipes in the rooms and corridors.

We were sorry to find that when the relaying the tiles in the corridors was going on, the warming the corridors by artificial heat was not undertaken, as we are of opinion that in the winter the single rooms must be too cold to be occupied by the patients. The half tiled, half wooden floors in the lavatory remain unaltered, there is no foul laundry, nor has a wringing machine been supplied, and no additional engine has been procured. No steps have, as yet, been taken towards building a chapel, though we learn that many patients are kept from the services of the church

church owing to want of space. The locks for the taps in the bath-rooms should, we think, be altered, and spring locks substituted. Appendix (C.)
Norwich City
and Borough
Asylum.

There is no continuous supervision by night of the epileptic and suicidal patients, who sleep now in rooms opening into a corridor. We see no difficulty in placing a door at the end of the corridor in each division, and knocking down the walls of the various single rooms and small dormitories, and thus forming one large epileptic dormitory. Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Another great want in the asylum is workshops; the boots are now repaired in the wards. We think that workshops would prove of great service as a means of giving employment to many patients not fitted for spade labour, and would in the end prove to be a saving of expense. Employment.

The means of amusements in the wards, and books appeared to us to be too few, though we saw part of the dining-hall fitted up with a stage for a theatrical performance to come off soon, and we heard that this sort of entertainment was much enjoyed by the patients, almost all of whom attended. Perhaps before long the Committee will be able to build a room for the associated gatherings, for should the numbers in the asylum increase from any cause, the space now filled by the stage will be required for the dining tables. Amusements.

The panes of glass in the windows are large, and when knocked out easily allow a man to pass through the opening; eleven escapes have thus been effected since the last visit; some means should be adopted for securing the safety of the patients, more especially in those single rooms which have no shutters.

The number on the books to-day are 74 males and 107 females, 3 of whom are absent on leave. Since the last visit 18 males and 17 females have been admitted, 3 males and 10 females have been discharged, 1 of the former, and 2 of the latter on recovery, 8 males and 2 females have died. The causes of death call for no remark, but on the body of one male patient an inquest was held, simply because he was a criminal patient. The behaviour of the patients in both divisions was most orderly; we had no complaints calling for notice, and most of the patients expressed themselves grateful for the kindness and attention they receive here. Statistics.

Restraint by means of wet packing has been employed in the case of 1 man and 1 woman to allay excitement for eight and four hours respectively; 2 women have also been secluded on three occasions for a total duration of nine hours. Restraint and
seclusion.

No patient was in bed to-day, 5 males and 4 females are under medical treatment. The state of the wards and dormitories was highly creditable to the attendants, and the rooms have been much improved in appearance by a good supply of pictures on the walls.

The dinner was neatly served and generally liked. With one or two exceptions from either side every patient is able to be present at the meal in the hall. Dinners.

The attendants seem to be of a respectable class, and are in number the same as at the last visit, except that there is no male

Appendix (C.) head attendant here as yet, for the late head attendant has recently left. A man with some previous experience at Lancaster and Macclesfield has been engaged to supply his place. Should patients from other asylums be sent here, and we learn that this is likely, the staff will have to be considerably increased, as the patients will not be likely to be of the quiet harmless class, such as are the majority of the present inmates.

Norwich City
and Borough
Asylum.

Work is provided for a large proportion of the patients, and, as we have already said, the chapel attendances are limited simply by want of room.

NOTTINGHAM BOROUGH ASYLUM.

12 November 1881.

Nottingham
Borough,
Asylum.

WE have to-day inspected this asylum, and found it in very good order.

It is unfortunate that the paint or wash, which has been used on the walls, the upper part at least, has not produced a satisfactory surface, for the aspect of the wards and dormitories is a good deal marred by the running down of the oil or other vehicle used. A plain coloured lime wash would have been better.

Some coloured prints have been procured and hung on the walls, but it will of course take a considerable time before the rooms are fully supplied with these and other decorative objects. We feel sure the Committee will support Mr. Powell's efforts to bring the asylum into the very complete state for which it has such capability.

The grounds of the Asylum are fast being brought into order, some more planting has been done since the last visit.

There are of course no structural alterations or additions of any importance to notice.

The provision of taps for hot and cold water in the lavatories and over the slop sinks, though convenient, is not without danger. Two cases of scalding have already occurred, and we have advised Mr. Powell to have the handles of the hot water-taps removed, and a key, to be retained and used only by an attendant, substituted.

We have seen all the patients, who number 278, except two who are at present out on trial.

It will be observed that the Asylum, in which are 284 beds, is practically full, indeed the provision for the pauper lunatics of the borough is already insufficient; for in the county Asylum are boarded a considerable number of patients who should properly be received here.

Statistics.

Since the visit of members of our Board in November last, 51 male and 46 female patients have been admitted; 14 males and 19 females have been discharged, all the males and 16 of the females on recovery, and 31 males and 14 females have died.

No epidemic or infectious complaint has appeared in the asylum; but the above numbers of deaths indicate a very high rate of mortality, especially among the males.

No

We have examined the assigned causes of death, and find that 15 of the deaths of males resulted from general paralysis. Three women also died from the same disease.

Appendix (C.)
Nottingham
Borough
Asylum.

One of the deaths was followed by an inquest, the verdict returned being, that the death resulted from epilepsy and scald. This was one of the two cases of scalding already mentioned; the other occurred within the last few days, and is happily not serious.

Inquest.

In the case of every death but one, a post-mortem examination was made.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The patients were to-day very quiet and orderly in behaviour, and we were satisfied with the state of their dress, and their personal neatness.

We can praise, too, the condition of the bedding, which is clean and ample in quantity.

We find a very good proportion of the patients of both sexes usefully employed, 92 male and 97 females are so engaged.

Employment.

At service last Sunday were 110 patients of both sexes. There is not a resident chaplain, and week day services are not given except on Wednesday, and on one day (Friday) the chaplain visits the infirmary wards.

Divine Service.

There are the usual entertainments and amusements for the patients, including the fortnightly dances in the recreation-hall; 75 men and 50 women walk beyond the Asylum grounds.

Amusement.

The supply of books for the wards is not yet adequate. We hope the Committee will make a small annual grant of money to be expended in increasing it.

There has been no instance of the use of restraint since the last visit; 5 men have been secluded on 14 occasions for 69½ hours, and 4 women on 4 occasions for 22 hours.

Restraint and
seclusion.

As regards night supervision of epileptic and suicidally disposed patients, we learn that only the worst cases in each class are brought together for supervision. The respective special dormitories and single rooms cannot accommodate all. With respect to suicidal patients, we have recommended Mr. Powell to adopt the plan of giving with each such patient directions in writing as to the care and precautions to be practised, to the charge attendant of the ward in which the patient is placed; such directions to be passed on with the patient if transferred to another ward.

Epileptics
and suicidal
patients.

An additional male attendant has been engaged since the last visit. In other respects the staff remains as stated in the last entry. The rates of wages paid are liberal; those for male attendants begin at 30*l.* per annum, and those for nurses at 16*l.* The charge attendants on the male side receive a minimum of 32*l.*, on the female side of 20*l.* Uniforms are supplied to each sex.

Staff of
attendants.

In concluding this entry, we desire to express our opinion that the management of this asylum is very satisfactory, and that the superintendent is zealous and intelligent in the discharge of his duties.

Appendix (C.)

PORTSMOUTH ASYLUM.

17 February 1881.

Portsmouth
Asylum.
Statistics.

Two members of our Board paid the first visit after this asylum was opened on 14th June 1880, at which time the number of patients was 351; 129 males and 212 females. At our visit this day the numbers have risen to 161 in the male division, and 218 on the female side, making 379 in all. This asylum was built for 199 men and 221 women, so that, at this time, there is vacant accommodation for 38 men, but only for 3 women. The patients under treatment here belong as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
To Portsmouth Borough - -	83	121	204
To Southampton Borough - -	37	42	79
To Surrey Unions - - -	32	48	80
To other unions - - -	5	4	9
To the private class - - -	4	3	7

The weekly rate for patients belonging to the borough is 13*s.* 1*d.*; for all others, except the private patients, 14*s.*, and for the private patients, from 16*s.* to 20*s.* The changes which have occurred since the last visit have been the admission of 40 men and 39 women, and the discharge of 32 patients of both sexes; 7 of the men and 19 of the women who so left the asylum were considered to have recovered. The deaths have been 20 in all, 9 men and 11 women.

Post-mortem
examinations.

We are glad to notice that in 16 of these deaths post-mortem examinations were made.

Inquests.

The causes of death call for no special remark from us, excepting in two cases; one death of a patient happened in the night, during an epileptic fit, no attendant being present at the time; and the other death was that of a private patient, which occurred, as did the former case, in a single room; the coroner's jury, in this latter case, returned a verdict of "accidental suffocation," and in the other case "died in an epileptic fit." In these two cases only were inquests held.

Seclusion and
restraint.

No patient has been subjected to mechanical restraint since the opening of the asylum, but since the last visit 9 men and 4 women have been secluded, the former on 23, and the latter on 6 occasions, and for a total of 224 and 52 hours respectively. The patients under medical treatment last week were 8 men and 9 women, and four of each sex were in bed during our inspection, but the general health may be considered good.

Epileptics and
suicidal
patients.

There are now in the asylum 39 men and 32 women who are epileptic, 6 men and 1 woman general paralytics, and 2 men and 4 women who are considered actively suicidal. These, for the most part sleep in the epileptic dormitory and the single rooms adjoining,

adjoining, and we have to record that since the death in an epileptic fit above mentioned, another night attendant has been engaged, and now the epileptic dormitory is never left unattended in either division. We are glad to hear that Bailey's electric clock has been ordered, and we were shown the places where it was proposed to have recording stations. We suggested that the night nurses, station should be moved to the other end of the room, and desire to express a hope that no time will be lost in providing safe fireguards in the epileptic wards and dormitories, as we saw, during our visit, the result of the inefficiency of the present screens.

Appendix (C.)
Portsmouth
Asylum.

During our tour through the building we saw every patient on the books, excepting one woman absent on trial, and afforded to each one full opportunity of making their grievances known to us, and, with few exceptions, their complaints were confined to the allegation that they were unduly detained, but we could not advise the immediate discharge of anyone who spoke with us on this subject.

We had also much regret expressed by several that we had not visited this asylum yesterday to see the dinner, which is of soup on that day, and by no means generally approved. We can, of course, express no opinion as to the justice of this complaint, but the dinner we saw to-day was good and ample.

Dinners.

A few called our attention to the want of means of amusements in the wards, and though we make every allowance for the comparative newness, and therefore incompleteness, of this asylum, still we think that, for the better class of women, a piano (second hand) might be procured, a musical-box for the more demented class, bagatelle boards for the men, and a fair supply of papers (illustrated periodicals) for those able to make use of them; and we might add that a small sum spent in cheap pictures, prints, flowers, &c., would add much to the appearance of the wards.

Amusements.

We had complaints from 2 females that they had had cold baths given them against their will. We found on inquiry that these baths had been ordered by the assistant medical officer, and that in one of these cases the head attendant had not been present, and that neither bath was entered in the case book. In our opinion no bath should be given which might be considered as a punishment, that at all baths, especially those given against the patient's will, the head attendant should be present, and that all baths, except those given for cleansing purposes, should be entered in the Case book.

Bathing regulations.

We learn, from returns furnished us, that there were at Chapel last Sunday 96 patients at the morning, and 97 at the evening, Service. About 130 are generally present at the associated entertainments, which take place in the hall. This room is not used, as we think it ought to be, and as our Colleagues advised last year, as a general dining hall also. The various stores and offices were seen by us, and we find that the kitchen and bakehouse which are in close proximity, and were at one time intended to be under one man cook, are divided, and a woman is cook, and a man baker.

Divine Service.

Appendix (C.)

Portsmouth
Asylum.
Employment.

As a few patients of each sex are engaged at their work in such propinquity, the utmost caution will have to be used, and careful supervision exercised, as the present arrangement differs entirely from that proposed when the plans were sanctioned. In the kitchen, stores, and offices, 3 men and 10 women are employed, but the total list of those patients who do any useful work is very small. Exclusive of those who help in the wards, but 25 men and 58 women are engaged in any way in the asylum service, and we may here mention that no upholsterers' shop has been set up.

The behaviour of the patients was not altogether satisfactory, there was a good deal of noise and excitement in one or two of the wards in each division, partly due, no doubt, to the unfavourable state of the weather for out-door exercise.

State of
airing courts
and wards.

The airing-courts, however, are not in a state which would induce any nurse to send patients into them without express orders, and we wish to call the attention of the Committee to the state of the water-closets in the airing-courts, which call for immediate remedy. The wards were not as clean or as well looked after as we could have wished, and the Napier matting is dirty and much worn. Linoleum carefully laid down should be substituted.

Personal
condition of
patients.
Staff of
attendants.

The personal condition of the patients of both sexes might be improved, though we were glad to see a reduction in the number of strong dresses since the last visit. The proper condition of the patients, as regards dress and personal cleanliness, as well as the general appearance of the wards, depends much upon the attendants, who number on the male side one head and 10 ordinary, and on the female side one head and 17 ordinary, for day duty; and two night attendants in each division; besides these three male artizans and three laundry maids give occasional assistance. From our own observation of the demeanour of the patients we are satisfied that this staff is numerically insufficient for the proper supervision and control of the patients, and with a view to their due employment and necessary out-door exercise, and we recommend the appointment of at least two additional in each division. We were, moreover, not favourably impressed with the qualification of many of both sexes. The wages given on entry, 20*l.* to a man, and 16*l.* to a woman, with the small advance of 25*l.* to the men, and 18*l.* for the women, must be insufficient to attract suitable persons, and as the successful treatment as well as the comfort of the patients largely depends upon the engagement and retention of a staff of humane, intelligent, and trustworthy attendants, we desire to bring this matter again prominently before the notice of the Committee.

On our arrival at the asylum we noticed a smell of sewer gas in the building, more especially in the central offices, and we found that it was due to the stoppage of a drain leading from the basement of the building to the sea shore. It appears that the obstruction was caused by the silting of the sand at the mouth of the drain. The obstruction has been removed, and we hope means will be taken to prevent a recurrence of this evil, and to secure

secure adequate ventilation of this drain externally to the building. Appendix (C.)
Among the works carried out since the last visit, we may mention the completion of the laying of the central road and front grounds, the erection of a second lodge, and the sinking of a new well so as to give a second supply of water. Urinals have been fixed in male wards 3 and 4, but we fear that as regards the latter ward, the situation will be found objectionable. We regret to observe that little or nothing has been done in the way of planting trees and shrubs in the airing-courts, or improving the state of the walks. Another matter calling for early attention is a remedy for the smoky chimneys, of which there are many in both divisions. We hope also that a fire brigade will be organised amongst the attendants, and exercised at frequent but uncertain intervals.

Portsmouth
Asylum.

Appendix (D.)Appendix (D.)

ALTERATIONS in and ADDITIONS to COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, approved by the Secretary of State during 1881, the Cost of which was estimated under 600 l.

ASYLUM.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.	Date of Approval.
		<i>£. s. d.</i>	1881 :
Cheshire (Chester) -	Earth closets erected in No. 6 ward.	248 - -	3 Feb.
Lancashire (Lancaster)	Improvements in temporary female epileptic ward.	130 - -	29 Sept.
Northampton - -	Cottages for attendants	438 - -	5 April.
Birmingham - -	New mortuary - -	360 - -	11 April.
Bristol - - -	Alterations in old chapel and dining hall.	400 - -	8 Oct.

Appendix (E.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,
CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1881.

MEDICINE,

Account.

Miscellaneous.

s. d.

- 5½

- 4½

- 3½

- 7½

- 3

- 2½

- 3½

- 2½

- 2½

- 7

- 3½

- 3

- 6½

- 2½

- 2½

1 4½

- 2½

- 2½

- 3½

- 2½

- 2½

- 4

- 4½

- 2½

- 2½

- 1½

- 2½

- 1½

- 3

- 1½

- 2

- 2

CLOTHING,

Less Monies
received for
Articles,
Goods, and
Produce Sold
(exclusive of
those
consumed in
the Asylum).

s. d.

- 2 $\frac{1}{8}$

- $\frac{1}{2}$

- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$

- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$

- $\frac{1}{8}$

- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

- 1 $\frac{7}{8}$

-

- (b)

- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

- 1

- 3 $\frac{1}{8}$

- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$

-

- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$

- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$

- 2

- 6 (g)

- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$

-

- (b)

- 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

-

- (b)

- $\frac{1}{4}$

- $\frac{1}{4}$

- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

0.80.

Appendix (F.)

Appendix (F.)

ENTRIES by COMMISSIONERS at HOSPITALS.
(Abstracted and Condensed).

MANCHESTER LUNATIC HOSPITAL, CHEADLE.

Manchester
Hospital.

21 and 24 March, and 11 October 1881.

(March).—Besides the 182 patients, there are 9 boarder ladies and gentlemen, all of whom we saw. We hope that the permission given them to board will be for a definite but short period, so that they may themselves be required to make application to remain, stating that they desire to do so, and also showing that they are aware they are free agents, and not obliged to remain. We do not feel sure that this is sufficiently understood by all of them.

We inspected works in progress on the female side, which, when completed, will form a most valuable adjunct to the present hospital buildings.

One charge of ill-treatment was made by a patient against an attendant, but we learnt it had been investigated by the Committee three days ago, so we did not go into it.

To all the patients now here who have not been seen by our Colleagues at previous visits, we gave more particular attention, and were satisfied in every instance that they, at the present time, need Asylum care. Except in one ward, the patients were quiet and orderly, but in the worst ward on the female side there was a good deal of noise and confusion; 19 patients are in this ward with three attendants, but we found 12 in one room with only one attendant, and we advise that the patients become evenly distributed in the sitting rooms, or that another nurse be put into the large room in which the 12 patients are.

The patients still have a grievance, for which our Colleagues suggested a remedy, namely, that they do not feel sure that their letters ever reach Mr. Mould's hands when they give them to the attendants. We think it a pity that such a simple plan as a post bag in each ward, of which the medical officers alone should have the key, has not been tried.

(October.)—

(October).—The patients whose names are now on the books of the hospital are 203 in number, 88 being males and 115 females. Sixty-nine of the male, and 94 of the female, patients are lodged in the main building and villas, or in the three houses which are considered part of the Hospital, and 19 males and 21 females are “on leave” either in the houses taken for the occupation of patients or at their own homes. We have seen all the patients who are lodged in the hospital or in the houses in the neighbourhood, and have inspected the accommodation provided for them. Of this we can report very favourably. It is good and comfortable. One of us, in August last, visited the two houses at Colwyn, which are hired for the occupation of patients on leave, and found them in excellent order. All the patients then residing at Colwyn were then seen ; some have since returned here, and their places have been taken by others. All the patients seen here have had full opportunity of talking with us, and many have availed themselves of it. We find, generally, great contentment, and but few have seriously appealed for discharge. We, as usual, mention in the patients’ book those whom we consider better, or improving. The state of the patients’ dress was generally good, and personal cleanliness appears to be attended to.

Appendix (F.)
Manchester
Hospital.

As regards matters of treatment, we find that since the last visit restraint, in the form of wearing locked gloves, has been used with three gentlemen on 40 occasions, 36 being in the case of the same patient, to prevent self injury ; and that 14 male, and 10 female patients have, on various occasions, been placed in seclusion, the former for a total duration of 1,002 hours, and the latter for 566 hours. Mr. Mould explains that in these cases of seclusion the patients have had special attendants in charge and constantly seeing them.

WONFORD HOUSE, EXETER.

17 May and 14 September 1881.

(May).—We have inspected this hospital, visiting all parts of it, and are much gratified by the improvements which have been effected since we last visited the establishment. Most of the corridors and rooms on the female side have been redecorated in excellent taste, and similar work is in progress in the gentlemen’s division. When this is completed, as it soon will be, the Hospital, as regards its accommodation for patients, will be in a very satisfactory condition. In addition to the re-decoration of walls, &c., new carpets and other articles of furniture have been introduced, and many pictures and other decorative objects, including a large number of pieces of Lambeth ware, generally given by Mr. James Doulton, have been placed in the day-rooms and galleries. Even the gallery occupied by the more violent and

Wonford
House.

Appendix (F.) **troublesome of the female patients has been thus improved, and we are not surprised to hear, as it accords with our experience of some other asylums, that not the slightest damage has been done by patients to any of the works of art by which they are surrounded; on the contrary, the patients are, we are assured, quieter and more manageable, and appear fully to appreciate the brighter aspect of the rooms in which they live.**

Wonford
House.

The patients now on the books of the Hospital number 42 males and 48 females, total 90. Dr. Philipps informs us that 20 more of each sex might be at once received, and we must again express the hope that it may be possible soon to fill many of these vacancies by the admission of patients unable to pay the higher rates. The financial position of the Hospital is improving. Last year, we are glad to learn, some considerable amount of debt was paid off.

In answer to our inquiries we are informed that in addition to the Sunday Services, daily morning papers are read by the chaplain. We understand, however, that this gentleman does not regularly visit the wards, and we regret this, as it is within our experience that patients appreciate informal interviews and conversation with the chaplain, whom they are disposed to regard as a friend, not responsible for, nor concerned in, their detention. We shall be glad if these remarks shall lead to more frequent intercourse between this officer and the patients. We should mention that Dr. Philipps is now assisted by a second medical officer, Mr. Frank Shapley, who was house surgeon at the London Hospital. This gentleman has, we understand, been very zealous in promoting the amusements of the patients, and during the winter several dramatic entertainments have been given. In addition to these, there have been picnics and excursions to the seaside, and it is the intention of the Committee again to hire a seaside residence for the use of the patients.

This report will show that we entertain a favourable opinion of the present management of this useful institution.

(September).—The staff of attendants appear to do their duty towards the patients, and even the least cleanly among the patients are by proper attention kept clean and tidy. The bedding everywhere was as it should be. A dinner on table which we saw was properly served and good of its kind, consisting of soup, meat, and two vegetables. The chaplain now visits the wards once a week. The garden and airing-courts are kept in excellent order, and we saw many patients walking there. Just as we arrived a party of ladies started for a walk on the Topsham-road. They returned before we left, so we saw every patient in residence.

BARNWOOD HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.

12 March and 14 October 1881.

THE management of Barnwood House, Gloucester, continues to be highly creditable to the Committee and the medical superintendent, whose evident desire is "to render the hospital as perfect an institution for the treatment and care of the insane as it is possible to arrive at." (Entry 12 March 1881.)

The building is reported in excellent order, well warmed and ventilated.

The applications for admission are in excess of the accommodation, but enlargements of a judicious character are in progress, which will allow the Committee to increase the number of patients received up to 140.

The means of amusement are liberally supplied, and carriage exercise is given to all who are fit to enjoy it.

LIVERPOOL LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

1 April 1881.

THE whole building requires renewing throughout. We doubt if there be anywhere an institution for the insane in such a state as this appears to be. The bedding in bad order, no carpets, &c., &c.

In these circumstances we are glad to learn that the building and grounds have been sold to a railway company, and Dr. Gill informs us that he has received directions to admit no more cases.

The medical superintendent could give us no information whether the hospital would be carried on, but we should be unwilling to believe that a much needed institution, and one which with different conditions would be likely to do much useful work, should be allowed to become extinct because the original edifice has been demolished.

N.B.—This hospital was soon after closed.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, LANCASTER.

24 October 1881.

THERE are now on the books of the asylum the names of 451 patients, an increase upon the number at the last visit of members of our Board, of 31. The asylum being calculated for 600, there is still room for 150 cases, for whom the benefits of an institution, such as this, are much needed. We are glad to record

Appendix (F.)
 Royal Albert
 Asylum.

the gradual development of the charity which is taking place, but trust that the Committee may be enabled by increased liberality on the part of the public, more rapidly to extend the advantages of the asylum.

The support already accorded to the institution has been most generous, and a further instance of this has occurred since our last visit, in the handsome donation by Mr. Edward Rodgett, of Preston, of 4,000 *l.*, for the erection of a detached hospital for ordinary sick, but which would also serve for the isolation of infectious cases. This building is nearly complete. Other friends have subscribed towards the expense of furnishing this hospital, which will be a very valuable addition to the resources of the asylum.

As regards the financial position of the asylum, we observe that for the year ending the 30th June last the receipts, with the balance in hand at the beginning of the year, just balanced the expenditure, and that the "Sustentation Fund" was increased by the sum of 2,655 *l.* 5 *s.* (arising from donations to the fund, legacies and life interest payments) to 62,233 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.*

The 451 patients now on the books are made up of 228 males of the private and 72 of the pauper class, and 127 females who are private patients, and 24 who are paupers. The pauper cases are those paid for by guardians of unions at charges slightly over those payable in the county lunatic asylums. There are 265 election cases, and 80 private patients for whom varying rates of payments are made.

We are satisfied with the condition in which the patients are kept, and with the progress made in developing whatever of intelligence is found among them. Indeed a very high comparative standard has been reached in some instances, and many, both boys and girls, have been trained to habits of decency, and have been made useful in various ways.

It appears from the returns we have seen that 175 males and 97 females receive industrial training, and that about 214 of the former sex in the advanced classes, and 165 girls and young boys attend school. From 300 to 380 meet together at the entertainments, of which many are provided for their amusement, and about 62 patients attend Public Worship, while from 300 to 340 are present at family prayers.

The condition of the building is on the whole satisfactory. Some painting has been done, but more is needed. The rooms were clean and generally well ventilated, only one or two of the day rooms occupied by children of the more degraded class being offensive.

We learn that the average weekly cost per head of the patients during the year 1880 was 13 *s.* 1½ *d.*

LINCOLN LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

2 June and 16 November 1881.

(June.) The rooms were in good order and the dormitories clean and comfortably furnished, allowance being made for the necessary confusion arising from spring cleaning. The arrangements for the care of the patients were in every way satisfactory, but we regret to have to report that the baths, plans for which were to have been sanctioned seven months ago have not yet been commenced. There has been no chaplain appointed, and no clergyman attends except to minister to the wants of the dying. We are strongly of opinion that in a cathedral city no difficulty ought to be found in obtaining the services of a clergyman to read the service on Sundays, and visit at least once in every week. We learn that the hospital is not out of debt, but we hope with increased numbers the means of providing various additions to the asylum will be insured, amongst which some efficient mode of rendering the institution less liable to be destroyed, should there be an outbreak of fire, will not, we trust, be overlooked. The staff of attendants seemed numerically sufficient, and up to their duties, and we had no complaint from any patient calling for notice. There is a boarder here who told us that he wished to leave, we explained to him his position, and said to him in Dr. Russell's presence that he was free to leave when he liked, and he said, "I should like to go at once," and so it was decided. We do not think he was a suitable case for a boarder here, as he is evidently weak-minded, and in our opinion certifiable, but he only two days ago asked the Committee for leave to stay another month, and leave in accordance with his request was granted.

Lincoln
Hospital.

The general health of the patients is good, and we saw nearly all the patients out of doors, the males in the large airing court overlooking the racecourse, and the females in the garden. The amusements continue as before. Yesterday 8 gentlemen attended the militia sports, and associated games of croquet, &c., take place occasionally, but the majority of the patients are too demented to join in active sports. Only a few of the more recently admitted cases showed any improvement mentally, though all were neatly dressed and attended to. We think praise is due to Dr. Russell for the condition of the Hospital. He evidently is very anxious for the prosperity of this charity, and bestows much care and attention on the patients.

(November.) The male division of the hospital, particularly the upper gallery, has been improved in appearance and made bright and cheerful. It is now in better condition.

In the gentlemen's bathroom and lavatory there was to-day a most evil smell arising from an influx of sewer gas through the waste pipes. From our inquiries we gather that this is frequently the case in the bathrooms of each division, and we trust the Committee will at once take steps to remedy the evil, which may be attended with danger to the health of the patients, and have the waste pipes disconnected from the main drain and made to discharge freely on trapped gratings.

Appendix (F.)

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

5 February and 27 July 1881.

St. Luke's
Hospital.

(February).—OUR inspection to-day of this Hospital enables us to report favourably of its present condition, and of the care of the patients received here. With a few exceptions, the patients seem satisfied with their treatment, and the complaints made to us do not appear to be well founded, and they were preferred by persons whom we thought disposed to find fault unnecessarily.

The bodily health of the patients was good. Six males and 13 females are registered as taking medicine. We found to-day 1 patient, a woman, in seclusion on account of violence; and we find that since the last visit of members of our Board, on 11th August 1880, 3 males have been placed in seclusion on 20 occasions, for a total of 234 hours, and 5 females on 16 occasions for a total duration of 79 hours; while, as regards mechanical restraint, 1 woman has been wet packed on three occasions for four hours in all.

We found the galleries and sleeping-rooms very clean, and the bedding in excellent order.

(July).—A favourable report. We are glad to mention that the dress and the personal condition of the patients is generally satisfactory. There is not much of structural work or improvement to be noticed. We are glad to learn that the question of enlarging the high windows of the single rooms is not wholly lost sight of, and that this very obvious improvement would be effected, if the state of the finances permitted.

BETHEL HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

13 June and 18 November 1881.

Bethel
Hospital.

(June).—WE have inspected Bethel Hospital this day, and it is with much pleasure we begin our report by expressing our gratification at the general condition in which we found the asylum, which was throughout clean, and in the best order. The patients were in general quiet and orderly in behaviour, and their dress was neat and suitable. We saw the dinner provided for both males and females, which was good in quality, and properly served. No patient is received here for a higher sum than 1*l.* a week; many pay less, whilst 13 are received gratuitously. We learn that there are now vacancies for 9 inmates, 4 on the male, and 5 on the female side. We feel sure that nothing but want of publicity accounts for this, as there must be many persons looking out for accommodation as good as is provided here at such a low rate.

Two

Two patients, one of each sex, have been restrained; the man was hand fastened in bed to prevent him tearing up his bed clothes, and the woman was restrained for 24 hours by the jacket to keep her in bed. Two men have been secluded twice for 24 hours altogether.

Appendix (F.)
Bethel
Hospital.

We had no complaints from any of the patients now in the asylum, who are 71 in number, 26 males and 45 females.

The entry in November is equally favourable.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, NORTHAMPTON.

31 May and 8 November 1881.

(May).—THE gentlemen are 159, and the ladies 158. We afforded to each patient opportunity of speaking with us, and a large number of patients did so. Complaints of alleged undue retention were frequent, but no patients thus complaining were fit for either trial or discharge; in fact the majority of the more hopeful cases are, as we learn, all at the seaside. On other subjects we had no grievance brought to our notice, and we were pleased with the quiet and order that prevailed during our visit to the wards. There was but little noise in either division, and no patient was either aggressive or turbulent. We saw the ladies at Moulton Park for the most part sitting in the garden, watching a cricket match between the officers of the militia, and listening to the band.

St. Andrew's
Hospital.

The wards and dormitories were alike in good order, and the general condition of this Hospital was creditable to the staff. We have only in conclusion to express our hope that this asylum may be able to extend its charitable work.

(November).—A satisfactory report, concluding with these words "At present the Hospital is quite full on the female side, and has but 7 or 8 vacancies for males."

NOTTINGHAM LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

1 June and 14 November 1881.

(June).—WE have been over the whole building, and find everything in good order, making allowance for the spring cleaning, which is in progress.

Nottingham
Hospital.

We were told that it was hoped that the new wings for 40 additional patients might be ready by October, but we think that this hope is too sanguine, and we should judge from present appearances that the buildings will not be fit for occupation for nearly a twelvemonth. When the patients are admitted we feel sure that it will not be possible to allow all the patients to be only in one airing-court in their respective divisions; to say nothing of the space being limited, the disadvantage of placing the quiet and harmless in close companionship with the noisy and

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destructive

Appendix (F.)
Nottingham
Hospital.

destructive is obvious. Even to-day we had a complaint from a patient of the annoyance he was receiving from a very troublesome patient, and we urge upon the Committee to at once begin to look for sites where two more airing-courts may be made.

The general health was good, no patient was in bed, and neither seclusion nor restraint has been considered necessary since the last visit. Indeed, the latter mode of treatment has never been used in this Hospital, and the former has not been found to be necessary for very many years. We had no complaints of harsh treatment or rough usage at the hands of attendants, and only a few asked us to promote their discharge. We saw no one, however, who was as yet to leave, and but few whose present condition gave us hopes of their early recovery.

The November entry contains no further particulars of general interest.

WARNEFORD HOSPITAL.

25 June and 13 December 1881.

Warneford
Hospital.

(June).—We have inspected the whole of the building occupied at present, or intended hereafter to be occupied, by patients, and found it on the whole in a fairly satisfactory state. The gentlemen's gallery would be improved by a brighter paper, and some of the bed-rooms, not already renovated, might be done up with good effect. The bedding was clean and in proper order. The kitchen did not appear to us to be adequate to modern requirements, and we were glad to learn that some alterations were contemplated in this quarter. The new laundry is in use, and the old building has been converted into a servants' dining-room.

(December).—We visited the kitchen and saw the dinner on table in the female division, which meal was good and well served. In the kitchen we noticed a new cooking range and hot closets for keeping the dinner warm, but no other structural improvements. We think that the male side of the hospital contrasts somewhat unfavourably with the other, and we recommended that the ground floor occupied by the gentlemen should in the spring receive some attention. Painting, papering, vallances to the bed-room windows, and other introductions of colour would give an appearance of more comfort and be also very useful in enlivening that part of the interior.

(June).—We were not satisfied with the appearance of the male attendants' dress, and we think that a uniform, not necessarily a livery, should be provided for them; and we desire to repeat the recommendation of our Colleagues at their last visit on this score. There is a system of taking some of the patients out for a walk once a week beyond the grounds, and others go for drives; but of course only a limited number are fit or able to take exercise in this way, and we think one of the earliest improvements should be enclosing the new ground and laying out a walk round it for more extended exercise.

In April the institution had only three or four vacant beds for gentlemen, and the ladies' division was practically full, the numbers being 69 males and 82 females. The reports speak well of the general management, the dietary, and provision for amusements and exercise. The staff of attendants by day seemed strong enough, but the arrangements for night watching were not considered quite satisfactory. Restraint by locked gloves had been used in a few cases for surgical reasons and to prevent self injury. The finances of the hospital show improvement. In November the debt had been reduced to 5,000 £.

(April).—The Hospital is practically full on the female side, the vacant beds are 40. The report is uniformly favourable, but concludes thus: "On making inquiry into the drainage of the building, we were much pleased to hear that this most important matter is immediately about to engage the attention of the governors. We trust that the drains will be thoroughly explored, and that the defects, which we fear are of a serious nature, will then be rectified. We are not surprised to hear that the hospital has lately suffered some pecuniary loss from defaults in payment of rent, owing to the depressed state of agriculture; but, judging from the past, we are confident that the governors will be as ready as heretofore to do their utmost to support the medical superintendent of the hospital in his zealous discharge of duties involving much skill and discretion. Dr. Savage lectures twice a week at Guy's Hospital during the summer season, and during last year 50 students belonging to that hospital and 10 from St. Thomas's, attended from time to time at Bethlem for clinical instruction; the number present on any day never exceeding 10."

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Appendix (F.)**Bethlem
Hospital.**

towards the outlay upon care and treatment. The atmosphere of the wards was everywhere wholesome during our visit, and we understand that a surgeon has given his attention recently to the drains of the hospital, and that the water-closet fittings have been looked to, and where necessary they have been cleaned. We had no complaints on this subject, and, so far as we could judge, there is now nothing more to be done in the matter.

BETHLEM CONVALESCENT ESTABLISHMENT AT WITLEY.

24 August 1881.

**Bethlem
Convalescent
Hospital at
Witley.**

THE total number of patients who have stayed at this establishment between the 1st January 1880 and the 11th December 1880, at which last date the house was closed for winter, is reported to us as having been 158; of these, 42 were males, 116 were females. We spoke to every patient now resident, and no one expressed anything but satisfaction with the domestic arrangements, and many testified to the advantages they had derived from coming to Witley, in regard to their mental condition, and all appeared exceedingly well cared for. The rooms are comfortably furnished, the means of amusement are liberally supplied, and the dietary is good.

There is one grave defect, in the provision for extinguishing any outbreak of fire in the building. The means are quite insufficient, we think, and there is no drill of a fire brigade upon the spot. We have referred to this defect on a previous occasion, and to-day, after an interview with the engineer, we are confirmed in our previous view, that the necessity of a full consideration of the matter by the Committee is urgent. An efficient brigade could, we think, be organised, having recourse to the boys trained at the hospital school, and to some of the men there employed.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD.

3 June 1881.

**Earlswood
Asylum.**

IN common with other charities, this Asylum has, we regret to hear, felt the depression of trade in the country, but this, we trust, is only a transient difficulty, and so the Committee of management seem to regard it. Our inspection of the building, and its occupants, satisfies us that the patients are excellently cared for. The names on the books are 561; of this number the males are still greatly in excess of the females, the proportion of the former being 391, to 170 of the latter.

To-day very few patients of either sex were in bed, and the healthy looks of the majority of those in the wards and airing-courts

courts testify to a good dietary, sufficient out-door exercise, and general attention to their bodily condition. The mental treatment and intellectual training are of a high order, and the zeal and ability shown by the medical superintendent and his staff deserve all praise. Appendix (F.)
Earlswood
Asylum.

Several cases were elected as patients by the charity a short time ago, and some were admitted only a few days back. The kindness shown by the attendants to the new comers (who were naturally nervous at the number of their companions, and at the novelty of everything about them), was very striking, and the conduct of most of the children was admirable. Two hundred and eight males and 94 females are usefully employed, many of the former in trades, and 19 on the land. As many as 34 assist in the tailor's shop. The industrial occupation of the girls is, of course, in-doors ; none are found fit for laundry work, but they assist the nurses, do domestic work, and a few act as monitors.

We were some hours in the wards, and can speak most favourably of their comfort, cleanliness, and thoroughly good ventilation. The epileptics are numerous, 200 of both sexes, and these continue to have special night supervision.

Entertainments are as heretofore reported. About 150 to 200 in each year go away for a change on leave of absence. The attendance in chapel on Sundays is between 400 and 500 patients; 30 to 40 of the best behaved go to the parish church. There can be no doubt that this Asylum lightens the sorrows of very many parents and children, and has a wide field for its charity.

YORK LUNATIC HOSPITAL, BOOTHAM.

8 March and 16 August 1881.

(March).—In the wards of this Hospital are now 114 private and 53 pauper patients, and they are associated to a considerable extent with each other at meals, in the wards and otherwise. The paupers are all chargeable to York Borough ; their presence here is, we must say, discreditable to the Town Council of York, and a standing reproach to the Governors of the Charity. Reviewing the history of the hospital we feel it to be our duty to notice the fact that the hospital was founded by voluntary subscriptions from the county as well as from the borough of York, and that the sole object of the subscriptions was charity ; the object was not to afford, directly or indirectly, pecuniary relief to the ratepayers of the borough, but to set up a hospital where the poor lunatics of the county and borough insufficiently cared for by law could have charitable care and treatment. It cannot be affirmed that there is any legal provision now for all the poor lunatics in the county and borough, or that the preference of the chargeable paupers to them is now quite right, or indeed any charity to those paupers ; and the presence of those paupers in the hospital is a deterrent to applications for admission on behalf
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Appendix (F.) of many other poor lunatics who are more truly objects of charity, being persons inadmissible to the county and borough Asylums, as paupers, and yet excluded by their poverty from private Asylums. There indeed was a time, not farther back than the year 1861, when the Governors of this Hospital plainly acknowledged it to be their duty to adhere closely to its charitable object, and therefore deliberately refused to admit the paupers chargeable to the borough into the Hospital, upon the express ground that such admission would be detrimental to the Charity; but evil influences ultimately prevailed in their councils. We earnestly hope that to their original sense of duty the Governors will speedily revert. The important borough of York should, like other English boroughs, make the permanent provision for its pauper lunatics which the Statute Law requires, and the borough authorities should no longer be permitted to entangle a charitable institution in arrangements of doubtful and sometimes more than doubtful legality. True it is that the borough has just obtained from the present Home Secretary a reversal (which we must regret) of the decision of his immediate predecessor in office, and so, an extension of time (after 28 years of delay) for the performance of their duty; but surely that extension is no justification to the Governors of the Charity for adherence rather to the letter than to the spirit of the original advertisements for subscription to the charity. The present state of things compels us to regret that the subscribers from York County (a county which has already built four separate Asylums for its pauper lunatics) are not sufficiently represented in the governing body of the Hospital. We, however, have some satisfaction in saying that this is the only Hospital in England, which, founded for charitable purposes, associates with its patients, and at their cost, lunatics chargeable upon the poor rates.

The beds vacant to-day appear to be 15 on the male side, 8 on the female; but Mr. Gill regards that as a very high estimate of the vacant accommodation. The staff consists of 16 attendants and 16 nurses for day duty, and during the night one other man and two other women attend upon the patients. To test the vigilance of the night attendants Mr. Gill hopes to introduce electric apparatus of a novel and inexpensive sort. There has been no very recent rise in the wages of the staff. There is no special night supervision of the epileptic class, it being very small. Several of the attendants are attached to individual patients. We regret to hear no private patient can be received except upon a promise to pay two guineas weekly if required, also that the whole medical charge still falls upon Mr. Gill. He, however, shows himself to be well acquainted with his patients. The complaints were limited to alleged illegal detention, and a female at dinner loudly complained of her own association with paupers, being herself a private patient. It seems that the patients are not, as elsewhere in Hospitals and public Asylums, visited by the Committee or any members of the Committee in the wards, but this duty is delegated to ladies and gentlemen who, having no official responsibility, visit and report to the Committee.

(August) —

(August).—We have gone over all the building, and were much pleased with the improvements which are taking place in the wards, and were glad to learn that it was intended to carry out these alterations throughout the Hospital. Quiet and orderly was the conduct of all the patients, and we had no complaint worthy of notice. We spoke to all the patients on the books, excepting two men who are absent on leave, and we find a few convalescing patients whose names will be found in the patients' book. The majority of the cases now under treatment here do not appear to us to afford much hope of ultimate recovery. Much is done to amuse and interest the patients, who are taken to theatres and other places in the city, and every week parties go for the day to Scarborough, Whitby, or other seaside towns. The entertainments continue as heretofore, and the means of amusement in the wards are not allowed to diminish. The health of the patients is fairly good; four women and one man were in bed. No seclusion or restraint has been needed since the last visit. We saw the dinner provided in the dining-hall, and in many of the wards. It was ample, good, and neatly served. If the water supplied to the patients for drinking were clearer it would be desirable. There has been no change in the superior attendants at the asylum since the last visit, and the staff remains numerically sufficient, and apparently efficient.

Appendix (F.)
York Hospital.

THE RETREAT, YORK.

5 March and 15 August 1881.

THE Friends' Retreat, near York, continues to afford good and homelike accommodation for upwards of 150 insane patients, of the upper and middle classes. Here as in most of the registered hospitals the mental condition, rather than the scale of payment appears to determine the character of the accommodation afforded. For instance at the Lodge, which is the best furnished part of the male division, there were in March last some cases paying only 10 s. a week.

Arrangements were made for giving nearly 50 of the patients the advantage of a trip to the seaside.

Seclusion had been used in two cases for very short periods; mechanical restraint apparently not at all.

The hospital in August last had but one vacant bed.

Appendix (G¹)

TABLE showing the INCOME, from all Sources, of the several REGISTERED and Earlswood Asylum),

NAME OF REGISTERED HOSPITAL.	Donations.	Annual Subscriptions.	Legacies.	Dividends.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital - -	40 - -	- -	500 - -	130 - -
Wonford House, Exeter	22 1 -	- -	- -	- -
Barnwood House, Gloucester - - .	5 - -	- -	- -	- -
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital - - . .	- -	70 14 -	- -	- -
St. Luke's Hospital - -	522 2 6	162 3 10	176 8 -	4,538 14 2
Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - . .	- -	- -	- -	607 5 -
St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton - -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital - - .	- -	225 6 -	- -	493 9 5*
Warnford Asylum, Oxford - - . .	- -	35 13 -	- -	179 8 8
Coton Hill, Stafford - -	21 - -	66 8 -	- -	45 17 11
York Lunatic Hospital - -	21 - -	- -	- -	114 2 2
Friends' Retreat, York† - - . . .	- -	- -	- -	14 4 -
TOTAL - - . . £.	631 3 6	560 4 10	676 8 -	6,123 1 4

* Including interest.

† This sum includes 1,993 l. 18 s. received for pauper patients.

Appendix (G¹)

HOSPITALS (excluding Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Royal Albert Asylum, during the Year 1881.

Interest.	Payments for Patients.	Sales of Produce, &c.	Other Receipts.	Total Income.	NAME OF REGISTERED HOSPITAL.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
- -	26,640 5 5	265 5 4	- -	27,575 10 9	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
43 2 8	11,576 10 11	43 13 5	11 11 -	11,696 19 -	Wonford House, Exeter.
- -	15,106 9 3	19 16 8	698 18 -	15,830 3 11	Barnwood House, Gloucester.
- -	4,953 1 6	38 - 7	18. - -	5,079 16 1	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
- -	7,550 16 -	10 17 -	20 - -	12,981 1 6	St. Luke's Hospital.
9 11 10	2,102 13 -	3 3 6	1,197 6 4	3,919 19 8	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.
- -	37,414 16 6	- -	113 15 10	37,528 12 4	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.
Included in Dividends.	6,336 9 8	98 1 -	- -	7,153 6 1	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
- -	3,279 15 6	70 3 1	2,467 18 2	6,032 18 5	Warneford Asylum, Oxford.
- -	13,883 8 1	268 16 5	265 11 10	14,551 2 3	Coton Hill, Stafford.
69 6 6	11,106 6 11†	308 14 10	691 13 -	12,311 3 5	York Lunatic Hospital.
- -	15,482 3 8	- -	272 12 -	15,768 19 8	Friends' Retreat, York.‡
122 1 -	155,432 16 5	1,126 11 10	5,757 6 2	170,429 13 1	TOTAL.

† These Accounts are for the financial year ended 31st March 1882.

Appendix (G².) - - - - -

HOSPITALS. - - - - -

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE with Average Weekly Cost per Head

Note.—These Accounts do not include Charges

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CHESHIRE: Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.	2,201 8 9	2,951 11 7	8,836 2 2	1,003 1 10	148 - -	1,105 14 9	1,073 7 10
DEVONSHIRE: Wonford House, Exeter -	865 19 6	1,052 1 3	2,866 13 7½	220 12 6	22 9 1	542 10 4	586 - 2½
GLOUCESTERSHIRE: Barnwood House, Gloucester.	905 - -	1,465 3 8	3,099 17 2	542 15 10	44 16 1	446 1 6	1,395 5 10

Appendix (G².)

HOSPITALS.

on Maintenance, during the Year ending 31st December 1881.

for Building, Repairs, Rates, or Taxes.

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.
				Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.
4,868 15 10	60 9 8	22,207 13 1	Laundry department (cost of labour not included) 106 - - Clothing - { Patients' - - - - 1,605 17 6 Attendants' - - - - 79 1 - Garden and farm (cost of labour not included) 406 5 9 Carriage of goods and travelling - - 405 3 8 Stationery, postage, and printing - - 80 4 1 Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) 1,715 10 1 Painting, &c. - - - - - 355 8 7 Sundries - - - - - 104 5 2 TOTAL - - £ 4,868 15 10	200	(a)	200	2 2 8
842 19 4	43 13 5	7,062 12 7½	Laundry department (cost of labour included) 135 15 10 Clothing - { Patients' - - - - 70 13 5 Attendants' - - - - 97 1 9 Garden and farm (cost of labour included). 221 18 2½ Travelling - - - - - 8 6 6½ Stationery, postage, and printing - - 104 5 8 Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) 135 9 10 Fire insurance - - - - - 18 17 - Parish schools - - - - - 4 4 - Incidentals - - - - - 46 7 1 TOTAL - - £ 842 19 4	92	-	92	1 9 6½
3,807 5 7	-	11,647 5 8	Laundry department (cost of labour included) 316 6 3 Clothing of patients - - - - 942 16 - Garden and farm (cost of labour included) 1,450 19 - Carriage of goods and travelling - - 12 11 6 Stationery, postage, and printing - - 130 14 1 Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) 632 19 9 Pension to late Superintendent - - 200 - - Water - - - - - 80 19 - Insurance - - - - - 40 - - TOTAL - - £ 3,807 5 7	113	-	113	1 19 8

(a) Including 11 boarders.

Appendix (G².)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LANCASHIRE: Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.	1,488 19 9	1,914 19 1	5,561 12 11	83 2 7	41 2 8	672 6 1	543 1 6
LINCOLNSHIRE: Lincoln Lunatic Hospital -	235 14 -	708 - 4	1,096 14 2	222 13 3	55 14 1	235 4 10	228 11 2
MIDDLESEX: St. Luke's Hospital, Lon- don.	1,472 9 6 (a)	1,415 3 6	4,164 1 8	982 17 6	74 17 5	692 13 4	406 3 3

(a) Including Gratuities and Pensions.

during the Year ending 31st December 1881—continued.

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.
				Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.
4,357 18 8	423 16 1	14,229 7 2	Laundry department (cost of labour included) 571 5 9 Clothing of patients and attendants - 1,737 9 - Grounds (cost of labour included) - 162 6 7 Carriage of goods and travelling - 88 10 8 Stationery, postage, and printing - 223 15 2 Insurance - 67 13 6 Water - 157 17 6 Workshops - 171 17 11 Crockery - 32 8 8 Necessaries - 180 8 3 Advertising - 90 10 6 Office salaries and wages - 547 3 2 Sundries - 226 12 - TOTAL - - £ 4,357 18 8	350	94	444	- 12 4
244 10 2	- - -	4,177 2 -	Laundry department (cost of labour not included) 53 10 4 Garden seeds - 11 10 1 Stationery, postage, and printing - 55 17 10 Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) 41 19 2 Mops, brooms, and brushes - 30 4 6 Straw - 2 10 - Water - 27 3 9 Sundries - 21 8 6 TOTAL - - £ 244 10 2	57	-	57	1 8 2
806 9 3	- - -	10,014 15 5	Garden and farm (cost of labour included). 57 8 2 Stationery, postage, and printing - 231 12 7 Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) 73 15 4 Oilmen's sundries - 104 6 4 Soap - 105 - - Crockery and glass - 51 3 1 Brooms and brushes - 40 4 - Gratuities to attendants (Sike's Fund) - 45 - - Miscellaneous - 97 19 9 TOTAL - - £ 806 9 3	192	-	192	1 - -

0.80.

Q Q 2

Appendix (G².)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
NORFOLK:							
Bethel Hospital, Norwich	303 - -	282 12 8	1,394 14 2	209 1 9	- - -	160 - 8	79 10 11
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:							
St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.	3,053 1 8	4,083 3 8	9,360 2 7	1,460 3 1	125 13 2	1,625 0 2	1,330 0 2
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:							
Nottingham Lunatic Hos- pital, The Coppice, Not- tingham.	720 - -	770 17 11	2,107 3 8	233 12 -	52 8 7	289 9 8	603 4 8

during the Year ending 31st December 1881—continued.

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.
				Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.
435 10 0	9 16 -	2,914 14 11	Laundry department (cost of labour included) 213 17 - Garden and farm (cost of labour included) 66 9 11 Stationery, postage, and printing - 11 18 4 Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) 14 11 0 Helps in Hospital - - - - 58 11 8 Baking and shaving - - - - 14 14 10 Earthenware, tins, and brushes - 27 15 6 Table-linen and mats - - - - 10 6 8 Incidentals - - - - - 17 12 1 TOTAL - - £ 435 10 0	72	1	73	- 15 4½
4,638 5 11	- - -	25,696 3 5	Laundry department (cost of labour not included) 247 10 1 Clothing - { Patients' - - - - 1,829 17 11 Attendants' - - - - 268 11 1 Garden and farm (cost of labour not included) 59 19 9 Carriage of goods and travelling - 581 7 9 Stationery, postage, and printing - 233 15 11 Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) 565 8 8 Pensions - - - - - 88 8 - Water - - - - - 45 10 1 Returns of board - - - - - 154 18 - Eleemosynary subscription - - - 6 6 - Tours to seaside - - - - - 519 0 9 Law expenses - - - - - 36 13 11 TOTAL - - £ 4,638 5 11	312	-	312	1 11 8
615 18 1	186 4 1	5,292 10 6	Laundry department (cost of labour not included) 65 17 11 Clothing of attendants - - - - 25 12 - Garden and farm (cost of labour included) 273 2 0 Stationery, postage, and printing - 69 1 5½ Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) 95 8 5 Water - - - - - 48 10 9 Fire insurance - - - - - 5 2 5 Necessary sundries - - - - - 36 11 4½ TOTAL - - £ 615 18 1	68	-	68	1 9 11

0.80.

Q Q 3

Appendix (G².)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
OXFORDSHIRE:							
Warneford Asylum, near Oxford.	490 - -	594 7 9	1,400 6 11	356 9 6	18 14 10	359 13 11	233 4 7
STAFFORDSHIRE:							
Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	995 5 5	1,693 17 1	4,323 10 2	1,172 5 5	60 3 7	911 9 10	708 6 11
SURREY:							
Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth.	6,232 2 10 (b)	- (c)	6,788 8 1	1,477 11 2	174 17 11	1,193 - 8 (d)	1,793 10 9 (e)

(a) Including "amusements for patients, carriage exercise, excursions (part of)."

(b) Including "wages of attendants"

during the Year ending 31st December 1881—continued.

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with a Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.	
				Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	
694 13 4	70 3 1	3,872 7 9	Laundry department (cost of labour not included) Garden and farm (cost of labour included) Carriage of goods and travelling - - Stationery, postage, and printing - - Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) Pension - - - - - Fire insurance - - - - - Donation and subscriptions - - - - Choir - - - - - Miscellaneous expenses - - - - - TOTAL - - £	32 11 5 342 1 4 2 14 2 56 9 11 32 17 5 50 - - 13 8 9 31 6 - 20 - - 13 4 4 594 13 4	67	-	67	1 2 3
3,900 9 7	534 8 3	13,300 19 9	Clothing - { Patients' (a) - - - Attendants' - - - - Garden and farm (cost of labour included) Stationery, postage, printing, books, and newspapers Insurance - - - - - Brooms, &c. - - - - - Incidentals (a) - - - - - Interest - - - - - TOTAL - - £	1,665 16 - 94 7 6 1,632 9 5 161 5 5 19 10 - 19 15 - 122 2 11 193 3 4 3,900 9 7	150	1	151	1 13 7
4,316 6 -	- - -	21,979 18 5	Laundry department (cost of labour included) Clothing and bedding - - - - Garden and farm (cost of labour included) Carriage of goods, incidentals, and travelling Stationery, postage, and printing - - Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) Oil, gas, &c TOTAL - £	1,087 2 4 1,344 18 3 326 18 5 146 10 2 269 7 7 465 9 8 675 19 7 4,316 6 -	244	-	244	1 14 7

and servants."

(c) Included in "salaries of officers."

(d) Fuel only.

(e) Furniture only.

0.80.

Q Q 4

Appendix (G².)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SURREY (<i>continued</i>). Earlswood Idiot Asylum -	1,451 1 8	2,936 9 11	10,757 3 6	549 8 11	70 11 5	1,664 7 1	1,345 5 4
YORKSHIRE: York Lunatic Hospital -	811 - -	1,204 11 4	3,006 15 3	511 1 -	25 4 9	433 11 8	511 7 2
The Friends' Retreat, York (a)	1,422 19 -	2,700 - 1	5,043 - -	- - -	76 7 8	943 13 11	795 18 6

(a) These accounts are for the year ended 31st March 1832.

during the Year ending 31st December 1881—continued.

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	• Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.
				Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.
7,123 14 1	81 2 4	25,806 19 7	Laundry department (cost of labour included) 1,608 4 5 Clothing of patients and attendants - 3,026 13 4 Carriage of goods and travelling - 128 16 9 Stationery, postage, and printing - 667 18 1 Office salaries and wages - 1,343 11 6 Fees to visiting medical officers - 105 - - Fees to clergy and ministers for Sunday services 55 13 - Miscellaneous office expenses - 187 17 - TOTAL - - £ 7,123 14 1	564	-	564	- 17 7
2,334 11 6	174 13 10	8,723 8 10	Laundry department (cost of labour not included) 71 10 - Clothing of patients - - - 893 18 7 Garden and farm (cost of labour not included) 515 16 6 Stationery, postage, and printing - 83 9 4 Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.) 476 19 4 Water - - - - - 98 4 6 Pensions - - - - - 181 - - Brushes, soap, &c. - - - - 61 13 3 TOTAL - - £ 2,334 11 6	54	111	165	1 - 4
1,280 18 4	76 8 5	13,094 9 1	Laundry department (cost of labour not included) 141 2 5 Garden (cost of labour included) - 401 2 - General charges - - - 72 17 11 Stables, &c. - - - 331 2 4 Seaside excursions and amusements - 28 8 3 Water - - - - - 85 7 4 Postage, telegrams, and carriage - 36 11 8 Printing, library, and stationery - 104 0 5 TOTAL - - £ 1,280 18 4	153	-	153	1 12 11

Appendix (H.)Appendix (H).

STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUM, BROADMOOR.

2 December 1881.

State Criminal
Asylum.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy, have this day concluded our official inspection of this asylum, and are glad to be able to report in favourable terms of the condition in which we found the asylum, and the patients.

Patients'
behaviour.

When we consider the class of persons retained here, the orderly behaviour of the majority of both sexes was remarkable, whilst the management of the asylum continues to reflect credit on Dr. Orange, whose exertions are ably seconded by the assistant medical officers and rest of the staff.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants numbers 91 in all, 66 in the male and 25 in the female division; 49 of the former and 14 of the latter are on duty by day; nine men and three women watch by night; there is a chief attendant in each division, and seven men and three women are away for their holiday or on sick leave. They appeared to us to be as a body intelligent and fitted for their work, but we are sorry to report that since the last visit by two members of our Board changes on both sides have been frequent. Our Colleagues reported, "No male attendants count less than two years, and only six less than five years' service," but we find seven who have not been here a year, and 10 under five years' service; but there are however 40 who have been over 10 years here, and no less than 19 of these have served the asylum for more than 15 years. The duration of service amongst the female attendants does not show so favourably, as 8 out of the 25, or nearly one third, have not yet completed their first year in the asylum, but of the rest 11 have been here over five years. It is however but likely that changes should be more frequent amongst the women than the men, as the latter can (if they obtain leave) marry and still remain on the asylum staff, but the women usually have to retire should they change their condition.

Vacant beds.

At our Colleagues' visit there were 45 beds vacant in the male and 31 in the female division; there were only 35 of the former and 27 in the latter unoccupied this day. The total number of beds is 563, of which 413 are reserved for men and 150 for women.

Statistics.

The following table shows the various changes which have occurred amongst the patients detained here since the last visit on 25th June 1880:—

TOTALS.		Classified with reference to the Circumstances under which Detained.																									
		Certified to be Insane whilst awaiting Trial or Judgment.						Found Insane on Arraignment.				Acquitted on the Ground of Insanity.				Reprived on the Ground of Insanity.				Certified to be Insane whilst undergoing Sentences of Penal Servitude.				Certified to be Insane whilst undergoing Shorter Terms of Imprisonment.			
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.					
		368	110	467	29	7	20	96	33	119	169	59	249	12	1	13	52	19	71	-	-	-					
In the asylum on the 25th of June 1880		66	21	87	6	1	7	7	4	11	18	7	20	2	-	2	27	9	46	1	-	1					
Since admitted, first time		4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1					
Re-admitted		438	140	578	35	8	43	98	37	120	203	66	269	14	1	15	91	28	119	2	-	2					
Total under treatment		4	8	12	-	1	1	2	1	3	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Recovered, and discharged		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-					
Ditto - and removed to prison		40	2	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	2	42	-	-	-					
Not recovered, and removed to other asylums on completion of their sentences		1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Not recovered, and removed to other asylums whilst still under detention during Her Majesty's pleasure		16	6	21	-	-	-	6	4	10	8	1	9	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-					
Died		60	17	77	-	1	1	9	5	14	10	7	17	1	-	1	40	4	44	-	-	-					
Total discharged, removed, and died		378	123	501	35	7	42	84	33	116	193	59	263	13	1	14	51	24	75	2	-	2					
Remaining under treatment on the 2nd December 1881																											

Appendix (H.)**State Criminal
Asylum.**

The daily average number resident between the 25th of June 1880, and the 2nd of December 1881, was :—Males, 371 ; females, 122 ; both sexes, 493.

The total number of patients who have died since the last visit is 21, which is precisely the same number as had died between the two former inspections, but as the interval between the visits has been longer, and the average number resident somewhat larger, the death rate is lower, and is only 2·95 per cent. calculated upon the daily average number. The causes of the deaths according to the verdict of a coroner's jury in every instance, as well as verified by post-mortem examination, show nothing calling for remark, except that only one patient of each sex died from general paralysis, and no death was due to suicide or violence. The asylum has been entirely free from epidemic, and the general health of the patients is fair. The patients entered in the journal as being under medical treatment last week were 38 men and 23 women, and we found, as we passed through the wards, 16 men and 13 women in bed for various ailments. This number does not include those whom we found in bed and also secluded, who will be mentioned hereafter.

The epileptic patients are 23 in all, of whom 19 are men ; and there are also 14 men and 5 women who are suffering from general paralysis, whilst 3 men not included under either of the above heads are returned to us as afflicted with both general paralysis and epilepsy. The general arrangements for their care and supervision by night are the same as recorded at the last visit.

**Condition of
the wards, &c.**

The wards, dormitories, beds, and bedding were all in excellent order, warm, and comfortable. The ventilation throughout was good, and the building free from any offensive smells.

We afforded to every one who desired to do so, full opportunity of speaking with us. We had no complaint (except on the score of detention), which when investigated proved to have any other foundation but delusion, and those patients who spoke to us insisting with much vehemence on their sanity were for the most part patients of whose insanity no doubt could be entertained. The patients whose lot appears to us to be the hardest are those who, having been sentenced at some place not in England or Wales, for some offence, are still detained here though the sentence passed upon them has long since expired ; there are 27 of these, all males, 19 of whom were soldiers, and all but two of them had committed offences against military discipline.

**Crimes of
patients
admitted since
the last visit.**

The following table shows the crimes with which the patients were charged who have been admitted since the last visit under orders of detention during Her Majesty's pleasure :—

CRIME.	Number Admitted.			Appendix (H.) State Criminal Asylum.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	
Murder - - - - -	14	8	22	
Manslaughter - - - - -	1	1	2	
Attempt to murder, maim, &c. -	13	2	15	
Burglary - - - - -	1	1	2	
TOTAL - - -	29	12	41	

It will be seen that no person has been admitted during the foregoing interval whose offence was not of a grave character.

The following table shows the crimes with which the patients were charged, who have been admitted during the same interval and were certified to be insane whilst undergoing sentences of penal servitude:—

CRIME.	Number Admitted.		
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Manslaughter - - - - -	1	—	1
Attempt to murder, maim, &c. -	3	—	3
Indecent assault and inflicting grievous bodily harm - - -	1	—	1
Rape (carnally knowing a girl 9 years of age) - - - - -	1	—	1
Robbery with violence - - -	2	—	2
Assault with intent to steal -	2	—	2
Burglary and housebreaking -	7	1	8
Being armed at night with house- breaking implements - - -	1	—	1
Unlawfully possessing and uttering counterfeit coin - - - - -	2	—	2
Unlawfully possessing a counterfeit die - - - - -	—	1	1
Larceny - - - - -	15	7	22
Feloniously receiving stolen pro- perty - - - - -	1	—	1
Forgery - - - - -	1	—	1
Arson - - - - -	1	—	1
Putting iron on railway to upset engine and train - - - - -	1	—	1
TOTAL - - -	39	9	48

Two other men who were certified to be insane whilst undergoing sentences of imprisonment only have also been admitted since
0.80.

Appendix (H.) since the last visit; one was convicted of assault upon a police constable, the other of fraudulent enlistment and loss of kit.
 State Criminal Asylum. We now proceed to give particulars furnished to us of those patients who have been re-admitted.

1,013. M. C., aged 43, watchmaker, widower. Was tried at the Yorkshire Assizes in July 1871, for the wilful murder of his wife. Found not guilty on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Was admitted into Broadmoor on the 7th of September 1871, from York Castle. Had been intemperate and suffered from delirium tremens. On the 13th of March 1878, he was discharged, conditionally, to the care of his friends. Having relapsed into intemperance the circumstance was reported to the Home Office, and upon the Secretary of State's Warrant, he was re-admitted into Broadmoor upon the 14th of July 1880, having been at large two years and four months.

1,016. D. G., aged 40, stableman. Sentenced at the Surrey Sessions in September 1868 to 12 years penal servitude, for larceny, after previous conviction. First admitted in February 1871, from Millbank Prison; returned to prison in July 1876, having then recovered. Re-admitted from Woking Prison on the 27th of August 1880.

1,034. W. B., aged 32, labourer. Sentenced in January 1874 at the Liverpool Borough Sessions to seven years penal servitude for larceny, after previous conviction. Admitted into Broadmoor on the 31st of December 1880, from Woking Prison. Had previously been an inmate of Broadmoor from February 1871 to December 1872, when he was transferred to a county asylum, upon the expiration of his sentence.

1,058. T. K., aged 40, formerly a soldier. Admitted 21st June 1881, from Portsmouth Borough Asylum, having been certified to be insane whilst undergoing a sentence of six months imprisonment, passed upon him on 14th March 1881, for an assault upon a police constable. Previously admitted into Broadmoor on 16th September 1864, whilst undergoing a sentence of 10 years' penal servitude for an assault upon a superior officer, and returned to Millbank Prison on 7th May 1870, having then recovered.

The following list gives particulars with respect to the patients who have been discharged from the asylum since 25th June 1880.

MALES.

942. C. R., a labourer. Admitted 22nd July 1878, from Swansea Prison. Was arraigned at the Glamorgan County Sessions in July 1878, on a charge of stealing an ass, but was found insane on arraignment, and was ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Discharged, conditionally, on 20th December 1880; his age on discharge was 38.

1,006. A. D. Tried at the Central Criminal Court in April 1880, on a charge of arson in a dwelling house. Acquitted
 insane,

insane, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. *Appendix H.*
Admitted into Broadmoor on 15th May 1880; leave of absence on trial granted on 1st December 1880, and discharged absolutely on 1st June 1881. His age on discharge was 46. *State Criminal Asylum.*

1,003. C. F. Tried at the Hertford Assizes in April 1880, on a charge of setting fire to a stack of straw. Acquitted insane, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Admitted into Broadmoor 1st May 1880, and discharged, conditionally, to the care of his wife on 1st June 1881. His age on discharge was 38.

811. G. W. Arraigned at the Central Criminal Court, in November 1873, charged with the murder of his son, 10 years of age. Found insane on arraignment, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Admitted into Broadmoor Asylum 18th March 1874, and discharged, conditionally, to the care of his wife 5th July 1881. His age on discharge was 61.

FEMALES.

247. A. H. Tried at Croydon Assizes, 28th July 1875, on a charge of infanticide. Acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Admitted into Broadmoor 20th August 1875. Discharged, conditionally, to the care of her brother-in-law 1st November 1880. Her age on discharge was 25.

219. M. B. Certified to be insane whilst awaiting trial on a charge of infanticide. Admitted into Broadmoor 6th May 1873. Discharged, conditionally, to the care of her brother 15th December 1880. Her age on discharge was 31.

100. R. D. Tried at Leeds 6th August 1864, on a charge of attempting to kill one of her children. Acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Admitted into Broadmoor 20th October 1864. Discharged, conditionally, to the care of her brother, 17th December 1880. Her age on discharge was 46.

218. M. M. Tried at Gloucester on 1st April 1873, on a charge of larceny, and acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Admitted into Broadmoor 1st May 1873. Discharged, conditionally, to the care of her nephew 1st February 1881. Her age on discharge was 54.

270. E. T. Tried at Manchester 7th July 1877, on a charge of drowning one of her children, aged 12 months. Acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Admitted into Broadmoor 8th July 1878. Discharged, conditionally, to the care of her husband 15th June 1881. Her age on discharge was 43.

288. A. O. Tried at Derby 3rd March 1874, on a charge of drowning one of her children, aged five years. Acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Admitted into Broadmoor 19th February 1879. Discharged, conditionally, to the care of her husband 8th October 1881. Her age on discharge was 34.

o.80.

274. E. O.

Appendix (H.) 274. E. O. Arraigned at the Central Criminal Court 8th April 1878, on a charge of infanticide. Found insane on arraignment, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Admitted into Broadmoor 27th April 1878. Discharged, conditionally, to the care of her mother and stepfather 14th October 1881. Her age on discharge was 34.

State Criminal
Asylum.

265. C. K. Tried at the Surrey Assizes 12th March 1877, on a charge of killing one of her children, aged six months. Acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Admitted into Broadmoor 28th March 1877. Discharged, conditionally, to the care of her husband 15th November 1881. Her age on discharge was 46.

Patients'
mental
condition.

Dr. Orange has supplied us with the following tabular statement, showing what in his opinion is the mental condition of the patients at this time:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1.—Apparently sane at present	2	2	4
2.—Apparently sane at present, in the sense of being free from delusions or other indications of active mental disease, but of naturally weak mind	13	9	22
3.—Rational and free from delusions, but affected with various degrees of mental enfeeblement, as the result of previous attacks of insanity	28	14	87
4.—Apparently sane at present, but subject to recurring attacks of mania	—	1	1
5.—Convalescent	8	4	7
7.—Unsound	337	98	430
TOTAL	378	123	501

Seclusion.

Whilst we were in the wards we found 11 men and 3 women in seclusion; the 3 women were in bed suffering from mania, as also were 2 men; a third man was in bed at his own wish, and another just recovering from epileptic fits; 4 more men were secluded at their own request, and the remaining two were so treated for their own safety or to prevent injury to others. We have inquired into the various occasions on which this mode of treatment has been adopted, and the result of our inquiries we proceed to detail; the various causes of seclusion being (as has been the custom in previous reports) arranged in the three following classes.

Class I. includes all instances of seclusion in which the object to be gained is to prevent the patient from doing injury to others, or to ensure the patient's safe custody.

Class

Class II. comprises those who are under medical treatment in single rooms in bed. Appendix (H.)

Class III. includes only those who occupy their rooms during any portion of the day at their own request, the doors of the room being closed to prevent the access of others. State Criminal Asylum. Seclusion.

The following is a summary of the instances of seclusion from 26th June 1880 to 2nd December 1881 inclusive, viz., 526 days.

MALES.

Patients sentenced to penal servitude.

—	Number of Individuals.	Number of Instances.	Number of Hours.
Class I. - - - - -	9	72	604
„ II. - - - - -	7	74	579
„ III. - - - - -	5	47	413

The actual total number of individuals in the foregoing table is 17, 4 being included in more than one class.

Patients not sentenced to penal servitude.

—	Number of Individuals.	Number of Instances.	Number of Hours.
Class I. - - - - -	22	2,008	8,752
„ II. - - - - -	31	2,377	16,330
„ III. - - - - -	17	3,574	26,481

The actual total number of individuals in the foregoing table is 49, several being included in more than one class.

FEMALES.

Patients sentenced to penal servitude.

—	Number of Individuals.	Number of Instances.	Number of Hours.
Class I. - - - - -	14	123	851
„ II. - - - - -	6	569	2,094
„ III. - - - - -	-	-	-

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Appendix (H.) The actual total number of individuals in the foregoing table is 16, four being included in more than one class.
 State Criminal Asylum.
 Seclusion.

Patients not sentenced to penal servitude.

	Number of Individuals.	Number of Instances.	Number of Hours.
Class I. - - - - -	10	182	1,141
„ II. - - - - -	13	1,727	6,659
„ III. - - - - -	-	-	-

The actual total number of individuals in the foregoing table is 19, 4 being included in more than one class.

Continuing the mode of calculation adopted in the preceding report of the Commissioners the following results appear:—

Interval.	Days.	Total Amount of Seclusion. Class I.	Daily Average of Seclusion.	Total Patients at Visits in	Of whom were Convicts.
1875-6	348	33,132 hours	95 hours	1876 - 498	99
1876-7	392	20,163 „	51½ „	1877 - 487	87
1877-8	392	16,893 „	43 „	1878 - 487	73
1878-9	164	3,339 „	20½ „	1879 - 477	68
1879-80	406	5,266 „	13 „	1880 - 487	71
1880-81	525	11,348 „	21½ „	1881 - 501	77

The increase in the amount of seclusion in Class I., for the period 1880-81, was caused mainly by a man, D. S., who was admitted on the 6th of July 1880, for having murdered a fellow inmate in a workhouse. This man remained for more than eight months the subject of actively dangerous delusions. He has now so far recovered that he is able to associate for nearly the whole day with the other patients.

Two other men who are at all times very unsafe, and who suffer from recurrent attacks of mania with dangerous delusions, were, for safety, kept in bed for an extra hour every morning, while the other patients were washing and dressing themselves. The seclusion of these three men accounts for 5,519 hours, or nearly half of the whole 11,348.

Restraint.

Divine Service.

No form of mechanical restraint was used throughout the year. The attendance at the Church of England services in the Chapel on Sundays has averaged 118, 83 men and 35 women; whilst 14 and 13 men usually are present at the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic Services respectively. No women attend either of these services.

The

The amusements which are frequent and varied, are attended by about 160 patients on an average, the greatest number ever present at one entertainment was 181, and the smallest 136.

Appendix (H.)
State Criminal
Asylum.

For a considerable number of the patients work is found, and the whole of the clothing worn by patients and attendants is made on the premises.

Amusements.
Occupations.

The dietary remains as before reported. The food is good, and the allowance sufficient.

Dietary.

There have been no instances of escape, and no serious casualties of any kind.

The only instance of a fractured bone of any kind was the following:—

J. B., an epileptic of violent propensities, sustained a fracture of the first phalanx of the fourth finger of the right hand, in a scuffle with another patient whom he had attacked.

The following list shows all the instances in which any injury was sustained by patients in struggles with attendants:

Injuries
sustained by
patients.

W. R., a male patient. Head slightly cut on 7th November 1881, by falling on the ground, in a scuffle with an attendant who had removed him from a window, thinking that he was throwing things out of it. With reference to this case the following note was made, by the superintendent in the ward journal at the time of the occurrence:

“Attendant ——— has been cautioned by me and told that he was wrong to lay hands upon the man. His proper course would have been to report to the principal attendant.”

C. G., female patient, left side of neck scratched and bruise on left forearm and on wrist, 9th July 1880, in a scuffle with attendants, one of whom she had suddenly attacked.

A. M. M., female patient, 25th March 1881, scratched hand caused in an attempt to force her way out of her ward.

E. H., female patient, 17th June 1881, slight bruises on arms caused by struggling with attendants whilst being removed from one room to another.

M. L., female patient, 20th June 1881, bruise on arm caused by a struggle with an attendant whom she had bitten.

We have inspected the workshops which have been reconstructed, and now there are convenient buildings for the tailors, shoemakers, and upholsterers.

Workshops.

Owing to these changes it has been found possible to enlarge the western airing-court of No. 1 block, which is no doubt advantageous, as this court is used by the more violent patients, who, if confined in a too limited space, became excited and noisy, whilst if means of more extended exercise be given, they, as a rule, are quiet and contented. The number of patients in No. 1 block is 52, half occupying the eastern and half the western court when at exercise. There is thus afforded ample space for these patients, and the best has been now done with respect to these airing-courts that the position of the block admits.

Appendix (H.)**State Criminal
Asylum.****Improvements
effected and in
contemplation.**

Amongst other improvements we have to notice the substitution of water-closets for earth-closets. This, in the previous entry, was stated to have been completed in the female division, and has been proceeded with in the male division; having been carried out in four of the six blocks, namely, in Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 6; leaving two blocks, 4 and 5, in which this alteration has yet to be completed.

Another work carried out during the year, has been the laying of a new water main, with external hydrants, for use in case of fire. The length of the new main is 760 yards, and its diameter is 4 inches. Eighteen fire hydrants, formerly existing, have been replaced by others of an improved pattern, and eight additional hydrants have been fixed. We learn that it is in contemplation to give still further protection against fire, by carrying branches from the main, equal in diameter to the main itself, into every one of the blocks, and by placing a hydrant in a central position inside every ward.

Appendix (I.)

HOSPITAL FOR LUNATIC SOLDIERS, NETLEY.

16 February 1881.

In our official capacity as Commissioners in Lunacy, we have this day inspected the lunatic division of the Netley Hospital, and have to make a favourable report of the condition of the patients, and the cleanliness and good order of the day-rooms and dormitories. The general appearance of the patients and the buildings was creditable alike to the medical officer and the staff under him.

It would perhaps not be out of place for us to notice here that the difficulties of management are much increased by the frequent changes in the orderlies who are appointed to act as attendants. It is hardly necessary for us to point out that the due care and supervision of the insane is best secured by retaining the services of men accustomed to deal with persons of unsound mind, and that a knowledge of the disposition and peculiarities of the patients tends much to ameliorate their condition, and indeed may promote their recovery. None of these advantages can be obtained with a constantly changing staff, and we hope that it will be found practicable to employ here the full number of orderlies, who would not be liable to be called away in consequence of the exigencies of the service. The staff consists, at present, of one serjeant major, one serjeant, one corporal, who is the storekeeper, one cook, and 13 orderlies, who perform the ordinary duties of asylum attendants. Two of these are always on duty at night. The proper number of orderlies for the hospital is 14. We were glad to learn that one inconvenience had lately been remedied, viz., that of the withdrawal of the orderlies for periodical parades and kit inspections.

Two members of our Board were here on 12th June in last year, when they found in the hospital 41 soldiers. Since that time 107 have been admitted (out of this number not one was a commissioned officer), two patients have returned to duty, having recovered; 84 have been given up to their friends; 8 have been sent to Grove Hall, Bow, and 5 to county asylums; whilst 19 have been transferred to their respective parishes and unions. The stations from which these 107 patients have been received, are as follows:—

Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nova Scotia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

TOTAL - - 107

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No

Appendix (I.)**Netley
Hospital.
Statistics.**

No death has occurred here amongst the lunatic soldiers since the last visit, and these changes leave the names of 30 patients upon the books, of whom 12 are shortly going to leave, 9 to friends, 2 to unions, and 1 to his county asylum; but these vacancies will shortly be more than filled up, as 16 fresh cases are notified to be coming this week, and more must be expected to arrive in the Indian troop ships. We have spoken with every patient on the books. The whole of them (excepting one patient in bed, who is much improved mentally) we saw in the airing-courts, and listened to all they had to say to us; but no complaint was made requiring notice or comment from us.

**Seclusion and
restraint.**

We have to record an instance of seclusion. A man was so treated once for eight hours, on account of his destructive propensities. This, we are informed, is the first instance in which this treatment has been resorted to since the hospital has been opened. There has been no use of mechanical restraint.

**Suicidal
patients.**

There are now in the hospital 12 suicidal patients, and it is with much satisfaction that we have to report that no fatal casualty has occurred, though two patients tried to commit suicide by hanging themselves on the cross braces of the partitions in one of the water-closets. We were glad to find that the space above the bars have been now filled up, a very necessary alteration, as the cross-braces above-mentioned were most suggestive of suicide. No less than 50 suicidal patients were admitted last year.

Occupations.

Out of the present 30 patients, 19 are usefully employed; 10 on the land, and 9 in the wards and offices.

Divine Service.

Divine Service is regularly performed by Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian ministers to the patients belonging to the several religious denominations.

Dietary.

The dietary remains unaltered, and is good and ample.

Three men are here now who have been previously under treatment in the hospital, one of them no less than four times; of the whole number of patients admitted last year, 30 had been under treatment either here or at some asylum previously, and we are told that, if the earlier life of many of the young soldiers could be traced, a history of insanity, prior to enlistment, would be the probable result; as the former records of the hospital do not show that large numbers of men become mentally incapacitated during service at Home within a short time of their enlistment. We learn that many of these have been marked, so that with proper care their previous career might have been known; but the matter that more nearly concerns us with respect to these patients is, that there are amongst them a large proportion of violent and aggressive persons, for whom adequate means for classification by day is not made, and we strongly urge the importance of building an additional day-room near the north-west corner of the building, extending into the airing-courts, so that this class of turbulent patients may be separated from those who are orderly.

**New day-room
required.**

Another and even perhaps a stronger reason for urging upon the authorities that there be no delay in building a day-room for these violent patients, arises from the fact, that since the passing
of

of the Army Discipline Act, 1879, the War Office ordered in August 1880, that the dangerous lunatics should no longer be sent to Grove Hall, but be kept until they can be removed in accordance with the provisions of the Act. This mode of procedure is necessarily a long one, and we should think that it would be difficult for a medical officer to certify that a dangerous lunatic (belonging, for instance, to the north of Scotland or Ireland) was in "such a state of health as not to suffer bodily or mental injury by his removal." This is, however, a condition precedent of the removal to his county asylum of a dangerous lunatic soldier. Much delay also appears to take place owing to the men now having to be discharged the service before removal. Under any circumstances, we consider the suggested new day-room necessary for the reception of occasional violent patients, but we feel that this hospital is, at present, not well adapted for the reception of aggressive dangerous patients, and we deprecate their detention here as likely to affect prejudicially the welfare, comfort, and chance of recovery, of the other patients.

Appendix (I.)
Netley
Hospital.
New day-room
required.

The night accommodation provided is for 75 persons, for whom 67 beds are made up in dormitories, and 12 in single rooms; two out of the latter being padded rooms.

The dress of the patients was more tidy than at the last visit, though their trousers were not in as good a condition as they might have been; many were ill-fitting, too small in the waist, and made of poor material.

Clothing.

Amongst matters not already alluded to, we may mention that we suggest; (1.) Bathing rules to be printed and hung up in the general bath-room; (2.) A more liberal supply of papers and illustrated periodicals for the patients' use; (3.) That the urinals be inspected and boards relaid where necessary; (4.) That the corticine floor covering in the upper day-room and corridors, which is worn out and useless, be renewed; (5.) The tank in the east yard should be covered in, as all the drinking water and water for kitchen use is obtained from this source; (6.) In the north-west airing-court, the centres should be re-turfed, the walks re-gravelled, and the shed re-thatched; asphalt on the terrace and in the shed in the front grounds should be renewed; (7.) The gardens require a liberal supply of bedding plants to replace those destroyed by the recent frosts, and the walks want fresh gravel.

Necessary
improvements.

We cannot conclude our report without recording our satisfaction at the care and attention these patients receive at the hands of Dr. Mackinnon, who expressed to us his appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered him by Serjeant Major Gould.

Appendix (K.)Appendix (K.)

ROYAL NAVAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL, YARMOUTH.

9 June 1881.

Yarmouth
Hospital.

WE, two of the Commissioners in Lunacy, have this day made an annual official inspection of this hospital, and desire at the commencement of our report, to express our satisfaction at the condition in which we found the hospital and its inmates, reflecting great credit upon Dr. Hilston, the fleet surgeon in charge, who is ably seconded in his duties by Dr. Browne and the staff in general.

Statistics.

The last visit paid to the hospital was on 21st August 1880, at which time there were 35 officers and 136 men under care and treatment, and we find this day that the officers remain numerically the same, but a diminution of 8 in the total number of the men. The admissions during the above period have been 2 officers and 7 men, 1 officer and 3 men have been discharged on recovery, and 1 officer and 12 men have died.

The assigned causes of the 13 deaths call for no remark but the fact that six are ascribed to general paralysis. In the course of our visit, we went over the whole hospital, and saw every patient and gave to each one of them opportunity of talking with us. We had complaints of undue detention made by obviously insane patients, but only one (J. T.) of those who spoke to us on this subject, seemed to us to afford prospect of early discharge on recovery. The cabins, day-rooms, and dormitories were in excellent order, allowance being made for the spring cleaning which was in progress. We saw the passage on the officers' side in which carpet is to replace the matting formerly in use; we think that if the floor by the side of the carpet were varnished, the effect would be good.

Six officers and 15 men were in bed when we passed through the wards, the majority of them being general paralytics. They are most carefully watched and tended, the result being that bedsores are absolutely unknown, and though many of the patients are of faulty habits, the dormitories were entirely free from offensive smell. The total number of general paralytics in the hospital is 22, there are 11 epileptics, and 23 patients who are suicidally disposed. One of the chief requirements in the hospital now is a steam laundry. Dr. Hilston informing us that nearly all the recent admissions have been of general paralytics, the difficulty of doing the work of the laundry will become more and more, and it will, we fear, soon become impossible to do the hospital washing without steam, or a considerable increase in the laundry staff.

The

The patients who in some way are usefully employed are 70, on an average about 50 attend Divine Service, and 36 walk beyond the grounds, and we saw in their respective airing-courts 14 officers and 50 men. A large number of trees have been planted in the hospital grounds by the sea wall, which will in time, we hope, afford shady walks.

No patient has been secluded since the last visit, nor has restraint, even for surgical purposes, been found to be necessary.

The attendants appeared a respectable body of men well acquainted with their duties, and we had no charge of harsh treatment at their hands brought to our notice. They are 29 in all, and we record with satisfaction that of this number no less than 21 have been five years and upwards in the hospital service. Four have not yet been here for six months, but of these three are only engaged temporarily during the illness of the regular attendants. The head attendant was in bed suffering from jaundice, and two others were laid up with other ailments, but there is not now, nor has there been since the last visit, any contagious or infectious disease. The Roman bath which has not been employed lately as a remedial agent, is again to be brought into use.

The means of recreation and amusement afforded the patients is varied, and consists of concerts, theatrical performances, exhibitions of the magic lantern with lime light, &c. In addition parties occasionally attend various places of amusement in the town. Picnic excursions up the river in the cutter are made in summer, and fishing parties of from 35 to 45 go to the South Denes weekly during the season, whilst a carriage is provided during the summer months for the infirm officers.

The usual games are provided in the wards; there is a library containing over 600 volumes, 10 daily papers, and 19 weekly or monthly periodicals are supplied to the reading room for officers and men.

We saw and tasted the dinner provided, which was excellent in quality, and ample in quantity.

The Trafalgar veteran noticed in the last report is still alive, and apparently in excellent health.

Appendix (K.)
Yarmouth.
Hospital.
Employment.

Restraint and
seclusion.
Staff of
attendants.

Amusement.

Dinners.

Appendix (L.)Appendix (L.)

ROYAL INDIA ASYLUM, EALING.

15 November 1881.

Royal India
Asylum.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy, have this day made our annual inspection of this establishment, and have seen all the patients detained therein for care and treatment.

Statistics.

The present number on the books is 104, namely, 26 gentlemen and 6 ladies, and 59 males and 13 females, who are second class patients.

The changes since the last visit by members of our Board in March last year, have been the admission of two officers, and of 1 female patient of the second class, the discharge of one officer on recovery, and the death of one officer, and of 5 males and 1 female of the second class. These changes show a total reduction in number of 5 patients as compared with those seen at the last annual inspection.

The causes of death were all of an ordinary character, 3 being due to senile decay. Post-mortem examinations were made in three of the deaths; no coroner's inquest has been held.

Condition of
the patients.

We found the patients very quiet and orderly, and generally contented. We had no complaint except on the score of undue detention, but only one patient, a lady (Miss P.), who is much improved, appeared to us as at present fit to leave the asylum. We conferred with Dr. Christie as to this patient, and recommended that she should have an early probationary change into a private family. We are aware that there is no statutory provision for this very proper trial, but the whole subject of the care and treatment here is independent of the Lunacy Acts.

Health.

The general health appears to be good, and we found only one patient in bed.

Restraint and
seclusion.

No one was under restraint or in seclusion, and, according to the medical records, the former mode of treatment has not been resorted to since the last visit. During the same interval one patient only, a gentleman, has been secluded; he has been thus treated on 17 occasions for a total duration of 184 hours, owing to attacks of maniacal excitement accompanied by very violent tendencies. Seven patients are at present under medical treatment.

Dietary.

The dietary for the second class has been varied and improved by the addition of fish to the soup dinner given once a week, meat being now left in the soup. Poultry is also frequently given to both classes. We saw the dinner to-day, which was well served to officers and men. The knives for second class patients were

were so much worn by cleaning as to be needlessly sharp and dangerous, and we advised their being called in, and new ones of a suitable kind issued instead. We also suggested improved arrangements for the safe custody of the knives when not in use. The suggestion made by the last visiting Commissioners as to an alteration in the dining arrangements of the male attendants has been carried out, and is a great improvement.

Appendix (L.)
Royal India
Asylum.

An adequate staff of attendants is maintained, and the employment, amusement, and out-door exercise of the patients continue to receive proper attention.

Attendants,
employment,
and amuse-
ments.

We found all the day-rooms and dormitories, the beds and bedding, in excellent order. Many rooms have been painted and re-papered, and the grounds have been improved by re-gravelling the paths.

State of day-
rooms, &c.

We recommend that the soil-pipes of the water-closets be ventilated, by carrying up a pipe through and above the roof. We would also suggest that with a view to increase the efficiency of the means for extinction of fire, a couple of hand-pumps with buckets such as are used by the London Fire Brigade be procured, and kept in the wards.

Suggested
improvements.

Appendix (M.)Appendix (M.)

1. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, LEAVESDEN.

12 November 1881.

Leavesden
District
Asylum.
Statistics.

THIS asylum, yesterday and to-day inspected by us, has now on its books 1,995 patients ; the males are 895, the females are 1,100. The only vacant beds are five, and these are on the male side. The Commissioners last visited on the 28th October 1880 ; there were then on the books 894 males and 1,096 females ; a total of 1,990 patients. Between that date and our inspection, 96 cases have been admitted in the male, 79 in the female department. One hundred and thirty-six deaths have taken place, of which 77 occurred among the men ; all the deaths are attributed to natural causes. The death-rate calculated as usual upon the daily average number of patients (viz., 1,993) has been 6·7. Thirty-four patients have been thus discharged :—

11 males, 5 females, on recovery.

2	„	4	„	to care of friends.
2	„	4	„	at request of guardians.
1	„	2	„	by transfer to county asylum.
1	„	1	„	as not being insane.
1	„	0	„	by escape.

Violent patient. During our inspection we noticed a patient named J.K., chargeable to Mile End Union, who requires, and has, the exclusive services of an attendant on account of his tendency to injure in sudden paroxysms of maniacal excitement ; we think that his case is unsuitable for treatment where the staff of attendants is so limited in number as it is here, and recommend his removal to a county asylum.

No other case (and every patient was, we believe, seen by us) at present shows any symptoms which, in our opinion, necessitate transfer to another asylum.

Documents
authorising
detention.

Not a few inmates complained to us of illegal detention, but on that subject we could only refer them to the Committee. Doubtless many are detained here who could be cared for at home by relatives if willing so to do, and a large number seem to be proper subjects for the infirmary of an ordinary workhouse. Those who are detained appear to be held by documents approved by the Local Government Board, but which the Commissioners have more than once commented upon as far from satisfactory evidence of insanity. We gathered from the medical superintendent that he does not give any certificates under the 20th section of the Lunacy Amendment Act of 1862.

We

We are not aware that the man who escaped could have been re-
taken under any legal authority ; he effected his escape through
a window in a lavatory in the top floor of No. 8 block, by lower-
ing himself to the ground with towels tied together.

Appendix (M.)
Leavesden
District
Asylum.

This window and all other windows in the building giving
similar facility of escape will, we trust, be hereafter made
more secure, as a female had previously contrived to get out in a
similar way from another ward.

Escape.
Windows.

The patients conduct and their personal appearance in regard
to clothing, were in both divisions during our inspection, very
satisfactory.

Condition of
patients.

No one was in seclusion, and the only person under mechani-
cal restraint was a male, one of his hands only being gloved, for
"surgical reasons."

Seclusion and
restraint.

The dietary is unaltered, except that the fish dinners have
been abolished. The dinners we saw were served in a proper
way, but the tablecloths were so dirty that we would suggest
that the weekly change is not enough. We tasted some of the
patients' fare in the wards, and provisions in the stores.
Everything in this direction was satisfactory except the tea,
which is very poor, and deserves the many complaints made to
us about it. The price given, 1s. 3½d. per pound, is probably too
low for a proper quality.

Dietary.

Our examination of the several blocks enables us to report very
favourably of the cleanliness, good ventilation and comfort of the
wards occupied as day-rooms or dormitories, and of the condition
and quantity of the bedding. The following matters, however,
suggested themselves to us as possible improvements.

Condition of
wards.

(1.) An increase in size of the general bath-rooms and dress-
ing rooms in each division; to provide more baths and space for
dressing.

Bathing.

(2.) A supply of portable baths on each floor of the infirmaries
for the sick and bed-ridden, who must now, for proper bathing,
be carried to the fixed baths.

(3.) A reduction in number of the beds in the epileptic dormi-
tories in the women's blocks ; these dormitories are overcrowded,
containing 26 beds above their proper complement, and all these
beds are occupied, while in other wards there is vacant sleeping
accommodation. To reduce that overcrowding, we recommend
the taking another dormitory for the accommodation at night of
female epileptics, and the appointment of a third night attendant
for the continuous supervision of this class. The female patients
who are subject to fits are now 235. In the male division there
are 185 epileptics, and the dormitories are not overcrowded.

Overcrowding.

(4.) The doors upon the stairs for escape in the event of an
outbreak of fire at night should not, we think, be screwed up,
but should open by means of a key.

Doors.

(5.) In the doors of single rooms attached to the epileptic
dormitories, there should be a slit for easy supervision of the
patients occupying those rooms by the night attendants.

(6.) Any new mattresses made for the beds occupied by
epileptics should be wider, so as to cover the corners of the low
iron bedsteads.

Beds.

0.80.

(7.) In

Appendix (M.) (7.) In the laundry there appears to be a demand for another mangle.

Leavesden District Asylum. (8.) The main drain from the female division should, we think, have additional means of ventilation externally to the building, and between it and the cesspool, and all sinks not disconnected from the sewer should be so cut off.

Laundry. We made our usual inquiries into the exercise, occupation, amusements, and attendance at Divine Service of the patients, and the answers call for no special notice.

Drainage. According to the medical records, 50 males have been secluded on 103 occasions for an aggregate of 1,089 hours, and 20 women on 28 occasions for 115 hours; the secluded have been epileptics or general paralytics. There has been no restraint beyond gloves, and occasional tying in chairs of restless patients.

Exercise, occupation, amusement, &c. The only structural work in progress seems to be the erection of a work-room for the female patients. Since our Colleagues' visit in October 1880, the Committee have, we understand, purchased three to four acres of land adjoining their estate, and upon it have erected four cottages for married male attendants.

New buildings.

2. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, CATERHAM.

3 December 1881.

Caterham District Asylum. WE have devoted yesterday and to-day to the annual inspection of this asylum. It contains 2,026 patients, 943 being males and 1,083 females.

Authority for detention. Former reports have dealt fully with the subject of the authority, or rather absence of legal authority, for the detention of these persons; and we do not propose on this occasion to do more than express our concurrence in the remarks of our Colleagues upon the anomaly which permits so great a difference in the safeguards to personal liberty in the two classes of persons of unsound mind; those confined in Lunatic Asylums proper, and those detained in the Metropolitan Asylums for imbeciles, and which two classes practically differ little as regards mental condition. But this anomaly can be effectually removed only by legislation.

From the correspondence with the Local Government Board which followed the last report, and from our personal inquiries at this asylum, we learn that the majority of the suggestions made by our Colleagues in that report, have been carried into effect.

Improvements. Thus, an additional attendant for each of the blocks for epileptics has been engaged; shelves with divisions have been supplied for patients' clothes:—in the infirmary each bed has by it a small cupboard for this purpose; the female attendants are now instructed in the manner of using the fire hose, and the male attendants are drilled as a fire brigade; no artizan except the

the firemen is now entrusted with a key admitting to the female wards, and different keys are provided for the doors leading on to the roof of the corridors in the male and female divisions; fire-guards have been supplied to the kitchens in the epileptic blocks, and four ventilating pipes have been attached to the drains and carried above the eaves of the building; further, the wooden floors in many of the water-closets, slop-rooms, and urinals, and in some of the lavatories, have been replaced by cement floors, which can be readily washed down, and this work will be continued throughout.

Appendix (M.)
Caterham
District
Asylum.

In connection, however, with this alteration, which is a distinct improvement, we have to regret that the waste pipes, which carry off the water, &c., are joined to the soil pipes of the water-closets, instead of being independent of these, and made to discharge in the open air upon trapped gratings. Additional inlets for sewer gas are created by the plan which has been followed, and we recommend that in the similar alterations yet to be effected, a separate pipe be in all cases supplied, and that, as opportunity offers, the waste pipes already fixed be disconnected from the soil pipes.

Drainage.

In addition to the foregoing works, the general bath-rooms have been improved by fixing glazed tiles to the walls, and by repainting. We suggest that labels, distinguishing the hot and cold water taps of the baths, be supplied, to guard against accident by mistaking one tap for the other.

Bath-rooms.

The means of warming the rooms remain the same. The day of our visit being warm, we were not able to judge of the efficiency of these means, but we are informed that in very cold weather great difficulty is experienced in keeping up an adequate temperature. The subject should not be lost sight of.

Heating.

Generally speaking, we found the asylum in very good order, and it is evident that the well-being and comfort of the inmates are thoughtfully considered.

General
condition of
asylum.

Their diet is good and liberal, and the very few complaints of it that reached us were, we thought, unreasonable. The dinners served on both days of our visit were good, and the manner of distribution was not open to objection.

Dietary.

As regards the patients' dress, we can report favourably of that of the women, but not so favourably of that of the male sex, which, even after making very large allowance for the mental state of the majority, might, we think, be tidier and cleaner.

Dress.

We found the bedding in good order, but under-blankets do not appear to be universally supplied, as is the custom now in most, if not all, asylums.

Bedding.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and comfortable, but in some blocks repainting and colouring of walls will soon be called for. It is unfortunate that many of the walls are damp, owing, apparently, to the porousness of the bricks used in their construction.

Passing to the statistics of changes since the last visit on 7th August 1880, we learn that 163 males and 136 females have been admitted, 30 males and 32 females discharged, and that 132 males and

Statistics.

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and

Appendix (M.) and 118 females have died ; 10 males and 9 females so discharged had recovered ; 11 of the former, and 14 of the latter sex, were sent to the county asylums ; 3 males escaped, and the rest went either to their friends or to workhouses.

There are, at present, vacancies for 2 males and 24 females, only.

The rate of mortality is moderate considering the nature of the cases ; and we are informed that 56 of the 250 patients who died, were over 70 years of age. The causes of the deaths do not call for remark. No fatal casualty has occurred, and few only of a serious character, being fractures of bones resulting from falls. No coroner's inquest has been held.

Smallpox. In March, a female patient was admitted who soon developed symptoms of smallpox. She was (with a nurse) isolated in the detached infirmary, where she recovered, and the disease did not spread.

Post-mortem examinations. Post-mortem examinations were made in only 49 instances.

Health of patients. As to the present general health of the patients, it appears, always having regard to the large proportion of feeble cases, to be good. On the first day of our visit we found only 15 men and 33 women confined to bed, and the latest recorded number under medical treatment was 104 of both sexes. There are now 510 epileptics in the asylum.

Employment. The patients usefully employed number 316 males and 326 females, perhaps as large a proportion as can reasonably be looked for.

Divine Service. The numbers who attend chapel, and who meet in the recreation hall, are not very large. In the latter case about 500 of both sexes.

Entertainments We are glad to learn that frequent entertainments, theatrical and other, are provided for the amusement of those who can attend ; and that some are also given in the infirmary wards for the patients too feeble to go to the hall. Every block on the female side has now, we believe, a pianoforte. We think that a musical-box for each male ward would afford much pleasure to the inmates.

Exercise. We learn that about 300 patients of each sex are taken thrice a week, weather permitting, for walks beyond the asylum grounds ; but some 500 of the former, and 800 of the latter sex, do not pass the boundaries. Some of these, however, exercise on the Shrubbery walk, and we should be glad to see this extended, and made available for many who are now confined wholly to the airing-courts.

Seclusion and restraint. No seclusion has been used since the last visit, and the only form of restraint, if it can be so called, was the placing of patients liable to fall, in chairs with fixed bars in front.

Attendants. The staff of attendants, which has been increased as before mentioned, appears to be, at present, sufficient, but not more than sufficient for the service of the asylum. There are eight male and 12 female attendants who have been engaged within 12 months.

Land. We are glad to hear that the asylum estate has been increased by the purchase of a considerable area of adjoining land, a large portion of which can be irrigated with sewage.

Weekly cost. The weekly cost, including all charges, for the first half of the current year, is stated to have been 7s. 3½d per head. For maintenance and clothing only, it was 5s. 8d. per head.

3. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT SCHOOL AND ASYLUM FOR IMBECILES, DARENTH.

16 December 1881.

THIS day we visited these institutions, and found at the schools that there are now 519 persons, 323 of the male and 196 of the female sex. These figures show an increase of 37 in the former and 18 in the latter sex since our Colleagues last visited the institution nearly a year ago. Darenth District School and Asylum. Statistics.

The changes have been as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	66	49	115
Discharged - - - - -	8	16	24
Died - - - - -	21	15	36

The patients discharged were dealt with thus : 7 boys and 6 girls were discharged at the request of the guardians, 9 females being over age were transferred to the adult asylum ; 1 boy who had become dangerous to the other patients, was sent to a county asylum, and 1 girl left on recovery.

Considering how large a number of the children under treatment here are epileptic, feeble, and helpless cases, the general health was satisfactory, and we saw during our inspection of the institution 14 boys and 7 girls in bed. Health of patients.

The majority of the deaths which have occurred since the last visit have been due to disease of the lungs, which proved fatal in 15 cases ; epilepsy removed 6, marasmus 7, brain disease 3, diarrhoea 4, and 1 died from disease of the hip and leg. Deaths.

We saw all the children as well at lessons as at play, and were much pleased with the progress made by several of the children, a few of whom it appeared to us might be sufficiently instructed as to enable them in after years to earn (in part at least) their own living. The energy and care displayed in educating these children is highly creditable to the staff. There are four governesses and four school attendants engaged in tuition, and they are superintended by Miss Wright, who is both matron and schoolmistress. Toys and picture books are provided in sufficient quantity, and some swings have been placed in the wards, which appear to be a source of much pleasure. Instruction and amusement.

The camp for convalescent small-pox cases was set up some time ago at the back of the adult building, and there it still remains. No patient here has been attacked by the disease. One of the evils that has arisen from the proximity of this camp is that all visiting of relatives has been put a stop to ; as a precautionary measure all the children and staff have been re-vaccinated. It may not be out of place with reference to this camp to state that Small-pox camp.

Appendix (M.) the medical officer of the Woolwich Infirmary wrote to our office very recently, as follows: "The patients mentioned in my return as not being proper persons to be kept in this infirmary, would have been sent long ago to one of the Metropolitan District Asylums had there been accommodation for them. The continued use of the Darenth Asylum as a smallpox camp, and the great demand for vacancies at Caterham compel me to keep them here, to the annoyance of the other patients."

Filling up unused blocks. In consequence of the increasing number of patients (there are 55 more than were here at the last visit), the block hitherto unoccupied, but intended for healthy girls, has been opened and filled with healthy boys, whilst the better class of boys from the helpless ward have been drafted into the block vacated by the healthy boys. All the blocks are now occupied.

Labour. The work of scrubbing and cleaning the asylum is at present done by 36 adult girls who have been trained in the school. We hear it is proposed to send these girls to the adult asylum, and that other adult women from the asylum are to be sent over daily to do the household work. This does not seem to us to be a satisfactory arrangement, and we think that those persons who have had the care and trouble of educating these women have the prior claim on their services. There is very much scrubbing to be done, and 4 girls were at the time of our visit suffering from "housemaid's knee"; if linoleum were laid down in the main corridor, some of this work would be lessened.

Trades. Twenty-five boys were transferred last year to the adult asylum. They had been employed in the tailors' and shoemakers' shops, and these shops were, therefore, necessarily closed for a time, but they are now again open, and some boys are being taught these trades.

Improvements. Amongst the various improvements which have taken place since the last visit, we must notice that the day-rooms and dormitories of the five healthy blocks are heated by steam. There are 12 steam coils in each block, so arranged that should any coil get out of order, the steam can be shut off from that one whilst the other coils remain in use. The hot water boilers have now only to supply heat to the infirmaries, epileptic and helpless blocks. The play grounds are being gas tarred, and on the male side the work is finished with one exception, but on the girls' side it has only just been commenced.

Suggestions. Amongst other subjects, which we hope will receive the notice of the Committee, we desire to call attention to the wood work round the baths. It should be polished, as from the continual friction splinters are occasioned, which must be painful to the children. The sinks in the dormitories are unsightly, and possibly offensive at times, and we should like to see them outside the rooms.

Adult Hospital. At the adult hospital we saw 24 young men and 196 women; since the last visit 25 women have been admitted, 1 male and 7 females discharged, and 22 of the latter sex have died from causes common in asylums, and requiring no comment from us. Owing to the smallpox camp, referred to above, there is only room for 6 more

Statistics.

more patients here. The building was in fair order, but some- Appendix (M.)
 thing requires to be done to the chimneys in the male dormitory, which were smoking badly. The means of amusements for these Darent
 patients is scanty. There are no associated gatherings, and no District School
 recreation hall. and Asylum.

The women are in two blocks of nearly 100 in each, under the Attendants.
 care of five nurses to each block. Considering that about 60
 patients are epileptics, the staff cannot be considered too strong.
 There is a night nurse for each block on the female side, but for
 the males there is only one attendant in all.

We had no complaint, except on the score of illegal detention, Authority for
 and the visits of friends having been stopped since last May. We detention.
 find ourselves in a difficult position, when the patients complain
 of their detention here, as we cannot discover that there is any
 legal warrant or authority for depriving the 210 patients here of
 their liberty. They appeared in fair bodily health, and only 10
 were under medical treatment last week.

In conclusion we must express our regret that Dr. Beech has Medical staff.
 not been allowed an assistant to aid him in the charge of over
 500 children, but before he can leave the school he has to com-
 municate with Dr. Dyer, the superintendent of the asylum, and
vice versa, so that two medical officers having entirely separate
 and distinct authority, and quite independent of each other, are
 in the unsatisfactory position of having as it were to ask each
 other leave to be absent from duty for a single hour. It is
 right to state that though Dr. Beech shows much energy and
 care for the children under his charge, we consider that no one
 man can properly look after 519 children of the class received
 here.

Appendix (N.)

Appendix (N.)

**LIST of WORKHOUSES visited by the COMMISSIONERS in
LUNACY during the Year ending 31st December 1881.**

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Beds - - -	Luton - - -	1	5	6
Berks - - -	Bradfield - - -	3	3	6
	Hungerford - - -	2	10	12
	Newbury - - -	2	1	3
	Reading - - -	11	11	22
Cambridge - -	Whittlesey - - -	1	1	2
Chester - - -	Altrincham - - -	5	11	16
	Birkenhead - - -	13	15	28
	Chester - - -	12	18	30
	Congleton - - -	11	7	18
	Hawarden - - -	5	3	8
	Macclesfield - - -	27	30	57
	Nantwich - - -	6	5	11
	Northwich - - -	2	4	6
	Runcorn - - -	4	12	16
	Stockport - - -	35	61	96
	Tarvin - - -	1	-	1
Cumberland - -	Wirral - - -	1	1	2
	Cockermouth - - -	8	9	17
Derby - - -	Chesterfield - - -	10	26	36
Devon - - -	Axminster - - -	5	8	13
	Crediton - - -	7	5	12
	East Stonehouse - - -	1	2	3
	Exeter, City - - -	14	32	46
	Honiton - - -	3	3	6
	Kingsbridge - - -	8	2	10
	Newton Abbot - - -	6	12	18
	Plymouth - - -	39	43	82
	Plympton St. Mary - - -	3	4	7

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.			Appendix (N.)
		M.	F.	Total.	
Devon—continued	Stoke Damerel - - -	15	27	42	
	Thomas, St. - - -	5	12	17	
	Tiverton - - -	2	7	9	
	Totnes - - -	11	10	21	
Dorset - - -	Beaminster - - -	1	3	4	
	Blandford - - -	1	6	7	
	Bridport - - -	2	2	4	
	Cerne - - -	1	-	1	
	Dorchester - - -	-	5	5	
	Poole - - -	13	11	24	
	Shaftesbury - - -	1	3	4	
	Sherborne - - -	3	3	6	
	Sturminster - - -	1	-	1	
	Wareham and Purbeck -	3	1	4	
	Weymouth - - -	8	8	16	
	Wimborne and Cranborne	1	3	4	
Durham - - -	Auckland - - -	6	4	10	
	Darlington - - -	2	2	4	
	Durham - - -	4	6	10	
	Sedgefield - - -	1	5	6	
	South Shields - - -	5	16	21	
	Sunderland - - -	47	60	107	
	Teesdale - - -	8	6	14	
	Weardale - - -	3	5	8	
Essex - - -	West Ham - - -	33	31	64	
Gloucester - - -	Barton Regis - - -	59	95	154	
	Bristol, City - - -	65	112	177	
	Stroud - - -	20	15	35	
	Tetbury - - -	-	-	-	
Hereford - - -	Bromyard - - -	2	2	4	
	Dore - - -	4	3	7	
	Hereford - - -	5	11	16	
	Kington - - -	1	1	2	
	Ledbury - - -	1	4	5	
	Leominster - - -	6	5	11	
	Weobley - - -	3	2	5	
Herts - - -	St. Albans - - -	5	8	13	
	Hitchin - - -	9	6	15	

Appendix (N.)

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Kent - - -	Greenwich - - -	11	6	17
	Lewisham - - -	-	-	-
	Maidstone - - -	21	23	44
	Medway - - -	16	29	45
	Woolwich - - -	-	-	-
Lancaster. - -	Ashton-under-Lyne - -	50	107	157
	Barton-upon-Irwell - -	17	17	34
	Blackburn - - -	86	81	167
	Bolton - - -	56	110	166
	Burnley - - -	24	18	42
	Bury - - -	94	88	182
	Chorley - - -	23	24	47
	Chorlton - - -	97	119	216
	Clitheroe - - -	10	11	21
	Fylde, The - - -	9	4	13
	Garstang - - -	6	4	10
	Haslingden - - -	33	39	72
	Lancaster - - -	7	8	15
	Leigh - - -	8	10	18
	Liverpool, Brownlow Hill	21	5	26
	„ Dingle Mount.	-	85	85
	Lunesdale - - -	2	4	6
	Manchester, Old - -	-	-	-
	„ New - - -	148	209	357
	Oldham - - -	75	81	156
	Ormskirk - - -	14	14	28
	Prescot - - -	36	41	77
	Preston, Fulwood - -	-	47	47
	„ Ribchester - -	77	-	77
	Prestwich - - -	19	29	48
	Rochdale - - -	51	61	112
	Salford - - -	75	86	161
	Toxteth Park - - -	26	32	58
	Warrington - - -	16	24	40
	West Derby - - -	58	71	129
	Wigan - - -	46	47	93
Leicester - - -	Leicester - - -	38	42	80
Middlesex - - -	Bethnal Green - - -	8	15	23
	Brentford - - -	1	3	4
	Chelsea - - -	9	6	15
	Edmonton - - -	21	22	43
	Fulham - - -	3	3	6

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Middlesex—contd. -	St. George-in-the-East -	5	18	23
	St. George's, Mount-street	5	7	12
	Little Chelsea	-	-	-
	St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. George, Blooms- bury.	10	12	22
	Hackney - - -	4	7	11
	Hampstead - - -	-	3	3
	Hendon - - -	1	-	1
	Holborn, City-road -	-	7	7
	„ Holloway -	3	17	20
	„ Gray's Inn-lane	26	19	45
	Islington, St. Mary -	24	39	63
	Kensington - - -	4	10	14
	London City of, Bow -	13	15	28
	„ Upper Holloway	-	7	7
	Marylebone, St. -	3	1	4
	Mile End Old Town -	4	4	8
	Paddington - - -	1	7	8
	Pancras, St. - - -	27	27	54
	Poplar - - - -	6	5	11
	Shoreditch, St. Leonard	11	17	28
	Stepney - - - -	2	10	12
	Uxbridge - - - -	17	10	27
	Westminster - - -	1	28	29
	Whitechapel - - -	10	18	28
Norfolk - - -	Depwade - - - -	4	6	10
	St. Faith's - - - -	1	-	1
	Forehoe - - - -	-	10	10
	Mitford and Launditch -	7	9	16
	Norwich - - - -	31	46	77
	Walsingham - - -	6	3	9
	Wayland - - - -	1	2	3
Northampton - -	Yarmouth, Great - -	21	33	54
	Brixworth - - - -	10	11	21
	Hardingstone - - -	2	5	7
	Northampton - - -	17	30	47
	Oundle - - - -	7	9	16
	Peterborough - - -	6	5	11
Northumberland -	Thrapston - - - -	-	6	6
	Alnwick - - - -	-	3	3
	Belford - - - -	-	1	1
	Berwick-on-Tweed -	13	14	27

Appendix (N.)

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Northumberland— <i>continued.</i>	Glendale - - -	6	3	9
	Morpeth - - -	1	—	1
	Newcastle-on-Tyne -	39	33	72
	Tynemouth - - -	11	18	29
Nottingham - -	Nottingham - - -	54	64	118
Salop - - -	Cleobury Mortimer -	1	3	4
	Ludlow - - -	3	7	10
	Shifnal - - -	—	4	4
Somerset - -	Bath - - -	22	53	105
	Bridgewater - - -	5	10	15
	Chard - - -	6	3	9
	Dulverton - - -	3	2	5
	Frome - - -	18	26	44
	Langport - - -	3	2	5
	Taunton - - -	4	7	11
	Wellington - - -	8	11	19
	Williton - - -	12	8	20
	Wincanton - - -	6	10	16
Southampton - -	Yeovil - - -	5	14	19
	Alverstoke - - -	11	10	21
	Basingstoke - - -	3	7	10
	Catherington - - -	—	4	4
	Christchurch - - -	2	4	6
	Droxford - - -	5	3	8
	Fareham - - -	3	5	8
	Havant - - -	2	4	6
	Kingsclere - - -	2	—	2
	Portsea Island - -	39	70	109
Stafford - - -	South Stoneham - -	7	5	12
	Southampton - - -	23	34	57
	Isle of Wight - - -	16	18	34
	Cannock - - -	9	9	18
	Cheadle - - -	3	8	11
	Dudley - - -	69	60	129
	Leek - - -	6	10	16
	Newcastle-under-Lyme -	—	—	—
	Seisdon - - -	—	2	2
	Stafford - - -	10	15	25
	Stoke-upon-Trent - -	33	31	64
	Stone - - -	4	3	7
	Uttoxeter - - -	8	3	11

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Stafford—continued -	West Bromwich - - -	34	52	86
	Wolstanton and Burslem	8	9	17
	Wolverhampton - - -	52	72	124
Suffolk - - -	Blything - - -	7	3	10
	Bosmere and Claydon -	4	6	10
	Bury St. Edmund's -	-	-	-
	Cosford - - -	3	7	10
	Hartismere - - -	8	11	19
	Ipswich - - -	11	16	27
	Plomesgate - - -	1	3	4
	Samford - - -	2	2	4
	Stow - - -	2	5	7
	Thingoe - - -	6	8	14
	Wangford - - -	3	2	5
Surrey - - -	Woodbridge - - -	4	7	11
	Camberwell, St. Giles -	-	-	-
	Lambeth, St. Mary -	7	6	13
	St. Olave's, Bermondsey	15	21	36
	St. Saviour's, Marlboro'- street.	1	-	1
	„ Walworth	8	12	15
	Wandsworth and Clapham	5	11	16
Sussex - - -				
	Brighton - - -	60	65	125
	Eastbourne - - -	1	4	5
	Hailsham - - -	4	2	6
	Preston, East - - -	3	5	8
	Steyning - - -	10	4	14
Warwick - - -	Aston - - -	26	33	59
	Birmingham - - -	192	169	361
	Shipston-on-Stour - -	6	4	10
Westmoreland -				
	East Ward - - -	1	2	3
	Kendal, Kendal - - -	15	1	16
	„ Milnthorpe - - -	-	15	15
Wiltshire - - -	Alderbury - - -	11	6	17
	Amesbury - - -	4	3	7
	Chippenham - - -	7	11	18
	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	1	7	8

Appendix (N.)

COUNTY.	UNION or PARISH WORKHOUSE	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Wiltshire— <i>continued</i>	Highworth and Swindon	4	4	8
	Malmesbury - . -	3	1	4
	Mere - . -	3	6	9
	Tisbury - . -	5	8	13
	Wilton - . -	8	5	13
Worcester	Bromsgrove - . -	7	6	13
	Droitwich - . -	1	6	7
	Evesham - . -	6	4	10
	Kidderminster - . -	2	7	9
	Martley - . -	6	5	11
	Pershore - . -	1	9	10
	Stourbridge - . -	16	30	46
	Tenbury - . -	1	3	4
	Upton-on-Severn - . -	1	7	8
	Worcester - . -	5	2	7
York, East Riding -	Bridlington - . -	3	2	5
	Driffield - . -	3	10	13
	Kingston-upon-Hull	15	17	32
	York (1st visit) - . -	46	77	123
	„ (2nd visit) - . -	48	83	131
York, North Riding	Helmsley Blackmoor - .	1	3	4
	Kirby Moorside - . -	1	2	3
	Malton - . -	2	2	4
	Pickering - . -	3	6	9
	Scarborough - . -	2	6	8
	Whitby - . -	1	1	2
York, West Riding	Bierley, North - . -	29	34	63
	Bradford - . -	66	106	172
	Ecclesall Bierlow - . -	25	28	53
	Halifax - . -	10	15	25
	Huddersfield, Crossland Moor.	33	17	50
	„ Deanhouse	18	23	41
	Leeds - . -	31	34	65
	Sedbergh - . -	4	3	6
	Settle - . -	1	5	6
	Sheffield - . -	63	67	130
	Skipton - . -	7	3	10
	Todmorden - . -	10	14	24

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
WALES:				
Anglesey - -	Anglesey - - -	2	2	4
	Holyhead - - -	3	1	4
Brecknock - -	Hay - - -	-	-	-
Carnarvon - -	Bangor and Beaumaris -	3	7	10
	Carnarvon - - -	5	8	13
	Conway - - -	-	3	3
	Pwllheli - - -	6	6	12
Denbigh - -	Asaph, St. - - -	6	10	16
	Llanrwst - - -	2	3	5
	Ruthin - - -	6	5	11
	Wrexham - - -	16	20	36
Flint - - -	Holywell - - -	3	14	17
Merioneth - -	Bala - - -	-	-	-
	Corwen - - -	2	5	7
	Dolgelly - - -	4	11	15
	Festiniog - - -	10	6	16
Montgomery - -	Machynlleth - - -	1	6	7
Radnor - - -	Knighton - - -	2	3	5
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.*				
Herts - - -	Leavesden - - -	895	1,100	1,995
Kent - - -	Darenth { Adult asylum -	24	196	220
	{ Schools - - -	323	196	519
Surrey - - -	Caterham - - -	943	1,083	2,026
TOTAL - - -		5,974	7,457	13,431

Number of Workhouses visited during the Year - 286.

* Workhouses within the meaning of the Act.

Appendix (O.)Appendix (O.)

SAINT PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.

REPORT of a Visit by a COMMISSIONER in LUNACY.

11 January 1881.

St. Pancras.
Workhouse.

ON my visit to-day, I examined the insane and imbecile inmates of this workhouse, who are classed as being of unsound mind, and I shall report in due course to the Local Government Board as to their condition, and the arrangements for their accommodation and care. The following are proper cases for treatment in the County Asylum, J. B., R. C., T. E., J. M., J. R., C. B., and M. W.; I am informed that all have been medically certified, and that a magistrate made orders yesterday for their removal to the asylum.

(The above remarks were entered in the Visitors' Book).

FURTHER REPORT.

All the above had been but very recently admitted. Two of the men, T. E. and J. M., were under mechanical restraint, owing to violent propensities. J. B. had two black eyes, and a large bruise on the forehead, but these injuries took place before his admission into the workhouse three days ago.

I was accompanied in my visit by the medical officer Dr. Dunlop, who afforded me valuable information as to many of the cases, whilst he showed that he was well acquainted with the peculiarities of all. The following are under his special observation, and unless they shew very shortly decided indications of improvement, they should have the opportunity of treatment in a county asylum: namely, (1.) D. D., who hears voices threatening him and his wife; (2.) E. B., and (3.) E. L., both suffering from melancholia.

An epileptic named S. M. did not appear to be at present insane, and was in the ward simply to obtain extra care during his fits. He was quite content to remain. A child, aged six, named E. C., who is described as occasionally very vicious, is a suitable

suitable case for care and training at Darenth Asylum, and should be sent there as soon as they will receive her. I am told that she has a drunken mother, who neglects her at home.

Appendix (O.)

St. Pancras
Workhouse.

The total number of this class of inmates examined by me was 54, 27 of each sex. All were in the lunatic wards; 6 of the men and 10 of the women being confined to bed, the majority owing to the infirmity of old age. With the above numbers both wards are overcrowded as regards dormitory space. Every bedstead is occupied, and 5 men and 3 women are obliged to sleep on beds placed on the floor, between bedsteads already sufficiently near together. Some relief will be obtained by the removal of the 5 men and 2 women, already mentioned, to the county asylums, and by the hoped for removal of several suitable cases of both sexes for care to the district asylums at Leavesden, Caterham, and Darenth.

The female lunatic ward is under the care of two paid attendants, one of whom, usually acting as assistant attendant by day, sits up at night when any troublesome or anxious case renders it necessary. In the male ward there is only one paid attendant. There are sane pauper assistants for the wards respectively, four of each sex by day, and one man and two women at night.

The paid male attendant has leave of absence on two evenings in the week, and for half the day on alternate Sundays. During these times the ward is under the immediate care of pauper inmates only, with occasional supervision by the labour master. This is not a satisfactory arrangement, and I strongly recommend the appointment of a second paid male attendant, who should, as a rule, be on duty at night and during the temporary absences of the other paid attendant.

At an inquest held by Dr. Hardwicke on a patient, W. P., who died on the 2nd instant, it transpired that the man was found dead by the paid attendant on his return to the ward on the night of the Sunday out, the ward having, as usual in his absence, been under the immediate care of one pauper inmate. The patient had been epileptic, and death was believed to have been due to disease of the brain and heart, but no post-mortem examination was made. The necessity for maintaining an adequate paid staff of attendants in these lunatic wards is shown by the large number of persons who pass through them annually, as set forth by the following return for the 11 months which have occurred since this workhouse was last visited by a Commissioner in Lunacy, and which return has been supplied to me at my request from the workhouse records by the master.

RETURN.—Persons classed as of unsound mind who have been in, or passed through, the lunatic wards of the St. Pancras Workhouse since 9th February 1880.

Appendix (O.)

St. Pancras
Workhouse.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
In Wards 9th February 1880 -	24	25	49
Admitted since that date - -	164	188	352
TOTAL brought under care -	188	213	401
Of the above Number:—			
Sent to County Asylums - -	28	54	82
„ to Licensed Houses - -	5	12	17
„ to Metropolitan District Asylums, Leavesden, Cater- ham, and Darenth - -	13	37	50
Discharged to care of friends -	19	28	47
„ to Police - -	5	9	14
„ and sent to body of house - -	23	35	58
„ to Highgate Infirmary -	4	3	7
„ to Cleveland Infirmary -	1	0	1
Transferred to other Parishes -	3	0	3
Discharged at own request - -	42	0	42
Died - - - - -	18	8	26
	161	166	347
Remaining in Wards 11th January 1881 - - - - -	27	27	54

I found the lunatic wards in a clean and orderly state, and the patients suitably clothed and liberally dieted. Since the last visit wash-basins have been fixed in the bath-rooms as suggested by my Colleague, but his other recommendation, in the desirability of which I entirely concur, namely, the fixing of printed rules in the bath-rooms for the guidance of the attendants in bathing the patients, has not yet been attended to. The arrangement of the water-closets in both wards is objectionable, especially on the score of decency, but I was informed that the guardians are reluctant to undertake structural improvements, having under consideration the erection of a new workhouse.

I found on inquiry from Dr. Dunlop that he does not keep a pauper lunatic examination book recommended to be kept in the circular letter of the Poor Law Board, dated 1st August 1870; he does, however, it appears, examine all patients on admission who are reported by the attendants to have bruises. I recommend the provision of the usual book, and that a record be kept as to the presence or absence of injuries in every case admitted, and also in that of every patient on the day of removal to an asylum.

I also suggest that the head paid attendants shall each be required to keep a journal, in which they shall record every instance

instance of restraint or seclusion, all struggles, violences or injuries occurring among the patients, and every epileptic fit. This journal to be laid every day before the medical officer and master, at their visits to the wards. Appendix (O.)
St. Pancras
Workhouse.

Owing to recent changes in the staff, the Visiting Committee book was in arrear, and I was obliged to record my visit in the Visitors' Book. The present master has, I was informed, only come on duty about a week ago.

Appendix (P.)

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England* and *Wales*, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1882.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Stotfold, Baldock	E. Swain, L.R.C.P. Ed.	F. G. Butler, St. Neots.
Berks, Reading, and Newbury	Moulsoford, Wallingford	R. B. Gilland, M.D.	J. T. Morland, Abingdon.
Bucks	Stone, Aylesbury	John Humphry, M.B.C.S., L.M.	E. R. Baynes, Aylesbury.
Cambridge (County and Borough) and Isle of Ely.	Fulbourn	G. M. Bacon, M.D.	T. M. Francis, Cambridge.
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke	Carmarthen	G. J. Harder, M.D.	W. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Chester	Chester	J. H. Davidson, M.D.	J. B. Edwards, The Asylum.
"	Parkside, Macclesfield	P. M. Deas, M.D.	A. C. Procter, The Asylum.
Cornwall	Bodmin	Rd. Adams, L.R.C.P. Ed.	S. Hicks, The Asylum.
Cumberland and Westmorland	Carlisle	J. A. Campbell, M.D.	T. H. Hodgson, Carlisle.
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	L. F. Cox, M.D.	J. Robinson, The Asylum.
Derby	Mickleover, Derby	J. M. Lindsey, M.D.	R. Scott Currey, Derby.
Devon	Exminster	G. J. S. Saunders, M.B.	T. E. Drake, Exeter.
Dorset	Dorchester	J. G. Symes, M.B.C.S.	T. Coombs, South-street, Dorchester.
Durham	Sedgefield, Ferry Hill	R. Smith, M.D.	Alfred Smith, Clerk of the Peace Office, Durham.
Essex	Brentwood	Donald Campbell, M.D.	T. M. Gepp, Chelmsford.
Glamorgan	Bridgend	H. T. Pringle, M.D.	T. T. Lewis, Bridgend.
Gloucester	Gloucester	(Vacant)	B. Shadgett, The Asylum.
Hants	Knowle, Fareham	J. Manley, M.D.	F. W. Aylen, The Asylum.
Hereford (County and City)	Hereford	T. A. Chapman, M.D.	E. Browning, The Asylum.
Kent	Barming Heath, Maidstone	R. P. Davies, M.B.	Messrs. Beale & Hoar, Maidstone.
"	Chartham, Canterbury	F. Spencer, L.R.C.P.	Allen Fielding, Canterbury.
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	D. M. Cassidy, M.D.	Wm. T. Sharp, Lancaster.
"	Rainhill, Prescott	T. L. Rogers, M.D.	W. Swift, 71, Lord-street, Liverpool.
"	Prestrich, Manchester	H. R. Ley, M.B.C.S.	H. T. Crofton, 36, Bruzenose-street, Manchester.
"	Whittingham, Preston	J. A. Wallis, M.B.	F. Campbell Hulton, 34, Winckley-square, Preston.

Leicester and Rutland	Leicester	W. H. Higgins, M.B.	W. N. Reeve, Leicester.
Lincoln	Bracebridge, Lincoln	E. Palmer, M.D.	R. Toynbee, Lincoln.
Middlesex	Colney Hatch	W. J. Seward, M.B., and W. G. Marshall, F.R.C.S.	J. S. Skaffe, 21, Milner-square, Islington.
"	Hanwell	H. Rayner, M.D., and J. P. Richards, M.D., F.R.C.S.	R. W. Partridge, 10, Coningham-road, Uxbridge-road, W.
"	Banstead, Surrey	T. C. Shaw, M.D.	- ditto - - ditto.
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	Abergavenny	D. M. McCullough, M.D.	Charles Owen, The Asylum.
Norfolk	Thorpe, Norwich	W. C. Hills, M.D.	P. E. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Northampton	Berrywood, Northampton	R. Greene, L.R.C.P., Ed.	H. P. Markham, Northampton.
Northumberland	Cottingham, Morpeth	T. W. McDowell, M.D.	J. I. Archer, Alnwick.
Notis	Nottingham	Alfred Aplin, L.R.C.P.	S. Bunting, The Asylum.
Oxford, Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor.	Litlenore, Oxford	R. H. H. Sankey, M.R.C.S.	J. M. Davenport, Oxford.
Salop and Montgomery, Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock.	Bicton, Shrewsbury	A. Strange, M.D.	G. De Courcy Peale, Shrewsbury.
Somerset and Bath	Wells	A. Law Wade, M.D.	B. Duke, The Asylum.
Stafford	Stafford	W. T. Pater, M.R.C.S.	J. Tilston, The Asylum.
"	Hurntwood, Lichfield	J. B. Spence, M.D.	C. R. Middecke, The Asylum.
Suffolk	Melton, Woodbridge	W. Eager, L.R.C.P.	J. Cherry, Bury St. Edmunds.
Surrey	Wandsworth	J. S. Biggs, M.D.	J. Cartledge, Magistrates' Clerk's Office, Richmond.
"	Brookwood, Woking	James E. Barton, L.R.C.P., Ed.	- ditto - - ditto.
Sussex	Hayward's Heath	S. W. D. Williams, M.D.	H. Jones, Lewes.
Warwick	Hatton, Warwick	W. H. Parsey, M.D.	R. C. Heath, The Asylum.
Wilts	Devizes	J. I. Bowes, M.R.C.S.	A. G. Meek, Devizes.
Worcester	Powick, Worcester	R. M. Cooke, M.B.	M. Curtler, Sansome-place, Worcester.
York, N. Riding	Clifton, York	J. T. Hington, M.R.C.S.	John Holtby, York.
" W. Riding	Wakefield	H. C. Major, M.D.	W. V. Dixon, Wakefield.
" "	Wadley, Sheffield	S. Mitchell, M.D.	A. Thomas, Sheffield.
" E. Riding	Beverley	M. B. Macleod, M.B.	F. Hobson, Beverley.
BOROUGHs.			
Birmingham	Winson Green, Birmingham	E. B. Whitcombe, M.R.C.S.	W. F. Knight, The Asylum.
"	Rubery Hill, Birmingham	T. Lyle, M.D.	- ditto.
Bristol	Stapleton, Bristol	G. Thompson, L.R.C.P.	J. F. Williams, Bristol.
Hull	Hull	J. Merson, M.D.	A. Iveson, Police Court, Hull.
Ipwich	Ipwich	B. Chevallier, M.D.	John Orford, jun., Ipswich.
Leicester	Humberstone, Leicester	J. E. M. Finch, M.D.	John Storey, New-street, Leicester.
London (City of)	Stone, Dartford	O. Jepson, M.D.	H. Youle, Guildhall, E.C.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne	R. H. B. Wickham, F.R.C.S., Ed.	J. Atkinson, Post Office Chambers, Newcastle.
Norwich	Norwich	W. Harris, L.R.C.P.	H. B. Miller, Guildhall, Norwich.
Nottingham	Mappertley Hill	Evan Powell, M.R.C.S.	J. H. Farmer, The Asylum.
Portsmouth	Milton, Portsmouth	W. C. Bland, M.R.C.S.	A. Hellard, Portsmouth.

HOSPITALS.

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester - - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	G. W. Mould, M.B.C.S.
Devon - - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - -	S. Rees Philipps, M.D.
Gloucester - - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	F. Needham, M.D.
Lincoln - - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital - - -	A. P. Russell, M.B.
Middlesex - - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C. - - -	G. Mickley, M.B.
Norfolk - - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - -	H. Turner, M.B.C.S.
Northampton - - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton - - -	J. Bayley, M.B.C.S.
Notts - - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	W. B. Tate, M.D.
Oxford - - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	J. B. Ward, M.D.
Stafford - - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	J. D. Hewson, L.R.C.P.
Surrey - - -	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E. - - -	G. H. Savage, M.D.
York - - -	York Lunatic Asylum, Bootham - - -	H. C. Gill, M.B.C.S.
" - - -	The Retreat, York - - -	R. Baker, M.D.
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:		
Lancaster - - -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster - - -	G. E. Shuttleworth, M.D.
Surrey - - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Reigate - - -	(Vacant).
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDIA ASYLUM:		
Hants - - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley - - -	C. Mackinnon, M.D.
Middlesex - - -	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing - - -	T. B. Christie, M.D.
Norfolk - - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - - -	W. Macleod, M.D. (Deputy Inspector General).
CRIMINAL ASYLUM:		
Berks - - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Wokingham.	W. Orange, F.R.C.P.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

g. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

H O U S E S.			TO WHOM LICENSED.			
			Number of Patients for which Licensed.			
			M.	F.	Total.	
I. Receiving both Private and Pauper Patients :						
(a) Of both sexes :						
Bethnal Green, E.	-	-	164	248	410	John Miller, L.R.C.P. J. H. Paul, M.D., and F. Schofield, M.D. J. Crenonini, M.R.C.S. E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., A. H. Stocker, M.D., and J. A. Brown, M.R.C.S.
Camberwell, S.E.	-	-	159	330	489	
Horton, N.	-	-	94	208	300	
Peckham, S.E.	-	-	125	250	375	
(b) Males only :						
Bow, E.	-	-	452	-	452	E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., and W. J. Mickle, M.R.C.P.
II. Receiving Private Patients only :						
(a) Of both sexes :						
Chiswick	-	-	27	17	44	T. H. Take, M.D., Mrs. Take, and C. M. Take, M.R.C.S. H. Monro, M.D., and J. O. Adams, F.R.C.S. A. H. Stocker, M.D., F. J. Wright, M.D., and T. B. Turner, M.R.C.S.
Clapton, Upper, E.	-	-	42	48	90	
Finsbury Park, N.	-	-	45	46	91	
Hammersmith, W.	-	-	42	24	66	
Isleworth	-	-	25	20	45	L. S. F. Winslow, M.B., and W. R. Huggard, M.D. E. S. Willett, M.D., and F. S. D. Willett. W. Wood, M.D., and T. Bigland, M.R.C.S. R. Boyd, M.D.
Roehampton, S.W.	-	-	35	33	68	
Southall	-	-	17	12	29	
Sunbury	-	-	16	18	34	
Twickenham	-	-	1	17	18	J. Seaton, M.D., Miss C. J. Seaton, and J. J. J. Seaton, M.R.C.S. H. W. Diamond, M.D.
(b) Males only :						
Brook Green, W.	-	-	12	-	12	Mrs. H. Roy. C. J. Sutherland, H. Sutherland, M.D., A. H. Sutherland, and E. T. Hall, M.R.C.S. G. F. Blandford, M.D., and C. F. Williams. H. Stowell, M.D., and D. G. Johnston M.B.
Chelsea, S.W.	-	-	35	-	35	
Fulham, S.W.	-	-	35	-	35	
Hillingdon	-	-	48	-	48	

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

HOUSES.		Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
		M.	F.	Total.	
II. Receiving Private Patients only—continued.					
(e) Females only:					
Brompton, West, S.W.	-	-	-	30	Miss Burney, J. R. Hill, L.R.C.P., and Mrs. C. Hill.
Hammermith, S.W.	-	-	-	35	C. J. Sutherland, H. Sutherland, M.D., A. H. Sutherland, and Miss C. Sharpe.
Hammermith, W.	g.	-	-	10	C. Cotes and Mrs. Cotes.
Hanwell, W.	-	-	-	10	Miss E. Dixon.
Hayes	-	-	-	19	E. Benbow, M.A.C.S., and H. F. Winslow, M.D.
"	-	-	-	19	H. Stillwell, M.D., and Mrs. M. E. Rowe.
"	-	-	-	14	H. Hicks, M.D., and Mrs. M. B. Snell.
Hendon, N.W.	-	-	-	15	Mrs. C. R. Davey.
Leyton	-	-	-	8	Mrs. C. Frain.
Peckham Rye, S.E.	g.	-	-	8	Miss H. J. Rosser.
Southall	g.	-	-	12	W. O. Chalk, M.A.C.S., and Mrs. Chalk.
"	-	-	-	12	Miss M. Leach.
Wandsworth	g.	-	-		
III. For Special Cases:					
Brixton, S.W.	-	1	1	2	Mrs. E. H. Tucker.
Notting Hill, W.	-	-	2	2	H. C. Smith, M.A.C.S.
Tooting Upper, S.W.	-	2	-	2	G. C. Dale, M.D.
IV. Receiving Idiots, &c.					
(a) Of both Sexes:					
Hampton Wick	-	-	-	160	J. L. H. Down, M.D., and Mrs. Down.
(b) Males only:					
Norwood, Lower, S.E.	g.	4	-	4	Mrs. E. S. Foreman.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[*Houses receiving Paupers—m. Males only; f. Females only; g. limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.	
Beds -	f.	Bishopstone House, Bedford	-	6	6	Mark Whyley, Bedford.
" -	-	Springfield House, Bedford	22	25	47	James Pearse, ditto.
Cornwall -	f.	3, Alexandra-terrace, Torpoint	-	2	2	H. S. Stokes, Bodmin.
Derby -	-	Wye House, Buxton	24	20	44	Norman Bennett, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Devon -	f.	Court Hall, Kington, Exeter	-	8	8	J. W. Friend, Exeter.
" -	-	Plympton House, Plympton	23	21	44	Thomas Kelly, Yealington.
Durham -	-	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	-	26	22	H. Dunn, Darlington.
" -	-	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead	33	25	58	W. Harle, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Essex -	-	Witham -	15	10	25	John Cook, Witham.
Glamorgan -	-	* Vernon House, Briton Ferry	28	82	110	T. M. Franken, Bridgend.
Gloucester -	-	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	25	25	50	J. H. Latcham, Stokescroft, Bristol.
" -	-	Fairford House, Fairford	30	30	60	George S. White, Fairford.
" -	g.f.	The Croft House, Fairford	-	5	5	- - ditto - ditto.
Hants -	-	Westbrook House, Alton	20	20	40	G. A. Webb, Winchester.
" -	f.	The Briers, Sandown, Isle of Wight	-	4	4	- - ditto - ditto.
Herts -	-	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans	2	4	6	R. Nicholson, St. Albans.
" -	-	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	12	8	20	- - ditto - ditto.
Kent -	-	North Grove House, Hawkhurst	18	18	36	A. R. Wood, Cranbrook.
" -	g.f.	Springcroft, Beckenham	-	3	3	R. Latter, Bromley.
" -	-	Tatlebury House, Goudhurst	6	2	8	A. R. Wood, Cranbrook.
" -	-	West Malling Place, Maldstone	18	14	32	H. D. Wildes, West Malling.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

[*Houses receiving Paupers—m. Males only; f. Females only; g. limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.	
Lancaster	-	Marsden Hall, Burnley	-	-	-	W. J. Dickson, Kirkham.
"	-	Clifton Hall, Manchester	-	-	-	H. T. Crofton, Manchester.
"	-	*Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	112	118	230	R. Davies, Warrington.
"	-	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	26	26	52	R. S. Cleaver, Liverpool.
"	-	Westdale House, Wavertree, Liverpool.	-	10	10	W. Swift, Liverpool.
Norfolk	-	Heigham Hall, Norwich	40	55	95	E. S. Bignold, Norwich.
"	-	The Grove, Catton, Norwich	11	13	24	E. P. Simpson, Norwich.
Northampton	-	Abington Abbey, Northampton	17	16	33	H. W. K. Markham, Northampton.
Shropshire	- m.	Stretton House, Church Stretton	40	-	40	G. De Courcy Peele, Shrewsbury.
"	- f.	Grove House, All Stretton	-	40	40	- ditto - ditto.
"	- f.	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch - Boreaston Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	-	8	8	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	Brislington House, Bristol	10	18	28	- ditto - ditto.
Somerset	-	Railbrook House, Bath	56	50	106	G. Greville, Bristol.
"	-	13 & 14 Adelaide Terrace, Portishead	20	20	40	Isaac Williams, Bath.
"	- g.f.	Ashwood Ho., Kingswinford, Dudley	-	2	2	H. O'Brien O'Donoghue, Long Ashton.
Stafford	-	Moat House, Tamworth	10	20	30	M. F. Blakiston, Stafford.
"	- f.	The Green Hall, Stafford	-	10	10	- ditto - ditto.
"	- m.	Globe House, Aspull, Debenham	2	-	2	- ditto - ditto.
Suffolk	- g.m.		3	-	3	James Cherry, Ipswich.

Surrey -	-	f.	Church-street, Epsom	-	-	W. C. Daniel, M.D., and Misses L. and C. Skilwell.	-	-	14	14	R. H. Wyatt, Sessions Ho., Newington Causeway.
"	-	g.f.	The Crohams, Sutton	-	-	F. D. Atkins, M.R.C.S.	-	-	3	3	- ditto - - ditto.
Sussex -	-	-	Titchhurst Asylum	-	-	H. F. H. Newington, M.R.C.P., and A. S. L. Newington, M.B.	47	38	85	85	W. K. J. Langridge, Lewes.
"	-	m.	Myaskyas, Titchhurst	-	-	A. R. Barton, M.D.	4	-	4	4	- - - ditto.
"	-	-	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill	-	-	Miss Eccles, &c.	20	54	74	74	- - - ditto.
"	-	f.	Peritcan House, Winchelsea, Rye	-	-	R. V. Skinner, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Skinner.	-	5	5	5	- - - ditto.
Warwick	-	-	Glendosil, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	-	-	S. H. Agar, L.R.C.P., and Mrs. Agar	20	28	48	48	A. S. Field, Leamington Priors.
Wilts	-	-	Laverstock House, Salisbury	-	-	J. Haynes and H. J. Manning, M.R.C.S.	30	35	65	65	R. W. Merriman, Marlborough.
"	-	-	Fisherton House, Salisbury	-	-	W. C. Finch, M.R.C.S., and J. A. Lush, M.D.	278	394	672	672	- - - ditto - - ditto.
"	-	-	Fiddington Ho., Market Lavington, Devizes.	-	-	C. Hitchcock, L.R.C.P.	20	20	40	40	- - - ditto - - ditto.
"	-	-	Kingsdown House, Box	-	-	Mrs. E. A. Nash, E. Chaffey, and Geo. White, M.R.C.S.	17	26	43	43	- - - ditto - - ditto.
York, E.R.	-	g.f.	Marfleet Lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	-	-	J. Brown	-	11	11	11	Arthur Iveson, jun., Hull.
York, W.R.	-	g.	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham	-	-	Mrs. Jane Parker	6	4	10	10	W. V. Dixon, Wakefield.
"	-	g.	Grove House, Acomb, York	-	-	Miss J. E. Cooney	8	22	30	30	- ditto - - ditto.
"	-	g.	Lime Tree House, Acomb, York	-	-	W. J. Nelson, L.S.A.	12	6	18	18	- ditto - - ditto.
"	-	f.	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	-	-	J. G. Atkinson, M.D.	-	20	20	20	- ditto - - ditto.
York, City	-	-	Lawrence House, York	-	-	G. I. Swanson, M.D.	8	14	22	22	F. J. Munby, York.
IDiot ESTABLISHMENTS :											
Devon	-	-	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.	-	-	W. Locke	50	40	90	90	H. Michelmore, Castle, Exeter.
Essex	-	-	Essex Hall, Colchester	-	-	W. Millard	66	33	99	99	J. S. Barnes, Colchester.
Somerset	-	-	Downside Lodge, Bath	-	-	Miss M. Short	-	7	7	7	W. H. Davy, Cholwell, Temple Cloud.
Warwick	-	-	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle Common.	-	-	J. H. Kimbell, F.R.C.S., and Miss Stock.	30	30	60	60	A. S. Field, Leamington Priors.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS—IRELAND.

THE

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL, AND PRIVATE
LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN IRELAND;
WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:

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THIRTY-FIRST REPORT
ON THE
DISTRICT, CRIMINAL,
AND
PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS
IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN POYNTZ, EARL SPENCER, K.P., K.G.,
LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We have the honour to address the present, our Thirty-first Report to your Excellency on the district asylums, and the general lunacy department of this country during the past year. PREFATORY.
—

The question of mental disease in its multiform aspects, so far as is pertinent to a Parliamentary Report, having been so frequently and so amply adverted to in previous public documents emanating from this office, in order to avoid any useless repetitions of what we may have already submitted for the consideration of the Executive; and further as locally published Reports afford all due information to ratepayers, and others interested in the lunatic institutions belonging to their respective cities and counties, we purpose limiting our observations on the present occasion principally to statistical results developed in the twelve-month we are about to deal with.

At the close of the year 1880, there were in district asylums 8,667 patients, 4,685 males, 3,982 females; and at a corresponding period in 1881—8,978, of whom 4,860 were males, 4,118 females; during the last named year 2,502, between both sexes, were admitted, consequently 11,169 were under treatment. Out of this total, 1,019 were discharged cured, 306 improved, 69 unimproved but tranquil; 7 escaped. The deaths amounted to 790—thus leaving, as already stated, 8,978 inmates in the twenty-two public asylums on the 31st of last December, or a surplus of 311, as compared with the number at the same date in the preceding twelvemonth. General
Statistics.

- PREFATORY.** Of the total admissions, 2,044 were entered as cases of first attack and 458 as "relapses;" it would, however, be erroneous to assume that the former from the designation were acute or early seizures, it simply means admissions for the first time—they might be, for example, and in very many instances had been, chronic patients, imbeciles, demented or epileptics, who becoming violent or dangerous were brought from home, or from poor-houses, occasionally, too, being far advanced in life. The relapsed cases, embraced those previously discharged, but readmitted, of all ages, and of all types of mental disease.
- Admissions.**
- Deduction.** An estimate of the beneficial working of insane establishments is commonly derived—but it seems to us on a fallacy—from the relative number, or proportion of cures to admissions; the more legitimate, certainly the more practical, deduction so far, is to be obtained from a calculation of recoveries annually on the daily average under treatment. The amount of relapses constituting nearly a fifth of admissions, is strongly indicative of the fact that while medical science is able to contend with physical affections to a great extent, and steadily progresses, the mind is beyond its control, as a rule, save when bodily diseases may have super-induced in it an unhealthy action.
- Cures.** The discharged in 1881, as recovered, are set down between both sexes at 1,019, with the slight difference of 11 in favour of males—as improved at 306, in an almost identical proportion—158 to 148. 69 incurables were removed by friends—the aggregate on the three heads being 1,394. If the cures be judged of by admissions, they would stand at about 40 per cent., but if by the daily average of patients, namely 8,794—the more reasonable criterion, but on its showing not the most flattering, so far as figures go, to professional knowledge—not quite $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In these observations we by no means intend to restrict our meaning to Irish Asylums, which certainly are not in efficiency one whit inferior to those of any other country.
- Deaths.** We now come to the rate of mortality and the causes thereof in the year 1881. The total deaths amounted to 790—412 men, 378 women—of these 783 were natural, 2 accidental, and 5 suicidal. In the first category pulmonary or general thoracic affections, as well as cerebral, predominated relatively, 275 and 189, over all others combined. As regards the seven deaths between accidents and suicide, inquests were duly held on them, and in each case with an exculpatory verdict. Deducting discharges, escapes, and deaths, as above given, from the total under treatment on the first day of the present year, as already stated, 8,978 lunatics were located in our public asylums.
- Per-centage of recoveries.** The mortality per-centage for a series of years, exceptionally low in the lunatic institutions of this country, was less in 1881 than in the preceding twelvemonth, being 7 per cent., as against $7\frac{1}{2}$ on a similar calculation.

With respect to cures, no very noticeable advance has occurred, for example, in 1880, the discharged as recovered amounted to

1,001; in 1881 to 1,019, there being 311 more under treatment to make up, in part, the difference of 18. Similarly the improved stood as 302 to 306, and the relapses, 441 to 458 in each year respectively.

Proceeding on another line, we find the refractory and noisy, 1,908 to 1,924; the tranquil and orderly, 6,368 to 6,709, scarcely a difference of 4 per cent. And the probably, or perhaps accurately speaking, the possibly curable, 2,016 to 2,141, respectively, in the two years, being 311 patients more in the last under treatment.

Still bearing in mind the fact that out of 8,978 inmates harboured in district institutions for the insane of this country, that 2,141, or not a fourth, offer reasonable hope of recovery—and a less proportion is to be found in English county and metropolitan asylums—it may be inquired why such an extensive and costly public department should be maintained in its present form without, at least, apparently corresponding advantages. So far as the curative are concerned, there can exist no difference of opinion; as regards the other denominations, an incontestable reason can be adduced in the fact that the quiet and orderly, who form the far larger section, can only be so maintained, as experience has proved, by a uniform system of well and fully regulated asylums; while the violent, refractory, hopelessly insane, but above all the suicidal, and no inconsiderable share of the epileptic, when excited, require for their own, or the safety of others, that unremitting care, which is solely available in well organized establishments, managed by competent officers and servants.

General observations.

If in the vast majority of cases, the inmates of asylums are so, not from any fault of their own, but owing to a visitation of Providence, whereby they are deprived of social rights and privileges, it is but just that their comforts should be liberally considered, and the irksomeness of their confinement mitigated, particularly when their intellect is not over-clouded by delusions, and when they can appreciate ordinary pastimes.

The Inspectors have been charged with a disposition to extravagance in the construction, and extension of hospitals for the insane, but there can be little room for extravagance when the object attained justifies the mode of securing it.

Alleged extravagance.

A waste of money arises when an expenditure is too restricted to be useful. In fact, our only desire is to locate in public asylums suitable inmates, ensuring at the same time in each district, a becoming receptacle for others who need less attention.

We are by no means advocates of the principle, that because lunatics are maintained in Asylums partially by a rate in aid, in consequence of the large expense which without it would be entailed upon the ratepayers of the country, that the demented and harmless who could be satisfactorily treated with ordinary care and liberality in less ample buildings, should have a like claim on the Treasury. The real difficulty proceeds from the

PREFATORY. fact that neither Ireland nor England is placed in the same favourable position in regard to its insane poor as Scotland.

Insane attacks and recoveries.

Readverting to the admissions and discharges in 1881, the information derived from the statistical tables before us, confirms our past experience, by showing, if not a uniformity, a close similarity of results, not only as regards the period of life when mental disorders become most manifest, essentially between twenty-five and thirty-five, in which decade there exists happily greater recuperation than in any other, but in the larger probability of cures in proportion to promptness of treatment, as exemplified by the fact, that in the above mentioned year there were 396 recoveries under four months, 279 between four and eight, while from twelve to eighteen, or in half a year, only 73 are recorded. With respect to improvements, the distinction is more marked, 103 occurring within four, and 51 between four and eight months.

Causes of lunacy.

It is difficult when dealing with patients belonging to the humbler grades of society in this country, where destitution is so prevalent and families of houseless wanderers so numerous, to discover even the supposed causes of mental disease, but so far as we have been able to collect them under the heads, of moral and physical, out of 3,911 cases in public asylums on the 1st of January, 1,793 were attributable to the former which included poverty, reverse of fortune, grief, anxiety, disappointed love, jealousy, domestic quarrels, pride, and religious excitement; and 2,118 to the latter, or to intemperance, irregularity of life, cerebral or other bodily disease, febrile attacks, effects of climate, vicious habits, and the like.

Single and married.

As heretofore, the great characteristic in a national point of view between the two countries is to be found in the extraordinary difference in the amount of lunacy as regards the married and widowed combined, and the single—the one 2,614, the other 6,000—364 not being ascertained. It is rather a nice question of *morale* to decide whether this disparity is more owing to Ireland than to England, from disappointment among the sexes in the one country at being unmarried, and in the other at disappointments after being married.

Relationship.

On the score of relationship, it would appear that 56 lunatic parents had children under treatment with them on the 30th December last, at which date brothers and sisters numbered 193, first and second cousins 266, besides 521, including uncles and aunts, who previously had relatives mentally affected within the above degrees of kindred—facts which speak for themselves.

EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE.

Accounts generally.

The next subject we shall advert to is the audited expenditure for 1880. On the first day of the year there was a balance in hands of £19,900 15s. 5d. to the general credit of district asylums, in the course of the twelvemonth, a sum of £108,963 16s. 7d. was levied and paid in through grand jury presentment, on orders issued from this Office in due form, prior to the spring and

summer assizes—a rate in aid grant was made by the Treasury of £85,841—£4,095 17s. 7d., was obtained from pay-patients—not a tenth of what a late commission calculated on—£2,470 18s. 3d. for farm produce sold, while various incidental receipts supplied £890 12s. 3d.; the above, together with a balance of £2,991 9s. 7d., constituted a total of £225,157 8s. 8d.—Deducting from which the full current expenditure for the time being, namely £200,626 16s. 9d.—there remained an available surplus of £24,530 11s. 11d. The largest items of outlay during the year were £90,532 7s. for provisions of all kinds, and medical requirements; £22,697 4s. 9d. for personal clothing and bedding; £45,546 8s. 3d. for salaries, wages, and superannuations; £13,292 3s. 9d. for furniture and repairs—£3,879 7s. 5d., to cover garden and farm expenses, the institutions not only being thereby supplied with vegetables, but deriving £2,470 18s. 3d. from produce sold—fuel and light and soap amounted to £15,169 14s. 9d.

The capitation cost, viz., £22 16s. 3d. on the daily average (8,545) under treatment in the year was below that of 1879, by 9s. a head, which too was less than in 1878, both indicating a progressive diminution of outlay. If from the above average £10 8s. be deducted received from Government, the difference would scarcely exceed the cost of a poorhouse inmate, if every separate item of union maintenance was considered; for, it should be borne in mind that, with the exception of repayments extended over a series of years for moneys issued through Orders in Council for primitive buildings, large structural additions and the purchase of land, all disbursements and establishment charges in district asylums are unexceptionally debited to current expenditure.

Than the investigation of district asylum accounts by the Government auditors nothing can be more just or stringent; ten in number, they devoted between them in 1881 seventy-five clear days to the varied details of audit, and it is gratifying to us to add that out of twenty-two asylums on an aggregate expenditure of £200,626 16s., in one only was an error reported to us in the overpayment of a contractor by £2 13s., since returned.

We are thus particular in fiscal references as the Office is to a considerable extent responsible for a regularity in the taking of contracts and subsequent payments.

Altogether apart from the annual maintenance cost of the Insane poor it may not be out of place were we here, as joint Commissioners of Control for the erection and establishment of District Asylums in Ireland to direct your Excellency's attention to the position in which the country stands in regard to past advances, and its present indebtedness to the Treasury. It is needless to refer to the sums granted on loan from time to time since the passing of the 1 & 2 Geo. IV., cap. 33—suffice it to remark that in round numbers they amount to £1,276,000, and it must be added on the most favourable terms, no interest having been charged on any of them prior to 1877, whereby a saving has accrued to the ratepayers of

EXPENDITURE. — the kingdom of fully £320,000, independent of which in 1825 the Richmond, valued at £64,000, was handed over as a gift to the Metropolitan district by Government, and £29,500 remitted in 1859, on the then existing debt to the Treasury. Of the total advances under the Act, £130,000 may be approximately set down for the purchase of land. The bulk or difference represents the cost of buildings and the incidents of accommodation for our Insane poor. The balance due by the country at the close of the last fiscal year and in process of liquidation amounts to £270,500.

The preceding we believe to be a faithful representation of the general monetary bearing of Irish district asylums. At present there is a floating expenditure on works in hands under the Board of Control of about £50,000 (included in the above resumé, but not as yet bearing interest).

During the fiscal year, ending in March, the following sums have been placed to the credit of Asylum Boards, from the Public Works Loan Fund, namely, £6,000 respectively at Armagh and Ballinasloe, £4,000 at Belfast, £5,500 Clonmel, £1,000 Cork, £1,000 Downpatrick, £4,500 Kilkenny, and £1,676 between Clare, Killarney, Limerick, and Waterford.

An Order in Council has been sanctioned for £20,000 for enlargements at the Derry Asylum, undertaken by the Board of Governors, contrary to the advice of the Inspectors, who urged on it the expediency of constructing a new asylum altogether, on an open and cheerful site, so as to afford ample space for classified airing courts, and the erection of an adequate infirmary and dining hall; besides a recreation-room, and chapel, not included in the present plans.

It may not be here out of place were we to reiterate a long entertained desire that the staffs attached to public institutions for the insane in Ireland were more liberally dealt with, and thereby brought to a nearer approximation as regards salaries, wages and pensions, to the occupants of parallel positions in England. The duties of officers and attendants alike in both countries are equally well performed in either; but when the question of remuneration is mooted, different opinions are expressed in different localities, and what appears to us a mistaken economy too frequently results, one, which disheartening even to the zealous, inclines many of our best attendants to seek employment elsewhere. As two-fifths at least of the annual cost of supporting district asylums is furnished by the Executive, we venture to hope the subject of an improved arrangement in respect to salaries and wages will not be deemed undeserving of an early and favourable notice.

POORHOUSES.

General Remarks.

POORHOUSES.

In this country, where poorhouses and lunatic asylums are not only generally adjacent to each other, but also closely identified with the well-being of the humbler classes of society, it cannot be a matter of surprise that a disposition should be prevalent

to draw them into a still closer connexion by rendering the former, on a principle of economy, subsidiary to the latter. Essentially distinct in their management and object they must, however, on due consideration be kept apart to a very large extent, for a combination of two such departments cannot practically work with benefit to either, and no persons are, perhaps, more satisfied on this subject when it comes to the point than Poor Law Guardians themselves who, for the most part, are desirous to get rid of the insane out of their respective workhouses, particularly if requiring any special care. POORHOUSES.
—

So far as our experience avails, and from day to day the conviction strengthens, we think it highly advisable that in each asylum district there should be selected a poorhouse, if available, in a central position with land attached to it for exercise, and if possible with a cheerful and varied prospect, to which tranquil and utterly hopeless cases could be removed. It would be the cheapest, and best arrangement for the individuals themselves—as in many of these institutions, though Boards of Guardians are well disposed to meet the wishes of the Inspectors, the sites, from their very restricted area, present unsurmountable difficulties, except in some five or six unions. On an average the number of insane paupers, principally too epileptic idiots and congenital imbeciles, one with other, does not exceed twelve or fifteen, in some poorhouses even two are not to be found. Allocation.

At Belfast, the Guardians have just shown an example well worthy of imitation, and somewhat approaching the plan adopted in the London metropolitan districts. By erecting a separate receptacle altogether for 300 of the classes in question, suitably constructed in an open space, at an outlay of nearly £6,000; where paid attendants are employed, the cost of the establishment being derived from the usual poor rates. Belfast.

The total number of the mentally affected in Irish workhouses on the 31st December, 1881, was 3,640, being 67 in excess of that in 1880; of these 1,435 were males, 2,205 females. Those classified between both sexes as lunatics amounted to 1,771, and as idiots or epileptic imbeciles to 1,869. The disproportion of insane persons in different workhouses varies, for example, from 297 in Dublin, and 269 in Belfast, to one in Newport, and to 3 in Dingle, while odd enough there are not a third as many of the lunatic class in Connaught poorhouses, making due allowance for the smaller population in that province, as in the three others. The same ratio, however, is very far from existing in respect to idiots and imbeciles. Statistics.

On the score of mortality indifferent as is the provision in unions for insane paupers it is so far superior to what prior to admission they had been accustomed to, that old age is largely noticeable among them.

CENTRAL ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

We give as usual the Report of the Resident Physician and Governor.

As requested by the Inspectors, the Government assented to a Commission of Inquiry being held into the general local management of the Institution, and the official relationship existing between some of the officers, associating with them, for the purpose of a more efficient and exhaustive scrutiny, two experienced gentlemen from other departments. Not only the immediate investigations, but the drawing up of the reports thereon, extended over a considerable period, so numerous and varied were the points gone into. These reports involving on different points, a divergence of opinion between the Chairman and his colleagues, being still under consideration by your Excellency, we are of course precluded from making any further reference to the subject here; and we make this allusion to it as an occurrence in the history of the Asylum which we would not be justified in ignoring altogether in this Report.

“CENTRAL ASYLUM, DUNDRUM,
5th May, 1882.

“GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit to you my report on this asylum for the year ended 31st December, 1881, with the statistical tables for the same period, and also the financial tables made up to the close of the financial year ended 31st March, 1882: these latter are, however, provisional only, being subject to alteration under query from the Auditor-General. It is gratifying to me to be able to show a saving under every individual sub-head of the entire vote, amounting in three instances to a considerable per-centage on the amount granted, viz.:—victualling, escort and conveyance, and incidental expenses. The saving on the entire vote amounts to £675, of which £494 is under the sub-head of victualling. Of this, the sum of £178 has been a saving effected in the expenditure on the farm, the outlay on which ultimately becomes chargeable on the victualling sub-head. The total expenditure has amounted to £6,159 10s. 3d., or an average of £35 7s. 11d. per patient. This sum does not include any outlay made by the Board of Works, who, in addition to maintaining the buildings, and keeping the drains and roadways in repair, supply the asylum with fuel and light, and with the greater part of the furniture, utensils, and bedding.

“The health of the inmates has been on the whole satisfactory, but I have observed during the year, a tendency to tubercular disease of the lungs, from which the asylum has hitherto been remarkably free. Only one death, it is true, occurred from it during the year, but there have been other cases in which the progress of the disease is apparently only kept at bay by treatment.

“The total number of deaths during the year has been five, giving a per-centage of 2·87 on the daily average number of patients, and of 2·5 on the total number resident during the year.

“The contract supplies of provisions were of fairly good quality during the year, but I was obliged repeatedly to reject the frieze and tweed supplied as not being up to the sample.

"The conduct of the staff throughout the year has been in general good. THE CENTRAL
ASYLUM.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"ISAAC ASHE,

"Resident Physician and Governor.

"The Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle."

We would supplement the foregoing letter on the condition of the Criminal Asylum, uneventful as its history may have been in the past year, by certain references not unworthy of notice.

It is satisfactory to us to state that a regular and ample supply of water has been ensured, hitherto so much needed, not only for domestic purposes, but also as a protective against the danger of fire, the highest level of the building being now commanded by pressure from the city reservoirs. Supply of
Water.

With regard to interior requirements it is expedient to enlarge the male dining hall, scarcely one-half sufficient for the purpose, or, perhaps, what would be better, to allocate it to the female patients, at present without one. This arrangement could be effected by converting the existing kitchen into a general refectory for the men, and erecting in lieu of it farther back a new one with a better cooking apparatus. Requirements.

The infirmaries admit of some structural improvements, and it would be well to provide rooms for the head attendant, as also for the night watchman who should reside within the precincts of the asylum.

The supply of milk obtained on the farm not being regular or sufficient, it will become a question whether it may not be more economical to obtain the article by contract, and use the land solely for agricultural products. The Milk.

The admissions in 1881, compared with those in the preceding twelvemonth, stand as 20 to 21. By limiting them as much as possible to serious criminal and tried cases, we have been enabled to keep the institution up to the legitimate wants of the country. During the past year the average number of inmates was six less than in 1880, and at the close of it four, the total then under treatment being 173—144 men and 29 women. Of the 20 admitted, 15 males and 5 females, 8 were charged with murder, 4 with assaults, 4 with burglary, the others were minor offenders, but of malevolent or bad repute. Admissions,
how regulated.

The deaths, non-suicidal, or resulting in any manner from accident, were 5—4 men and a woman. Two escapes were Deaths.

THE CENTRAL ASYLUM.
 attempted by male patients, who were promptly retaken. As a body, the inmates of the Dundrum Asylum are well conducted and amenable, a considerable number of the men being employed in the workshops assisting the attendants and outside on the farm; the women, as a rule, are more uncertain, but still useful.

Inspections. Our visits to the institution are manifold, averaging four monthly, and we are gratified to add that on no occasion during the year have complaints been submitted to us against subordinates either on the score of unkindness or impropriety of conduct.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.
Observations.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

These institutions have not varied in number during the past year; no old one closed, no new one opened, and the same system seems to operate with scarcely a variation in the treatment of their inmates. As heretofore, we have had no actual cause to censure any though open to improvement; some are conducted in a highly satisfactory manner, and may well bear comparison with the best managed elsewhere in every domestic comfort. We are constant in our visitation to all, and have reason to know that the provisions of the Private Lunacy Act are closely attended to. In no instance whatever has any justifiable cause of complaint been submitted to us, either personally or by letter. As a rule, the only difficulty we have to contend with, and so frequently noticed by us in previous reports, is in regard to patients who from continued inebriety or an unrestrained indulgence in vicious and unreasonable habits of life raise a question in themselves how far they can be considered as actually insane. At the close of the year 1880 there were under treatment in simply private paying asylums, and in those of a mixed character, or on charitable foundation, 622 of the better classes of the community, 236 males, 386 females. The admitted in 1881 amounted to 145, and the discharged and deaths to 130, leaving under treatment at the beginning of the present year 635. Of the discharged in the aggregate, 61 were recovered, and 13 amenable; 23 were taken home by their families as improved or tranquil. There were 33 deaths, 15 men and 18 women, but in no instance from accident or suicide, the percentage of mortality being $4\frac{1}{2}$, as against 7 in public asylums on a similar basis of calculation.

Stewart Institution.

The Stewart Asylum at Palmerstown on a charitable foundation, and though receiving pay patients, supported principally by annual voluntary contributions, has proved highly beneficial in its working. There are at present in it 60 of the imbecile and idiotic class under a suitable system of education and training, besides 65 private lunatics, and 18 Government patients.

General Statistics.

In conclusion, we supply a tabular summary of the Insane of all classes and of every type of mental disease who were located

in public or private institutions subject to our inspection at the close (31st December respectively) of the two past years—

PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.

	1880.	1881.
In District Asylums,	8,667	8,978
In Central Criminal Asylum,	177	173
In Stewart Institution (Government patients),	20	18
In Private Asylums,	622	635
In 163 Workhouses,	3,573	3,640
In Gaols,	3	—
	<hr/> 13,062	<hr/> 13,444

From the above it would appear that at the beginning of the present year there were 382 more under treatment than in 1881, whence the reasonable inference that in the interval lunacy had been on the increase, but it may be more apparent than real, as continued destitution forces many even amongst the poorest community in Ireland who had been wretchedly maintained at home to be sent to asylums or unions as the last refuge from starvation. There is, however, one clear deduction from the figures before us. In the two years combined there was an aggregate of 26,506 insane persons, of whom 13,197 were males, and 13,309 females. Making allowance for the surplus of the latter, 115,000 in the general population, an almost absolute identity on the percentage of a "visitation of Providence" in regard to both sexes is demonstrated.

Respectfully submitting the preceding report to your Excellency, together with its appendices, in which under a variety of headings ample information is afforded on its subject.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's faithful and obedient servants,

JOHN NUGENT.

GEORGE W. HATCHELL.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.—INSANE PERSONS IN

No. 1.—RETURN showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses,

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.
ULSTER.																		
Co. ANTRIM:																		
Antrim,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4
Ballycastle,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballymena,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	6	6
Ballymoney,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Belfast,	1	4	5	4	4	8	5	8	13	10	12	22	3	1	4	13	13	26
Larne,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Lisburn,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	2	4	6
Co. ARMAGH:																		
Armagh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	2	2	4	5	6	11
Lurgan,	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2
Co. CAVAN:																		
Bailieborough,	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	4	5	-	1	1	1	5	6
Bawnboy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cavan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cootehill,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co. DONEGAL:																		
Ballyshannon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Donegal,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Dunfanaghy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Glenties,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inishowen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Letterkenny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milford,	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stranorlar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co. DOWN:																		
Banbridge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	1	3	5	1	6
Downpatrick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkeel,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Newry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5
Newtownards,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	7	-	3	3	2	8	10
Co. FERMANAGH:																		
Eaniskillen,	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irvinestown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Lisnaskea,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co. LONDONDERRY:																		
Coleraine,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Litavady,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	3	1	4	4	3	7
Londonderry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	1	3	1	4
Magherafelt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Co. MONAGHAN:																		
Carrickmacross,	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	-	2	-	2	2	2	2	4
Castleblayney,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5
Clones,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaghan,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Co. TYRONE:																		
Castlederg,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clogher,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3
Cookstown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	2	4
Dungannon,	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Gortin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Omagh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5
Strabane,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	2	2	4
Total, Ulster,	10	8	18	9	6	15	19	14	33	40	66	106	13	17	30	53	83	136

UNION WORKHOUSES, IRELAND.

Ireland, on the 31st December, 1881, classified under the following heads:—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots, over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			GROSS TOTAL OF SIMPLE AND EPILEPTIC IDIOTS.			NAMES OF UNIONS.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
ULSTER.																		
CO. ANTRIM:																		
2	1	3	-	2	2	2	3	5	2	5	7	-	2	2	2	7	9	Antrim.
6	-	6	2	-	2	8	-	8	7	-	7	2	-	2	9	-	9	Ballycastle.
4	2	6	1	-	1	5	2	7	4	7	11	1	1	2	5	8	13	Ballymena.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	Ballymoney.
6	15	21	1	-	1	7	15	22	17	31	48	8	5	13	25	36	61	Belfast.
2	9	11	1	1	2	3	10	13	2	12	14	1	1	2	3	13	16	Larne.
4	6	10	2	3	5	6	9	15	6	10	16	2	3	5	8	13	21	Lisburn.
CO. ARMAGH:																		
4	10	14	1	2	3	5	12	17	7	14	21	3	4	7	10	18	28	Armagh.
4	9	13	3	1	4	7	10	17	5	10	15	4	3	7	9	13	22	Lurgan.
CO. CAVAN:																		
2	-	2	1	-	1	3	-	3	3	4	7	2	1	3	5	5	10	Bailieborough.
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Bawnboy.
10	3	13	-	3	3	10	6	16	10	3	13	-	3	3	10	6	16	Cavan.
2	3	5	-	1	1	2	4	6	3	3	6	-	1	1	3	4	7	Cootehill.
CO. DONEGAL:																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Ballyshannon.
1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	3	6	-	-	-	3	3	6	Donegal.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	Dunfanaghy.
5	5	10	-	-	-	5	5	10	5	6	11	-	-	-	5	6	11	Glenties.
1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	Inishowen.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	Letterkenny.
1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	-	1	2	4	6	Milford.
3	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	4	Stranorlar.
CO. DOWN:																		
8	5	13	1	2	3	9	7	16	11	5	16	3	3	6	14	8	22	Banbridge.
1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	Downpatrick.
4	7	11	-	-	-	4	7	11	5	7	12	-	-	-	5	7	12	Kilkeel.
5	4	9	-	1	1	5	5	10	6	8	14	-	1	1	6	9	15	Newry.
-	10	10	2	2	4	2	12	14	2	16	18	2	5	7	4	21	25	Newtownards.
CO. FERMANAGH:																		
1	1	2	-	2	2	1	3	4	3	2	5	-	2	2	3	4	7	Enniskillen.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	Irvinestown.
1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	Lisnaskea.
CO. LONDONDERRY:																		
2	4	6	-	1	1	2	5	7	2	4	6	-	1	1	2	5	7	Coleraine.
2	-	2	1	-	1	3	-	3	3	3	6	1	-	1	4	3	7	Lisnavady.
3	4	7	-	-	-	3	4	7	4	6	10	3	1	4	7	7	14	Londonderry.
3	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	4	5	2	7	1	-	1	6	2	8	Magherafelt.
CO. MONAGHAN:																		
2	2	4	-	1	1	2	3	5	4	2	6	1	4	5	5	6	11	Carrickmacross.
4	5	9	-	1	1	4	6	10	7	8	15	-	1	1	7	9	16	Castleblayney.
1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	Clones.
1	9	10	-	2	2	1	11	12	1	11	12	-	2	2	1	13	14	Monaghan.
CO. TYRONE:																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Castlederg.
3	4	7	-	-	-	3	4	7	6	5	11	-	-	-	6	5	11	Clogher.
1	2	3	-	1	1	1	3	4	2	3	5	1	2	3	3	5	8	Cookstown.
3	3	6	1	3	4	4	6	10	5	3	8	2	3	5	7	6	13	Dungannon.
2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4	Gortin.
2	4	6	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	6	9	1	1	2	4	7	11	Omagh.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	4	-	2	2	2	4	6	Strabane.
108	146	254	17	31	48	125	177	302	153	220	378	39	54	93	197	274	471	Total, Ulster.

[continued.]

INSANE PERSONS IN UNION

No. 1.—RETURN showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses,

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding classes.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MUNSTER.																		
Co. CLARE:																		
Ballyvaghan, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Corofin, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ennis, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	3
Ennistymon, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Killadyserf, . . .	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4
Killrush, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5
Scariff, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3
Tulla, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	2	4
Co. CORK:																		
Bandon, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Bantry, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Castletown, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Clonakilty, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Dunmanway, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fermoy, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	10	-	-	-	7	3	10
Kanturk, . . .	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	5	5	1	-	1	1	5	6
Kinsale, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macroom, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Mallow, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	11	1	2	3	4	10	14
Midleton, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Millstreet, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	2	4	3	2	5
Mitchelstown, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	3
Skibbereen, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	-	1	1	2	2	4
Skull, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Youghal, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	5	1	-	1	4	2	6
Co. KERRY:																		
Caherciveen, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dingle, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenmare, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Killarney, . . .	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	4	8
Listowel, . . .	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	4
Tralee, . . .	1	6	7	1	3	4	2	9	11	5	-	5	3	-	3	8	-	8
Co. LIMERICK:																		
Croom, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	1	-	1	3	1	4
Glin, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Kilmallock, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	2	3	1	4
Limerick, . . .	2	1	3	1	-	1	3	1	4	-	8	8	1	1	2	1	9	10
Newcastle, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3
Rathkeale, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Co. TIPPERARY:																		
Borrisokane, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Carrick-on-Suir, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6
Cashel, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	-	1	1	2	2	4
Clogheen, . . .	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	3	3
Clonmel, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Ennagh, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	3
Roscrea, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Thurles, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	1	-	1	3	1	4
Tipperary, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	1	1	3	3	6
Co. WATERFORD:																		
Dungarvan, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5
Kilmacthomas, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lismore, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	-	1	4	3	7
Total, Munster, . . .	10	20	30	5	6	11	15	26	41	61	79	140	25	16	41	86	95	181

WORKHOUSES, IRELAND—continued.

Ireland, on the 31st December, 1851, classified under the following heads:—

Simple Idiots over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			GROSS TOTAL OF SIMPLE AND EPILEPTIC IDIOTS.			NAMES OF UNIONS.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
4	4	8	1	-	1	5	4	9	4	4	8	2	-	2	6	4	10	MUNSTER.			
1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	Co. CLARE:			
4	18	22	2	3	5	6	21	27	5	19	24	3	3	6	8	22	30	Ballyvaghan.			
13	12	25	-	3	3	13	15	28	15	12	27	-	3	3	15	15	30	Corrofin.			
4	-	4	2	-	2	6	-	6	7	2	9	3	-	3	10	2	12	Ennis.			
1	6	7	-	1	1	1	7	8	3	9	12	-	1	1	3	10	13	Ennistymon.			
1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5	12	Killadysert.		
2	10	12	1	-	1	3	10	13	2	12	14	3	-	3	5	12	17	13	Kilrush.		
																		5	14	Scariff.	
																		12	17	Tulla.	
-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	Co. CORK:			
2	-	2	-	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	5	-	1	1	3	3	6	Bandon.			
1	3	4	-	1	1	1	4	5	2	3	5	-	2	2	2	5	7	Bantry.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	Castletown.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	Clonakilty.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	Cork.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	Dunmanway.	
4	5	9	-	-	-	4	5	9	11	8	19	-	-	-	11	8	19	11	11	Fermoy.	
4	7	11	-	-	-	4	7	11	4	14	18	1	-	1	5	14	19	12	12	Kanturk.	
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	3	3	13	13	Kinsale.	
-	14	14	-	5	5	-	19	19	-	14	14	2	5	7	2	19	21	14	14	Macroon.	
3	9	12	-	-	-	3	9	12	6	17	23	1	2	3	7	19	26	15	15	Mallow.	
5	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	2	7	-	-	-	5	2	7	16	16	Midleton.	
-	3	3	-	5	5	-	8	8	2	3	5	2	7	9	4	10	14	17	17	Millstreet.	
3	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	4	4	2	6	1	-	1	5	2	7	18	18	Mitchelstown.	
1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	3	6	-	1	1	3	4	7	19	19	Skibbereen.	
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	20	20	Skull.	
3	6	9	-	-	-	3	6	9	7	8	15	1	-	1	8	8	16	21	21	Youghal.	
1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5	Co. KERRY:			
-	3	3	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	5	5	5	5	Caherciveen.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	Dingle.	
-	3	3	2	2	4	2	5	7	2	6	8	5	5	10	7	11	18	18	18	Kenmare.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	1	2	4	2	6	19	19	Killarney.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	12	4	3	7	10	9	19	20	20	Listowel.	
																				21	Tralee.
3	1	4	2	-	2	5	1	6	5	3	8	3	-	3	8	3	11	Co. LIMERICK:			
3	-	3	1	-	1	4	-	4	4	-	4	1	-	1	5	-	5	11	11	Croom.	
5	3	8	4	4	8	9	7	16	7	4	11	6	4	10	13	8	21	21	21	Glin.	
4	1	5	7	1	8	11	2	13	6	10	16	9	2	11	15	12	27	27	27	Kilmallock.	
5	4	9	1	1	2	6	5	11	6	6	12	1	1	2	7	7	14	14	14	Limerick.	
1	2	3	-	1	1	1	3	4	1	3	4	-	1	1	1	4	5	15	15	Newcastle.	
																		5	5	Rathkeale.	
-	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	5	7	Co. TIPPERARY:			
1	5	6	2	1	3	3	6	9	2	8	10	3	3	6	5	11	16	16	16	Borrisokane.	
2	8	10	-	2	2	2	10	12	4	10	14	-	3	3	4	13	17	17	17	Carrick-on-Suir.	
3	-	3	1	-	1	4	-	4	4	2	6	1	3	4	5	5	10	10	10	Cashel.	
5	9	14	1	1	2	6	10	16	9	10	19	1	1	2	10	11	21	21	21	Clogheen.	
3	2	5	1	1	2	4	3	7	4	3	7	2	1	3	6	4	10	10	10	Clonmel.	
-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	11	11	11	Nonagh.
3	1	4	1	1	2	4	2	6	6	2	8	2	1	3	8	3	11	11	11	Roscrea.	
2	5	7	1	-	1	3	5	8	5	7	12	1	1	2	6	8	14	14	14	Thurles.	
																				22	Tipperary.
3	-	3	-	2	2	3	2	5	5	3	8	-	2	2	5	5	10	Co. WATERFORD:			
2	8	5	-	3	3	2	6	8	2	5	7	-	3	3	2	8	10	10	10	Dungarvan.	
1	2	3	-	4	4	1	6	7	1	2	3	-	4	4	1	6	7	7	7	Kilmacthomas.	
9	26	35	4	-	4	13	26	39	12	29	41	5	-	5	17	29	46	46	46	Lismore.	
																				23	Waterford.
113	190	303	36	48	84	149	238	387	184	289	473	66	70	136	250	359	609	609	609	Total Munster.	

[continued.]

INSANE PERSONS IN UNION

No. 1.—RETURN showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses,

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding classes.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LEINSTER.																		
Co. CARLOW:																		
Carlow,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	1	1	3	2	5
Co. DUBLIN:																		
Balrothery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Dublin, North,	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	4	4	5	9	1	3	4	5	8	13
Dublin, South,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	-	4	7	-	7
Rathdown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	4	4	2	8	10
Co. KILDARE:																		
Athy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	4	2	3	5
Celbridge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4
Naas,	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	7	1	8	-	1	1	7	2	9
Co. KILKENNY:																		
Callan,	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castlecomer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	4	4
Thomastown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2
Urlingford,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King's Co.:																		
Edenderry,	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parsonstown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
Tullamore,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	2	6	1	1	2	5	3	8
Co. LONGFORD:																		
Ballymahon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Granard,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	4	2	4	6
Longford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co. LOUTH:																		
Ardee,	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	3	4	-	1	1	1	4	5
Drogheda,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	2
Dundalk,	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	3	-	3
Co. MEATH:																		
Dunshaughlin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kells,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Navan,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oldcastle,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2
Trim,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	2
Queen's Co.:																		
Abbeyleix,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donaghmore,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Mountmelick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	2	2	1	4	5
Co. WESTMEATH:																		
Athlone,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	-	1	4	1	5
Delvin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1
Mullingar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
Co. WEXFORD:																		
Enniscorthy,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Gorey,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
New Ross,	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	6	2	3	5	6	5	11
Co. WICKLOW:																		
Baltinglass,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
Rathdrum,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Shillelagh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total, Leinster,	13	8	21	2	4	6	15	12	27	48	37	85	15	32	47	63	69	132

WORKHOUSES, IRELAND—continued.

Ireland, on the 31st December, 1881, classified under the following heads:—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots, over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			GROSS TOTAL OF SIMPLE AND EPILEPTIC IDIOTS.			NAMES OF UNIONS.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
14	7	21	-	6	6	14	13	27	17	8	25	-	7	7	17	15	32	LEINSTER.
																		Co. CARLOW :
																		Carlow.
																		Co. DUBLIN :
2	5	7	1	-	1	3	5	8	2	5	7	1	1	2	3	6	9	Balrothery.
4	9	13	-	-	-	4	9	13	11	15	26	1	3	4	12	18	30	Dublin, North.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	-	4	7	-	7	Dublin, South.
7	-	7	-	2	2	7	2	9	9	4	13	-	6	6	9	10	19	Rathdown.
																		Co. KILDARE :
2	4	6	4	-	4	6	4	10	3	4	7	5	3	8	8	7	15	Athy.
1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	5	8	-	-	3	5	8	13	Celbridge.
2	12	14	1	1	2	3	13	16	10	13	23	1	3	4	11	16	27	Naas.
																		Co. KILKENNY :
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	3	3	2	1	3	-	2	2	2	3	5	Callan.
1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Castlecomer.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	1	2	1	4	5	1	1	2	2	5	Kilkenny.
1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	1	3	Thomastown.
2	1	3	-	2	2	2	3	5	3	1	4	-	2	2	3	3	6	Urlingford.
																		KING'S Co. :
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	Edenderry.
3	3	6	-	1	1	3	4	7	5	4	9	-	1	1	5	5	10	Parsonstown.
3	2	5	1	4	5	4	6	10	8	5	13	2	5	7	10	10	20	Tullamore.
																		Co. LONGFORD :
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	Ballymahon.
4	3	7	-	1	1	4	4	8	5	4	9	-	1	1	5	5	10	Granard.
1	4	5	1	1	2	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	4	6	4	9	13	Longford.
																		Co. LOUTH :
2	9	11	2	2	4	4	11	15	5	13	18	2	3	5	7	16	23	Ardee.
12	4	16	2	2	4	14	6	20	12	4	16	2	4	6	14	8	22	Drogheda.
1	16	17	4	1	5	5	17	22	3	16	19	6	2	8	9	18	27	Dundalk.
																		Co. MEATH :
1	1	2	-	2	2	1	3	4	1	1	2	-	2	2	1	3	4	Dunshaughlin.
4	8	12	1	1	2	5	9	14	7	9	16	1	1	2	8	10	18	Kells.
5	8	13	-	-	-	5	8	13	6	8	14	-	-	-	6	8	14	Navan.
1	1	2	2	-	2	3	1	4	1	1	2	3	1	4	4	2	6	Oldcastle.
2	2	4	-	1	1	2	3	5	2	2	4	-	3	3	2	5	7	Trim.
																		QUEEN'S Co. :
3	3	6	1	-	1	4	3	7	3	4	7	1	-	1	4	4	8	Abbeyleix.
3	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	4	4	1	5	-	-	-	4	1	5	Donaghmore.
3	5	8	-	-	-	3	5	8	4	7	11	-	2	2	4	9	13	Mountmelick.
																		Co. WESTMEATH :
1	4	5	1	5	6	2	9	11	4	5	9	2	5	7	6	10	16	Athlone.
2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	4	Delvin.
-	5	5	1	3	4	1	8	9	-	6	6	2	4	6	2	10	12	Mullingar.
																		Co. WEXFORD :
2	15	17	4	6	10	6	21	27	2	18	20	4	6	10	6	24	30	Enniscorthy.
6	5	11	-	1	1	6	6	12	9	6	15	-	1	1	9	7	16	Gorey.
12	15	27	4	3	7	16	18	34	12	15	27	5	3	8	17	18	35	New Ross.
-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	4	4	8	3	3	6	7	7	14	Wexford.
																		Co. WICKLOW :
2	3	5	2	5	7	4	8	12	2	3	5	2	6	8	4	9	13	Baltinglass.
4	5	9	2	1	3	6	6	12	5	5	10	2	1	3	7	6	13	Rathdrum.
2	6	8	1	-	1	3	6	9	2	9	11	1	-	1	3	9	12	Shillelagh.
116	176	292	37	53	90	153	229	382	177	221	398	54	89	143	231	310	541	Total, Leinster.

continued.

C

INSANE PERSONS IN UNION

No. 1.—RETURN showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses,

NAMES OF UNIONS, &c.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CONNAUGHT.																		
Co. GALWAY :																		
Ballinasloe, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Clifden, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2
Galway, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Glennasmaddy, . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	1	-	1	3	1	4
Gort, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loughrea, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mount Bellew, . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	4
Oughterard, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portumna, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuam, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co. LEITRIM :																		
Carriick-on-Shannon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Manorhamilton, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mohill, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	-	3
Co. MAYO :																		
Ballina, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	4
Ballinrobe, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Belmullet, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Castlebar, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claremorris, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	2
Killala, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swineford, . . .	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Westport, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1
Co. ROSCOMMON :																		
Boyle, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	4	1	5
Castlerea, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	8	4	6	10	10	8	18
Roscommon, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Strokestown, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Co. SLIGO :																		
Dromore West, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	2	5	7	7	8	15
Tobercurry, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	5	5
Total, Connaught,	5	2	7	1	1	2	6	3	9	28	18	46	9	21	30	37	39	76

SUMMARY OF

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ULSTER, . . .	10	8	18	9	6	15	19	14	33	40	66	106	13	17	30	53	83	136
MUNSTER, . . .	10	20	30	5	6	11	15	26	41	61	79	140	25	16	41	86	95	181
LEINSTER, . . .	13	8	21	2	4	6	15	12	27	48	37	85	15	32	47	63	69	132
CONNAUGHT, . .	5	2	7	1	1	2	6	3	9	28	18	46	9	21	30	37	39	76
TOTAL, IRELAND,	38	38	76	17	17	34	55	55	110	177	200	377	62	86	148	239	286	525

WORKHOUSES, IRELAND—continued.

Ireland, on the 31st December, 1881, classified under the following heads:—

Simple Idiots, over 30 years.			Epileptic Idiots, over 30 years.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			GROSS TOTAL OF SIMPLE AND EPILEPTIC IDIOTS.			NAMES OF UNIONS, &c.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	CONNAUGHT.
2	-	2	-	2	2	2	2	4	2	1	3	-	3	3	2	4	6	Co. GALWAY:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	Ballinasloe.
1	4	5	1	1	2	2	5	7	4	5	9	2	1	3	6	6	12	Clifden.
2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	Galway.
1	4	5	1	1	2	2	5	7	1	4	5	1	1	2	2	5	7	Glennamaddy.
2	4	6	-	1	1	2	5	7	2	7	9	1	2	3	3	9	12	Gort.
1	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	3	Loughrea.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mount Bellew.
2	6	8	-	1	1	2	7	9	2	6	8	-	1	1	2	7	9	Oughterard.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Portumna.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tuam.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Co. LEITRIM:
1	7	8	-	-	-	1	7	8	1	7	8	-	1	1	-	1	1	Carrick-on-Shannon.
6	-	6	4	4	8	10	4	14	9	-	9	5	4	9	14	4	18	Manorhamilton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mohill.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Co. MAYO:
-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	-	1	4	2	6	Ballina.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	Ballinrobe.
3	1	4	3	2	5	6	3	9	3	1	4	3	2	5	6	3	9	Belmullet.
1	2	3	1	-	1	2	2	4	1	4	5	1	1	2	2	5	7	Castlebar.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	Claremorris.
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Killala.
6	8	14	1	6	7	7	14	21	9	8	17	2	7	9	11	15	26	Newport.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	3	3	Swineford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westport.
5	2	7	-	2	2	5	4	9	9	3	12	-	2	2	9	5	14	Co. ROSCOMMON:
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	3	9	4	6	10	10	9	19	Boyle.
9	-	9	-	1	1	9	1	10	9	1	10	-	2	2	9	3	12	Castlereagh.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	3	4	Roscommon.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Strokestown.
1	2	3	3	2	5	4	4	8	1	2	3	3	2	5	4	4	8	Co. SLIGO:
5	13	18	-	-	-	5	13	18	10	16	26	2	5	7	12	21	23	Dromore West.
2	5	7	-	2	2	2	7	9	2	8	10	-	4	4	2	12	14	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tobercurry.
52	69	121	16	26	42	68	95	163	85	89	174	26	48	74	111	137	248	Total, Connaught.

PROVINCES.

108	146	254	17	81	48	125	177	302	158	220	378	39	54	93	197	274	471	ULSTER.
113	190	303	36	48	84	149	238	387	184	289	473	66	70	136	25	359	609	MUNSTER.
116	176	292	37	53	90	153	229	382	177	221	398	54	89	143	231	310	541	LEINSTER.
52	69	121	16	26	42	68	95	163	85	89	174	26	48	74	111	137	248	CONNAUGHT.
389	581	970	106	158	264	495	739	1234	604	819	1423	185	261	446	789	1080	1869	TOTAL, IRELAND.

No. 2.—RETURN showing the Number of Lunatics in Union Workhouses,

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.									
Co. ANTRIM :									
Antrim,	2	9	11	—	2	2	2	11	13
Ballycastle,	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	3
Ballymena,	45	37	82	5	3	8	50	40	90
Ballymoney,	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	3
Belfast,	53	111	163	15	30	45	67	141	208
Larne,	6	7	13	2	3	5	8	10	18
Lisburn,	8	8	6	—	—	—	8	8	6
Co. ARMAGH :									
Armagh,	7	8	15	1	2	3	8	10	16
Lurgan,	2	6	8	—	—	—	2	6	8
Co. CAVAN :									
Bailieborough,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Bawnboy,	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	5
Cavan,	5	5	10	—	1	1	5	6	11
Cootehill,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. DONEGAL :									
Ballyshannon,	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	3
Donegal,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dunfanaghy,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties,	8	10	13	—	—	—	8	10	13
Inishowen,	9	9	18	1	1	2	10	10	20
Letterkenny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milford,	1	2	3	1	—	1	2	2	4
Stranorlar,	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	3	4
Co. DOWN :									
Banbridge,	2	8	10	1	3	4	3	11	14
Downpatrick,	7	11	18	—	1	1	7	12	19
Kilkeel,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newry,	8	7	10	8	2	6	6	9	15
Newtownards,	5	11	16	1	—	1	6	11	17
Co. FERMANAGH :									
Enniskillen,	3	5	8	1	4	5	4	9	13
Irvinestown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisnaskea,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. LONDONDERRY :									
Coleraine,	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Limavady,	1	16	17	—	—	—	1	16	17
Londonderry,	9	8	17	1	—	1	10	8	18
Magherafelt,	4	8	7	1	1	2	5	4	9
Co. MONAGHAN :									
Carrickmacross,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castleblayney,	3	2	5	—	—	—	3	2	5
Clones,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan,	2	4	6	—	—	—	2	4	6
Co. TYRONE :									
Castlederg,	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	2	4
Clogher,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cookstown,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dungannon,	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Gortin,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Omagh,	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	2
Strabane,	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Total, Ulster,	184	305	489	34	56	90	218	361	579

Ireland, on 31st December, 1881, exclusive of Idiots and Epileptic Idiots.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.									
Co. CLARE:									
Ballyvaghan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corrofin,	1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5
Ennis,	14	5	19	-	1	1	14	6	20
Ennistymon,	8	12	20	-	-	-	8	12	20
Killadysert,	2	5	7	-	-	-	2	5	7
Kilrush,	12	6	18	1	3	4	13	9	22
Scariff,	3	8	6	-	1	1	3	4	7
Tulla,	2	4	6	-	-	-	2	4	6
Co. CORK:									
Bandon,	4	8	12	-	1	1	4	9	13
Bantry,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Castletown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clonakilty,	4	3	7	-	-	-	4	3	7
Cork,	29	76	105	-	20	20	29	96	125
Dunmanway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fermoy,	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4
Kanturk,	2	14	16	-	1	1	2	15	17
Kinsale,	1	5	6	-	-	-	1	5	6
Macroom,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mallow,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Midleton,	-	6	6	3	2	5	3	8	11
Millstreet,	2	-	2	-	1	1	2	1	3
Mitchelstown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skibbereen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skull,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Youghal,	1	3	4	-	1	1	1	4	5
Co. KERRY:									
Caheriveen,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dingle,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kenmare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killarney,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Listowel,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tralee,	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3
Co. LIMERICK:									
Croom,	3	8	11	2	2	4	5	10	15
Glin,	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Kilmallock,	4	18	22	-	6	6	4	24	28
Limerick,	21	61	73	9	1	10	30	62	82
Newcastle,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rathkeale,	3	4	7	-	-	1	4	4	8
Co. TIPPERARY:									
Borrisokane,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Carrick-on-Suir,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cashel,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clogheen,	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Clonmel,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nenagh,	1	6	7	-	-	-	1	6	7
Roscrea,	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	3
Thurles,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary,	10	5	15	1	2	3	11	7	18
Co. WATERFORD:									
Dungarvan,	1	6	7	-	-	-	1	6	7
Kilmacthomas,	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	4	4
Lismore,	2	9	11	-	-	-	2	9	11
Waterford,	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4
Total, Munster,	136	275	411	23	44	67	159	319	478

[continued.]

No. 2.—RETURN of the Number of Lunatics in Union Workhouses, Ireland,

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Simple Lunatic.			Epileptic Lunatic.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER:									
Co. CARLOW:									
Carlow,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Co. DUBLIN:									
Balrothery,	4	2	6	—	—	—	4	2	6
Dublin, North,	16	31	47	11	9	20	27	40	67
Dublin, South,	58	70	128	20	47	67	78	117	195
Rathdown,	12	51	63	3	2	5	15	53	68
Co. KILDARE:									
Athy,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Celbridge,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naas,	1	7	8	—	—	—	1	7	8
Co. KILKENNY:									
Callan,	1	6	7	3	—	3	4	6	10
Castlecumber,	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	2	4
Kilkenny,	10	12	22	2	8	10	12	20	32
Thomastown,	4	1	5	—	—	—	4	1	5
Uringford,	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2
KING'S CO.:									
Edenderry,	3	1	4	—	—	—	3	1	4
Parsonstown,	1	3	4	—	1	1	1	4	5
Tullamore,	13	23	36	1	1	2	14	24	38
Co. LONGFORD:									
Ballymahon,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Granard,	4	3	7	—	1	1	4	4	8
Longford,	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Co. LOUTH:									
Ardee,	2	10	12	—	—	—	2	10	12
Drogheda,	9	2	11	4	4	8	13	6	19
Dundalk,	8	3	11	—	—	—	8	3	11
Co. MEATH:									
Dunshaughlin,	3	2	5	—	—	—	3	2	5
Kells,	3	4	7	—	4	4	3	8	11
Navan,	7	5	12	2	—	2	9	5	14
Oldcastle,	1	2	3	1	3	4	2	5	7
Trim,	2	9	11	1	3	4	3	12	15
QUEEN'S CO.:									
Abbeyleix,	6	2	8	—	—	—	6	2	8
Donaghmore,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountmelick,	3	2	5	3	5	8	6	7	13
Co. WESTMEATH:									
Athlone,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delvin,	2	9	11	—	1	1	2	10	12
Mullingar,	5	8	13	—	—	—	5	8	13
Co. WEXFORD:									
Enniscorthy,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gorey,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
New Ross,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Wexford,	5	5	10	1	1	2	6	6	12
Co. WICKLOW:									
Baltinglass,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rathdrum,	2	15	17	—	—	—	2	15	17
Shillelagh,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Leinster,	187	209	486	52	91	143	239	390	629

on 31st December, 1881, exclusive of Idiots and Epileptic Idiots—*con.*

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.									
Co. GALWAY:									
Ballinasloe,	—	1	1	—	4	4	—	5	5
Clifden,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway,	2	4	6	2	1	3	4	5	9
Glennamaddy,	1	6	7	—	—	—	1	6	7
Gort,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loughrea,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Bellew,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oughterard,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Portumna,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuam,	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Co. LITRIM:									
Carrick-on-Shannon,	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Manorhamilton,	3	3	6	—	—	—	3	3	6
Mohill,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Co. MAYO:									
Ballina,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ballinrobe,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmullet,	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	3	4
Castlebar,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Claremorris,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Killala,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newport,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swineford,	—	4	4	1	—	1	1	4	5
Westport,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. ROSCOMMON:									
Boyle,	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Rosclarea,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon,	4	10	14	—	1	1	4	11	15
Strokestown,	7	6	13	2	1	3	9	7	16
Co. SLIGO:									
Dromore West,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo,	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	2	4
Tobercurry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Connaught,	25	48	73	5	7	12	30	55	85
SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.									
ULSTER,	184	305	489	34	56	90	218	361	579
MUNSTER,	136	275	411	23	44	67	159	319	478
LEINSTER,	187	299	486	52	91	143	239	390	629
CONNAUGHT,	25	48	73	5	7	12	30	55	85
TOTAL, IRELAND,	532	927	1,459	114	198	312	646	1,125	1,771

APPENDIX B.

CENTRAL ASYLUM FOR CRIMINAL LUNATICS AT DUNDREUM.

No. 1.—Return showing the Original and Present Asylum Accommodation.

Asylum,	Central.				
Year opened,	1850	Original Accommodation, .	80	40	120
Year enlarged,	1864	Present Accommodation,* .	130	42	172

* The present accommodation as given above is calculated by allowing as nearly as possible about 600 cubic feet per bed. The accommodation as given for the male side includes the two hospital dormitories which are wholly allocated to male patients. The actual numbers on the male side are a good deal in excess of the calculated accommodation.

No. 2.—Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &c., during the Year ended 31st December, 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1880,	140	37	177
Admitted to 31st December, 1881,	15	5	20
Total,	155	42	197
Discharged during the Year, 1881—Recovered,	2	5	7
Unimproved or Incurable,	5	7	12
Total Discharged,	7	12	19
Deaths :—From Natural Causes,	4	1	5
Total Discharges and Deaths during the Year,	11	13	24
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1881,	144	29	173
Per-cent. of Deaths on Daily Average Number of Patients in the House,	2·3	·6	2·9
Per-cent. of Deaths on Total No. in Asylum,	2·6	2·4	2·5
Daily Average Number of Patients in Asylum during 1881,	—	—	174

No 3.—Classification of Patients as to Offences.				No. 4.—Ages of Patients in the Central Asylum on 31st December, 1881.			
Offence.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Homicide,	65	13	78	From 20 to 30 years,	15	3	18
Assault with intent to Kill,	17	—	17	„ 30 to 40 „	41	9	50
Violent Assault,	17	3	20	„ 40 to 50 „	34	7	41
Common Assault,	3	1	4	„ 50 to 60 „	32	4	36
Arson,	7	1	8	„ 60 to 70 and upwards,	22	6	28
Robbery from the Person,	—	4	4				
Burglary,	9	—	9				
Larceny,	11	5	16				
Other Offences,	15	2	17				
Total,	144	29	173	Total,	144	29	173

No. 5.—Form of Diseases of those remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1881.				No. 8.—Social Condition of Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1881.			
Form of Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania,	70	11	81	Married,	20	1	21
Melancholia,	16	2	18	Single,	106	26	131
Dementia,	40	9	49	Widowers and Widows,	19	2	21
Monomania,	—	1	1	Total,	144	29	173
Imbecility,	—	—	—				
Idiocy,	1	—	1				
Mental Affections, complicated with Epilepsy,	8	1	9				
Supposed not Insane,	9	5	14				
Total,	144	29	173				
No. 6.—Educational Condition of Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1881.				No. 9.—Previous Occupation of those in Asylum on 31st December, 1881.			
—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Well Educated,	4	—	4	Labouring Class,	67	—	67
Can Read and Write well,	13	—	13	Farmers,	17	—	17
Can Read and Write indifferently,	40	4	44	Domestic Servants,	4	8	12
Can Read only,	22	9	31	Clerks,	4	—	4
Cannot Read or Write,	65	16	81	Tailors and Seamstresses,	2	1	3
Total,	144	29	173	Painters and Glaziers,	2	—	2
No. 7.—Classification of Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1881.				Smiths and Workers in Metals,	4	—	4
Classification.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Carpenters,	3	—	3
Convalescent, or supposed not Insane,	9	5	14	Shoemakers,	2	—	2
Quiet and Orderly, but Insane,	39	19	58	Factory Workers,	—	—	—
Moderately tranquil,	67	4	71	Pedlars and Hucksters,	—	—	—
Noisy and Refractory,	29	1	30	Medical Men,	1	—	1
Total,	144	29	173	Members of Religious Communities,	1	—	1
Imbecile and Epileptic,	11	1	12	Students and Teachers,	4	—	4
Suicidal,	5	3	8	Soldiers and Pensioners,	7	—	7
Total,	16	4	20	Police,	2	—	2
No. 10.—Form of Disease of Patients Admitted during the Year ended 31st December, 1881.				Sailors,	1	—	1
Form of Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mendicants,	3	—	3
Mania,	9	3	12	Various Employments,	17	—	17
Dementia,	2	—	2	No occupation, or unascertained,	3	20	23
Melancholia,	2	—	2	Total,	144	29	173
Not Insane,	2	2	4				
Total,	15	5	20				

No. 11.—Mental Condition of those in Asylum on 31st December, 1881.				No. 12.—Cause of Death during the Year ended 31st December, 1881.			
—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Form of Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Sane Inmates,	9	5	14	Cerebral and Cerebro-Spinal Affections, . .	1	—	1
Lunatics probably curable,	9	1	10	Thoracic Affections, . .	2	—	2
Lunatics probably incurable,	116	22	138	Disease of Heart and Arteries,	—	1	1
Idiots,	1	—	1	Debility and Old Age, . .	1	—	1
Epileptics,	9	1	10	Total,	4	1	5
Total,	144	29	173				

No. 13.—Daily Average Number of Patients Employed during the Year ended 31st December, 1881.

Male Employment.	Number employed.	Female Employment.	Number employed.
Farm Labourers,	24	Laundry,	6
Tailors,	5	Knitting,	2
Shoemakers,	6	Scrubbing and scouring,	6
Carpenters,	—	Miscellaneous,	5
Smiths,	2	Unemployed, on special exercise, or confined to bed,	10
Yard, Cows, Piggery, &c.	7		
Miscellaneous, including pumping water,	24		
Unemployed, on special exercise, or confined to bed,	76		
Total,	144	Total,	29

No. 14.—Amusements, Games, Books, &c.

Description of Amusements and Games.	Class of Books and Periodicals supplied to Patients.	Numbers usually taking part in Games and Reading.			General Observations.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Draughts, backgammon, cards; dance, once a week, with performance of Asylum band.	Chambers's Journal, Good Words, Graphic, Illustrated News, and daily papers.	—	—	90	

No. 15.—Number of Dormitories, and Beds in each, also Number of Single Apartments.

MALE SIDE.				FEMALE SIDE.			
	Dormitories.	Beds.	Single Rooms.		Dormitories.	Beds.	Single Rooms.
No. 1 Division,	6	35	13	No. 4 Division,	3	8	9
No. 2 „	6	32	7	No. 5 „	3	9	3
No. 3 „	8	43	7	No. 6 „	4	10	3
Hospital,	2	12	—		—	—	—
Total,	22	122	27	Total,	10	27	15
Total Male Accommodation,			144	Total Female Accommodation,			42

No. 16.—Return of Contract Prices paid for the undermentioned Articles of Provisions, &c., during the year ended 31st December, 1881.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Beef, per lb. (rounds and laps, rumps without bone),	0	7	Tea, per lb.,	2	2
Mutton, per lb. (legs and laps, with loins),	0	8½	Sugar, per lb.,	0	2½
Bread—white, per 2-lb. loaf,	0	3	Cocoa, shell, per cwt.,	16	0
Oatmeal, per stone,	1	8½	„ nib, per lb.,	1	4
Flour, per stone,	2	8½	Butter, per lb.,	1	4
Rice, per stone,	1	9	Eggs, per 124,	12	0
			Wine, per dozen,	20	0
			Whiskey, per gallon,	15	0

SPECIAL TABLES.

Showing the Ages with respect to the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the year 1881.

Ages.	Admissions.			The Discharges.						Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Transferred to other Asylums.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From 5 to 10 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 10 „ 15 „ „ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 15 „ 20 „ „ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 20 „ 30 „ „ .	7	2	9	1	—	1	2	1	3	—	—	—
„ 30 „ 40 „ „ .	4	3	7	1	3	4	1	2	3	—	—	—
„ 40 „ 50 „ „ .	3	—	3	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ 50 „ 60 „ „ .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1
„ 60 „ 70 „ „ .	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
„ 70 „ 80 „ „ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2
„ 80 „ 90 „ „ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
„ 90 and upwards,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	15	5	20	2	5	7	5	7	12	4	1	5

Average age at death, Males. 68 years. Females. 60 years.

Showing the Condition as to Marriage of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the year 1881.

Condition with reference to Marriage.	Admissions.			The Discharges.						Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Transferred to other Asylums.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single, . . .	11	4	15	1	4	5	4	4	8	1	1	2
Married, . . .	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	—	1
Widowed, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	2
Not ascertained,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	15	5	20	2	5	7	5	7	12	4	1	5

Degree of Education in the Admissions during the Year 1881.

EDUCATION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
None,	4	2	6
Read only,	3	2	5
Read and Write,	7	1	8
Good,	1	—	1
Total,	15	5	20

Previous History of the Admissions during the Year 1881.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Re-admissions, not Insane,	2	—	2
Stated not to be first attack of Insanity,	1	1	2
First attack, or no information on the subject,	12	4	16
Total,	15	5	20
Known to have actually attempted Suicide,	1	1	2
Regarded as being Suicidal,	—	—	—
Stated not to have attempted Suicide, or no information on the subject,	14	4	18
Total,	15	5	20
Affected with Epilepsy or Epileptiform Convulsions,	—	—	—
Not so affected,	15	5	20
Total,	15	5	20

Classification of the Crimes and Sentences of Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 1st January, 1881.

Crime.	Total Number at beginning of Year 1881.			Period at which Insanity was recognised.											
				Found Insane on arraignment and incapable of Pleading.			Acquitted on the ground of Insanity			Certified to be Insane while undergoing Sentence of Penal Servitude.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Homicide,	62	12	74	18	5	23	37	4	41	7	3	10			
Assault with intent to Kill or Maim,	17	—	17	2	—	2	12	—	12	3	—	3			
Violent Assault,	16	4	20	3	1	4	13	2	15	—	1	1			
Common do.,	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3			
Rape,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—			
Attempt at Rape,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Arson,	11	2	13	—	1	1	4	1	5	7	—	7			
Larceny,	13	12	25	2	1	3	2	—	2	9	11	20			
Burglary,	8	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	—	7			
Robbery from Person,	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1			
Attempt at Suicide,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—			
Other Offences,	9	—	9	1	—	1	5	—	5	3	—	3			
Not known,	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Total,	140	37	177	26	9	35	75	9	84	39	16	55			

Showing the Numbers remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1881, affected with Epilepsy and Paralysis.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Epilepsy,	8	—	8
Paralysis,	—	1	1
Epilepsy and Paralysis,	—	1	1
Total,	8	1	9

Classification of the Crimes and Sentences of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the Year 1881.

Crimes.	Total Number admitted during the Year.			Period at which Insanity was recognised.								
				Found Insane by Jury on arraignment.			Acquitted on the ground of Insanity.			Certified to be Insane while undergoing Sentence of Penal Servitude.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Murder,	6	1	7	2	1	3	4	—	—	1	—	—
Manslaughter,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Assault, &c.,	2	2	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	3
Robbery from person,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Larceny,	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
Burglary,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Attempt at suicide,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Breach of the articles of war,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Killing and maiming cattle,	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	15	5	20	4	1	5	5	1	6	6	3	9

Summary of Expenditure in the year ended 31st March, 1882.

Average Number rationed,	{ Attendants, Patients,	Males.	Females.	Total.
		16 145	12 29	28 174

Head of Service.	Amount.	Yearly Average Cost per Patient resident.
Salaries and Wages,	£ s. d. 1,979 3 9	£ s. d. 11 7 6
Victualling,	3,194 6 2	18 7 2
Tobacco,	64 11 5	0 7 5
Uniform for Attendants and Servants,	667 19 3	3 16 9
Clothing for Patients,		
Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c.,	43 16 4	0 5 0
Allowance in lieu of Quarters, &c.,	116 2 2	0 13 4
Escort and Conveyance of Patients,	33 12 10	0 3 11
Incidental Expenses,	73 10 1	0 8 5
	6,173 2 0	35 9 6
Less Receipts, viz. : Sale of old Stores,	13 11 9	0 1 7
Farm Cash Sales,		
	13 11 9	
	6,159 10 3	35 7 11

Account of the Sum expended compared with the Sum granted by Parliament for the Central Asylum in the year ended 31st March, 1882, showing a surplus or deficit upon each sub-head of the Vote.

Service.	Parliamentary Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than granted.	More than granted.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and Wages, . . .	2,014 0 0	1,979 3 9	34 16 3	—
Victualling,	3,689 0 0	3,194 6 2	494 13 10	—
Tobacco,	65 0 0	64 11 5	0 8 7	—
Uniform for Attendants and Servants,	130 0 0	667 19 3	56 0 9	—
Clothing for Patients, . . .	594 0 0			
Medicines and Surgical Instruments,	45 0 0	43 16 4	1 3 8	—
Allowance in lieu of Quarters, &c.,	111 0 0	116 2 2	—	5 2 2
Escort and Conveyance of Patients,	70 0 0	33 12 10	36 7 2	—
Incidental Expenses, . . .	130 0 0	73 10 1	56 9 11	—
	6,848 0 0	6,173 2 0	680 0 2	5 2 2

Details of the Foregoing.

A. Salaries and Wages—	£ s. d.	D. Uniform for Attendants, estimated at	£ s. d.
Officers,	1,099 14 5	Clothing for Patients—	
Attendants and Servants,	995 11 6	Calico and Shirts,	74 2 2
	<u>2,095 5 11</u>	Wincey, Check, &c.,	39 16 1
		Flannel for Petticoats, &c.,	93 2 6
B. Victualling—		Tweed and Frieze,	73 1 5
Meat,	1,321 18 3	Corduroy,	2 1 3
Bread,	582 9 9	Socks,	86 9 0
Butter,	80 2 8	Leather,	56 1 11
Groceries, Tea, Sugar, Cocoa, &c.,	314 6 9	Shoes (Canvas and Leather),	71 8 8
Bacon, Eggs, Salt, &c.,	146 14 4	Wool Shawls, &c.,	5 2 0
Oatmeal and Flour,	110 8 3	Sundries,	36 14 3
Potatoes and Vegetables,	14 9 0		<u>667 19 3</u>
Porter, Bass's Ale,	102 6 9	E. Incidental Expenses—	
Wine and Spirits,	46 5 10	Advertising,	8 15 0
Farm Produce, valued at cost price,	427 2 3	Books, Newspapers, Stationery,	22 18 8
Sundries,	48 2 4	Sweeping Chimneys,	10 0 0
	<u>3,194 6 2</u>	Postage, &c.,	8 10 6
C. Tobacco,	64 11 5	Travelling Expenses,	12 5 1
		Funeral Expenses,	4 14 1
		Carriage of Goods,	0 9 4
		Crockery,	
		Brushes, &c.,	3 15 5
		Small Sundries,	2 2 1
			<u>73 10 1</u>

Detailed Statement of Salaries and Wages, showing the Rates of Pay and Allowances as well as the actual Payments for the Year ended 31st March, 1882.

No. actually employed.	Description of Office.	Salary of Office.			Amounts actually paid during the Year.	Allowances.			Valued at
		Mini- mum.	Annual Increase	Maxi- mum.		£	s.	d.	
1	Resident Physician and Governor,	400	10	450	£ 449 16 1	Unfurnished apartments; fuel, light, bread, milk, vegetables, butter, washing,	£ 150 0 0		
1	Visiting Physician,	175	-	175	175 0 0	None.	-		
1	Assistant Physician,	100	10	150	150 0 0	Furnished apartments; provisions, washing and attendance, Do.,	100 0 0		
1	Female Superintendent,	35	1	45	39 18 4		74 0 0		
1	Storekeeper, with £60 commuted allowance,	50	2	60	120 0 0	Dinner,	14 0 0		
1	Protestant Chaplain,	-	-	50	50 0 0	None.	-		
1	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	-	-	80	80 0 0		-		
1	Head Male Attendant, with £25 allowance, for rooms,	50	2	60	90 2 2	Rations and uniform, fuel and light. During part of the year £10 was allowed instead of fuel and light,	50 0 0		
3	Male Attendants, 1st Class,	28	1	38	103 0 0	Rooms, rations, uniform, fuel and light, washing,	46 14 8		
9	Do., 2nd Class,	24	1	34	251 16 6				
1	Tailor,	33	-	33	33 0 0				
1	Shoemaker,	20	-	30	30 0 0				
1	Night Attendant,	34	1	44	34 16 11	Do. with extra rations,	52 14 8		
1	Gatekeeper,	50	-	50	50 0 0	House, coal, milk, uniform,	39 8 8		
1	Steward and Gardener,	50	1	60	51 11 8	House, coal, potatoes, partial clothing,	26 0 0		
1	Farmyard Man,	14s.	per week.	-	36 8 0	Partial clothing,	2 0 0		
1	Bandmaster,	16	-	16	15 12 0	None.	-		
1	Assistant Storekeeper (Female),	30	1	35	35 0 0	Rooms, rations, clothing, fuel and light, washing,	66 17 0		
1	Laundress,	22	1	29	29 0 0				
1	Cook,	22	1	29	27 18 4				
3	Female Attendants, 1st Class,	22	1	29	82 4 5	Room, rations, clothing, fuel and light, washing,	42 3 0		
6	Do., 2nd Class,	18	1	25	122 16 9				
1	Kitchenmaid,	12	-	12	12 0 0				
4	Married Male Attendants, 2s. 6d. per week extra,	-	-	-	96 0 0	-	-		
	Less Fines on Attendants,	-	-	-	2,098 1 2				
					2 15 3				
					2,095 5 9				

APPENDIX

SUMMARY of ADMISSIONS,

No. 1.—TABLE showing the Number of Patients who were in District

ASYLUMS.	Counties comprised in present Districts.	Present Accommodation			Remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1880.			Admitted between 1st January and 31st December, 1881.					
								Relapsed Cases.			Cases of First Attack.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, .	Armagh, . .	152	152	304	100	96	196	9	6	15	36	22	58
all nasloe, {	Galway, . .	300	160	460	266	197	463	6	13	19	51	38	89
	Roscommon, .												
	Town of Galway, }												
Belfast, .	Antrim, . .	225	165	390	262	201	463	26	23	49	83	75	158
	Carrickfergus(Tn.) }												
Carlow, .	Carlow and Kildare,	125	125	250	137	116	253	4	1	5	21	22	43
Castlebar, .	Mayo, . . .	215	140	355	174	115	289	4	1	5	31	25	56
Chomel, .	Tipperary(N.&S.R.)	210	175	385	213	197	410	12	10	22	33	33	66
Cork, .	Cork (including City Cork).	545	485	1,030	450	420	870	16	12	28	119	131	250
Down, .	Down, . . .	150	150	300	197	141	338	9	4	13	24	38	62
Ennis, .	Clare, . . .	130	130	260	140	121	261	10	4	14	26	25	51
Enniscorthy, .	Wexford, . .	174	142	316	157	143	300	5	4	9	30	23	53
Kilkenny, .	Kilkenny, . .	108	108	216	129	114	243	9	3	12	28	17	45
Killarney, .	Kerry, . . .	230	126	356	178	124	302	13	8	21	35	33	68
Letterkenny, .	Donegal, . .	175	175	350	200	99	299	11	9	20	49	39	88
Limerick, .	Limerick, . .	250	250	500	235	244	479	7	5	12	55	45	100
Londonderry, .	Derry, . . .	156	106	262	147	124	271	11	5	16	31	25	56
Maryborough, .	King's & Queen's,	130	130	260	155	118	273	10	11	21	31	26	57
Monaghan, .	Monaghan and Cavan, . .	216	198	414	244	159	403	5	6	11	28	35	63
Mullingar, {	Westmeath, . .	215	215	430	240	194	434	9	10	19	51	52	103
	Meath, . . .												
	Longford, . . }												
Omagh, .	Tyrone, . . .	256	254	510	284	201	485	22	16	38	45	46	91
	Fermanagh, . . }												
Richmond, {	Dublin, . . .	505	595	1,100	451	571	1,022	41	30	71	182	171	353
	Wicklow, . .												
	Louth, . . .												
	Drogheda (Town) }												
Sligo, .	Sligo and Leitrim,	237	233	470	200	141	341	8	12	20	37	42	79
Waterford, .	Waterford, . .	150	150	300	126	146	272	7	11	18	26	29	55
Total, . . .		4,834	4,364	9,218	4,685	3,982	8,667	254	204	458	1052	992	2,044

C.

DISCHARGES, DEATHS, &c.

Asylums on the 31st December, 1881; also the Number of Admissions.

Total under Treatment during 1881.			Discharged during 1881.									Total Discharged during 1881.			ASYLUMS.
			Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved or Incurable.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
145	124	269	21	19	40	-	1	1	-	-	-	21	20	41	Armagh.
323	248	571	18	15	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	33	Ballinasloe.
371	299	670	46	38	84	21	28	49	-	3	3	67	69	136	Belfast.
162	139	301	16	9	25	1	1	2	-	-	-	17	10	27	Carlow.
209	141	350	23	8	31	7	9	16	1	1	2	31	18	49	Castlebar.
258	240	498	21	26	47	1	5	6	-	-	-	22	31	53	Clonmel.
585	563	1,148	37	48	85	15	23	38	3	3	6	55	74	129	Cork.
230	183	413	26	27	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	27	53	Down.
176	150	326	12	9	21	2	1	3	5	4	9	19	14	33	Ennis.
192	170	362	17	18	35	1	1	2	-	-	-	18	19	37	Enniscorthy.
166	134	300	14	13	27	3	4	7	-	-	-	17	17	34	Kilkenny.
226	165	391	14	24	38	3	2	5	-	-	-	17	26	43	Killarney.
260	147	407	21	11	32	14	4	18	2	3	5	37	18	55	Letterkenny.
297	294	591	19	15	34	10	8	18	18	5	23	47	28	75	Limerick.
189	154	343	15	12	27	3	5	8	1	1	2	19	18	37	Londonderry.
196	155	351	13	17	30	14	5	19	2	-	2	29	22	51	Maryborough.
277	200	477	17	16	33	5	2	7	1	1	2	28	19	42	Monaghan and Cavan.
300	256	556	36	36	72	1	-	1	-	-	-	37	36	73	Mullingar.
351	263	614	24	16	40	5	3	8	3	2	5	32	21	53	Omagh.
674	772	1,446	69	89	158	47	36	83	4	2	6	120	127	247	Richmond.
245	195	440	27	14	41	2	2	4	-	1	1	29	17	46	Sligo.
159	186	345	9	24	33	3	8	11	1	2	3	13	34	47	Waterford.
5,991	5,178	11,169	515	504	1019	158	148	306	41	28	69	714	680	1,394	Total.

SUMMARY of ADMISSIONS

No. 1.—TABLE showing the Number of Patients who were in District

ASYLUMS.	Counties comprised in present Districts.	Total Deaths during 1881.									Total Deaths during 1881.		
		From Natural Causes.			Accidental Causes.			Suicides. (Actual.)					
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, .	Armagh, . .	12	7	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	7	19
Ballinasloe, {	Galway, . .	17	20	37	-	-	-	1	-	1	18	20	38
	Roscommon, .												
	Town of Galway, }												
Belfast, .	Antrim, . .	13	17	30	-	-	-	1	-	1	14	17	31
	Carrickfergus(Tn.) }												
Carlow, .	Carlow and Kildare,	10	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	12
Castlebar, .	Mayo, . . .	11	18	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	18	29
Clonmel, .	Tipperary(N.&S.R.)	12	13	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	25
Cork, .	Cork, including }	50	43	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	43	93
	City (Cork), }												
Down, .	Down, . . .	11	17	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	17	28
Ennis, .	Clare, . . .	14	3	17	-	1	1	-	-	-	14	4	18
Enniscorthy, .	Wexford, . .	10	8	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	18
Kilkenny, .	Kilkenny, . .	13	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	16
Killarney, .	Kerry, . . .	15	20	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	20	35
Letterkenny, .	Donegal, . .	20	9	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	9	29
Limerick, .	Limerick, . .	15	22	37	-	1	1	-	-	-	15	23	38
Londonderry, .	Derry, . . .	16	8	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	8	24
Maryborough, .	King's & Queen's,	7	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	17
Monaghan, .	Monaghan, . .	19	10	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	10	29
Mullingar, {	Westmeath, . .	31	19	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	19	50
	Meath, . . .												
	Longford, . . }												
Omagh, .	Tyrone, . . .	18	21	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	21	39
	Fermanagh, . }												
Richmond, {	Dublin, . . .	73	82	155	-	-	-	3	-	3	76	82	158
	Wicklow, . .												
	Louth, . . .												
	Drogheda (Town) }												
Sligo, .	Sligo and Leitrim,	16	16	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	32
Waterford, .	Waterford, . .	4	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	12
	Total, . . .	707	376	783	-	2	2	5	-	5	412	378	790

DISCHARGES, DEATHS, &c.—*continued.*Asylums on the 31st December, 1881; also the Number of Admissions—*con.*

Escaped during 1881. (<i>Effectual.</i>)			Total Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes, during the Year 1881.			Remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1881.			Daily average number in Asylums during 1881.	Daily Average during 1880.	ASYLUMS.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
-	-	-	33	27	60	112	97	209	205	190	Armagh.
-	-	-	36	35	71	287	213	500	482	464	Ballinasloe.
-	-	-	81	86	167	290	213	503	489	442	Belfast.
-	-	-	27	12	39	135	127	262	258	252	Carlow.
-	1	1	42	37	79	167	104	271	276	288	Castlebar.
-	-	-	34	44	78	224	196	420	417	400	Clonmel.
1	-	1	106	117	223	479	446	925	874	840	Cork.
-	-	-	37	44	81	193	139	332	335	342	Down.
-	-	-	33	18	51	143	132	275	269	256	Finnis.
1	-	1	29	27	56	163	143	306	302	303	Enniscorthy.
-	-	-	30	20	50	136	114	250	241	231	Kilkenny.
1	-	1	33	46	79	193	119	312	310	296	Killarney.
-	-	-	57	27	84	203	120	323	310	295	Letterkenny.
-	-	-	62	51	113	235	243	478	484	472	Limerick.
-	-	-	35	26	61	154	128	282	278	273	Londonderry.
1	-	1	37	32	69	159	123	282	277	270	Maryborough.
-	-	-	42	29	71	235	171	406	401	390	Monaghan.
-	-	-	68	55	123	232	201	433	433	431	Mullingar.
-	-	-	50	42	92	301	221	522	510	490	Omagh.
1	1	2	197	210	407	477	562	1,039	1,023	1,012	Richmond.
-	-	-	45	33	78	200	162	362	346	336	Sligo.
-	-	-	17	42	59	142	144	286	274	272	Waterford.
5	2	7	1,131	1,060	2,191	4,860	4,118	8,978	8,794	8,545	Total.

No. 2.—TABLE showing the Ages of Patients Admitted, and of those

ASYLUMS.	ADMITTED.														
	Under 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	-	-	-	5	3	8	11	7	18	8	10	18	5	3	8
Ballinasloe,	-	-	-	6	4	10	24	13	37	11	16	27	11	10	21
Belfast,	-	-	-	9	9	18	25	30	55	31	20	51	23	19	42
Carlow,	-	1	1	-	4	4	4	5	9	6	5	11	7	4	11
Castlebar,	-	-	-	4	3	7	12	9	21	7	7	14	6	4	10
Clonmel,	-	-	-	5	6	11	15	14	29	9	10	19	8	9	17
Cork,	-	-	-	18	6	24	36	40	76	33	39	72	17	24	41
Down,	-	-	-	2	3	5	11	10	21	9	10	19	3	10	13
Ennis,	-	-	-	2	1	3	11	15	26	12	7	19	5	2	7
Enniscorthy,	-	1	1	3	-	3	7	3	10	9	11	20	5	5	10
Kilkenny,	-	-	-	1	1	2	14	8	17	7	6	13	9	8	17
Killarney,	-	-	-	2	7	9	19	7	26	9	18	8	10	18	17
Letterkenny,	1	-	1	5	2	7	14	13	27	20	9	29	8	7	15
Limerick,	-	-	-	5	8	13	20	12	32	19	9	28	16	12	28
Londonderry,	-	-	-	1	3	4	10	6	16	4	10	14	10	4	14
Maryborough,	-	-	-	2	5	7	17	8	25	6	11	17	9	7	16
Monaghan,	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	15	24	8	11	19	7	3	10
Mullingar,	-	-	-	5	4	9	18	24	42	13	9	22	13	13	26
Omagh,	-	-	-	4	3	7	18	15	33	7	19	26	17	13	30
Richmond,	1	-	1	11	11	22	65	66	131	55	37	92	36	33	69
Sligo,	-	-	-	4	5	9	17	16	33	13	13	26	7	8	15
Waterford,	-	-	-	4	3	7	8	9	17	11	14	25	7	5	12
Total,	2	2	4	99	91	190	385	340	725	307	292	599	237	213	450

ASYLUMS.	DISCHARGED.														
	Under 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	-	-	-	2	3	5	5	4	9	5	8	13	4	4	8
Ballinasloe,	-	-	-	3	1	4	8	9	17	-	2	2	5	3	8
Belfast,	-	-	-	2	2	4	14	14	28	17	7	24	6	7	13
Carlow,	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	1	5	5	3	8	7	2	9
Castlebar,	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	2	5	8	3	11	5	-	5
Clonmel,	-	-	-	6	6	8	9	17	5	6	11	5	1	1	6
Cork,	-	-	-	5	6	11	10	11	21	14	10	24	3	11	14
Down,	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	3	9	8	5	13	4	7	11
Ennis,	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	3	6	2	2	4	4	1	5
Enniscorthy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	7	7	14	2	1	3
Kilkenny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	2	4	6	4	10
Killarney,	-	-	-	3	3	3	5	7	12	1	3	4	6	9	15
Letterkenny,	-	-	-	2	-	2	10	6	16	5	4	9	3	-	3
Limerick,	-	-	-	3	2	5	8	6	14	6	2	8	2	3	5
Londonderry,	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	5	4	4	4	8	4	2	6
Maryborough,	-	-	-	1	4	5	8	3	11	1	1	2	3	5	8
Monaghan,	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	6	12	2	4	6	6	2	8
Mullingar,	-	-	-	3	2	5	10	12	22	10	8	18	8	6	14
Omagh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	12	5	4	9	4	5	9
Richmond,	-	-	-	2	2	4	21	31	52	18	14	32	10	8	18
Sligo,	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	5	12	8	4	12	6	2	8
Waterford,	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	6	5	10	15	1	5	6
Total,	-	1	1	27	39	66	155	150	305	138	113	251	104	88	192

Discharged Recovered, during the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

ADMITTED.															ASYLUMS.		
50 to 60 years.			60 to 70 years.			70 and upwards.			Unknown.			Total Admitted.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
9	4	13	6	1	7	1	-	-	1	-	-	45	28	73	Armagh.		
2	3	5	3	4	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	57	51	108	Ballinasloe.		
11	10	21	6	7	13	4	3	7	-	-	-	109	98	207	Belfast.		
4	2	6	2	2	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	25	23	48	Carlow.		
1	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	4	-	-	-	35	26	61	Castlebar.		
4	2	6	3	2	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	45	43	88	Clonmel.		
12	14	26	10	9	19	1	2	3	8	9	17	135	143	278	Cork.		
3	3	6	4	3	7	1	3	4	-	-	-	33	42	75	Down.		
1	-	1	2	3	5	2	1	3	1	-	1	36	29	65	Ennis.		
5	3	8	3	4	7	3	-	3	-	-	-	35	27	62	Enniscorthy.		
4	-	4	2	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	37	20	57	Kilkenny.		
3	3	6	6	3	9	-	1	1	1	1	2	48	41	89	Killarney.		
3	9	12	5	4	9	2	1	3	2	3	5	60	48	108	Letterkenny.		
1	2	3	1	5	6	-	2	2	-	-	-	62	50	112	Limerick.		
7	3	10	5	-	5	1	2	3	4	2	6	42	30	72	Londonderry.		
3	-	3	4	5	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	41	37	78	Maryborough.		
3	8	11	3	3	6	-	-	-	2	1	3	33	41	74	Monaghan.		
5	7	12	3	5	8	-	-	-	3	-	3	60	62	122	Mullingar.		
11	7	18	5	4	9	5	1	6	-	-	-	67	62	129	Omagh.		
20	21	41	10	15	25	4	3	7	21	15	36	223	201	424	Richmond.		
3	8	11	-	3	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	45	54	99	Sligo.		
2	5	7	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	33	40	73	Waterford.		
117	115	232	86	86	172	31	24	55	42	33	75	1,306	1,196	2,502	Total.		

RECOVERED.															ASYLUMS.		
50 to 60 years.			60 to 70 years.			70 and upwards.			Unknown.			Total Discharged Recovered.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1	-	1	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	21	19	40	Armagh.		
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	33	Ballinasloe.		
6	6	12	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	38	84	Belfast.		
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	9	25	Carlow.		
2	-	2	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	8	31	Castlebar.		
-	3	3	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	26	47	Clonmel.		
4	3	7	-	4	4	-	-	-	1	3	4	37	48	85	Cork.		
1	7	8	6	3	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	26	27	53	Down.		
1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	12	9	21	Ennis.		
3	3	6	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	17	18	35	Enniscorthy.		
3	3	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	13	27	Kilkenny.		
-	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	24	38	Killarney.		
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	11	32	Letterkenny.		
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	15	34	Limerick.		
1	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	15	12	27	Londonderry.		
-	1	1	1	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	13	17	30	Maryborough.		
1	3	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	16	33	Monaghan.		
2	7	9	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	36	36	72	Mullingar.		
3	-	3	3	3	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	24	16	40	Omagh.		
5	10	15	3	4	7	-	1	1	10	19	29	69	89	158	Richmond.		
4	2	6	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	14	41	Sligo.		
1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	24	33	Waterford.		
41	59	100	33	27	60	3	4	7	14	23	37	515	504	1,019	Total.		

No. 3.—TABLE showing the duration of Disease previous to Admission of

ASYLUMS.	MONTHS.									YEARS.								
	Under 3.			3 to 6.			6 to 9.			Under 1.			1 to 2.			2 to 3.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	10	11	21	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	—	5	1	1
Ballinasloe	15	13	28	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Belfast,	27	21	48	3	4	7	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	3	3	1	—	1
Carlow,	7	4	11	4	3	7	2	1	3	2	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—
Castlebar,	21	8	29	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clonmel	10	16	26	4	5	9	1	2	3	3	—	3	2	—	2	1	1	2
Cork,	18	26	44	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	—	1
Down,	5	5	10	3	4	7	5	4	9	3	4	7	6	5	11	2	3	5
Ennis,	5	7	12	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Enniscorthy,	10	16	26	2	1	3	4	—	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny,	9	12	21	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	3	—	—	—
Killarney,	8	19	27	2	3	5	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Letterkenny,	15	8	23	2	2	4	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Limerick,	14	10	24	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	5	7	—	—	—
Londonderry,	8	7	15	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Maryborough,	10	15	25	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Monaghan,	13	9	22	3	4	7	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Mullingar,	19	19	38	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	1	3	3	2	5	2	5	7
Omagh,	18	11	29	2	3	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond,	34	48	82	4	3	7	6	3	9	—	1	1	2	5	7	1	3	4
Sligo,	23	10	33	2	—	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Waterford,	—	2	2	2	5	7	4	4	8	1	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	299	297	596	41	46	87	37	24	61	17	20	37	32	25	57	11	15	26

No. 4.—TABLE showing the length of Residence in Asylums of Patients

ASYLUMS.	MONTHS.												YEARS.					
	Under 4.			4 to 8.			8 to 12.			12 to 18.			Under 2.			2 to 3.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	8	7	15	2	9	11	4	1	5	2	2	4	1	—	1	2	—	2
Ballinasloe,	6	4	10	5	5	10	4	5	9	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Belfast,	22	12	34	19	11	30	4	9	13	—	2	2	—	2	2	1	2	3
Carlow,	5	1	6	3	2	5	2	3	5	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	—	2
Castlebar,	4	1	5	6	1	7	—	3	3	4	1	5	2	—	2	2	—	2
Clonmel,	4	7	11	6	10	16	4	4	8	4	3	7	1	1	2	2	—	2
Cork,	17	19	36	8	16	24	5	5	10	2	5	6	3	2	5	1	—	1
Down,	5	4	9	4	4	8	4	6	10	3	4	7	5	6	11	2	1	3
Ennis,	7	3	10	3	4	7	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Enniscorthy,	5	11	16	6	5	11	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—
Kilkenny,	7	4	11	3	4	7	2	—	2	1	4	5	—	1	1	—	—	—
Killarney,	6	7	13	3	8	11	2	5	7	3	1	4	—	1	1	—	1	1
Letterkenny,	8	5	13	5	4	9	5	1	6	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	2
Limerick,	9	7	16	9	3	12	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—
Londonderry,	9	6	15	3	6	9	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryborough,	9	7	16	1	8	9	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
Monaghan,	5	6	11	5	4	9	2	2	4	3	2	5	2	—	2	—	1	1
Mullingar,	6	14	20	14	14	28	5	4	9	6	1	7	2	—	2	1	1	2
Omagh,	9	10	19	8	3	11	3	3	6	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1
Richmond,	36	33	69	8	16	24	14	17	31	3	7	10	3	11	14	3	—	3
Sligo,	19	7	26	6	4	10	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Waterford,	5	5	10	15	3	8	11	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	4	—	2	2
Total,	211	185	396	130	149	279	66	78	144	38	35	73	30	31	61	19	10	29

Patients Discharged Recovered during the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

YEARS.																		Total Discharged Recovered.	ASYLUMS.		
3 to 4.			4 to 5.			5 to 6.			6 to 8.			8 and upwards.			Period not specified.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	21	19	40	Armagh.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	33	Ballinasloe.			
1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	7	20	46	38	84	Belfast.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	9	25	Carlow.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	8	31	Castlebar.			
-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	26	47	Clonmel.			
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	12	14	26	37	48	85	Cork.			
-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	26	27	53	Down.			
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	12	9	21	Ennis.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	18	35	Enniscorthy.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	14	13	27	Kilkenny.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	14	24	38	Killarney.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	21	11	32	Letterkenny.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	19	15	34	Limerick.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	8	15	12	27	Londonderry.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	17	30	Maryborough.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	16	33	Monaghan.			
-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	36	36	72	Mullingar.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	24	16	40	Omagh.			
1	1	-	2	2	-	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	16	22	38	69	89	158	Richmond.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	27	14	41	Sligo.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	9	24	33	Waterford.			
2	3	5	4	3	7	2	2	4	1	1	2	7	2	9	62	66	128	515	504	1019	Total.

Discharged Recovered during the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

YEARS.																		Total Discharged Recovered.			ASYLUMS.
3 to 4.		4 to 5.		5 to 6.		6 to 7.		7 to 8.		8 and upwards and unknown.											
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	19	40	Armagh.			
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	33	Ballinasloe.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	38	84	Belfast.			
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	16	9	25	Carlow.			
1	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	23	8	31	Castlebar.			
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	26	47	Clonmel.			
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	48	85	Cork.			
1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	26	27	53	Down.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	9	21	Ennis.			
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	18	35	Enniscorthy.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	13	27	Kilkenny.			
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	24	38	Killarney.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	11	32	Letterkenny.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	15	34	Limerick.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	12	27	Londonderry.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	17	30	Maryborough.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	17	16	33	Monaghan.			
-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	36	36	72	Mullingar.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	16	40	Omagh.			
1	1	2	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	69	89	158	Richmond.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	14	41	Sligo.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	24	33	Waterford.			
6	6	12	5	3	8	5	1	6	-	-	3	2	5	-	4	4	515	504	1019	Total.	

No. 5.—TABLE showing the length of Residence in Asylums of Patients

ASYLUMS.	MONTHS.												YEARS.					
	Under 4.			4 to 8.			8 to 12.			12 to 18.			Under 2.			2 to 3.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballinasloe, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belfast, . . .	4	12	16	10	1	11	3	2	5	-	4	4	-	2	2	1	-	1
Carlow, . . .	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castlebar, . . .	1	-	1	-	4	4	-	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	-	1
Clonmel, . . .	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork, . . .	6	7	13	3	4	7	1	5	6	2	4	6	-	1	1	2	-	2
Down, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ennis, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enniscorthy, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . .	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killarney, . . .	3	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Letterkenny, . . .	3	1	4	4	1	5	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	3
Limerick, . . .	4	1	5	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Londonderry, . . .	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Maryborough, . . .	3	2	5	2	1	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	1
Monaghan, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mullingar, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Omagh, . . .	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	3	-	3
Richmond, . . .	22	17	39	4	2	6	13	11	24	-	-	-	3	1	4	4	2	6
Sligo, . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	-	4	4	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	1
Total, . . .	51	52	103	29	22	51	25	22	47	12	13	25	10	10	20	14	5	19

Discharged Improved, during the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

YEARS.																		Total Discharged Improved.			ASYLUMS.
3 to 4.			4 to 5.			5 to 6.			6 to 7.			7 to 8.			8 and up- wards and unknown.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Armagh.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ballinasloe.			
1	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	2	4	21	28	49	Belfast.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	Carlow.			
-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	16	Castlebar.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	Clonmel.			
-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	23	38	Cork.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Down.			
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	Ennis.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	Enniscorthy.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	4	7	Kilkenny.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	5	5	Killarney.	
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	4	18	18	18	Letterkenny.	
1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	10	8	18	Limerick.	
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	5	8	Londonderry.	
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	14	5	19	Maryborough.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	2	7	Monaghan.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Mullingar.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	8	8	Omagh.	
1	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	36	83	83	83	Richmond.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	4	Sligo.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	11	11	11	Waterford.	
8	10	13	3	5	8	2	2	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	9	5	14	158	148	306	Total.

No. 6.—TABLE showing the Authority for Admission of Patients, and Number Admitted, during the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

ASYLUMS.	Ordinary cases admitted by Order of the Board.		Ordinary cases as urgent by the Physicians.		Dangerous Lunatics admitted by Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.		Admitted from Central Asylum and other District Asylums.		Lunatics charged with Offences, admitted by Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.		Lunatics detained in default of Security to keep the Peace, by Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.		Dangerous Lunatics committed by Justices, under the Act 30 & 31 V/c. c. 118.		Paying Patients admitted during the year, under P.C. Rule, upon transmission of form to the Inspectors' Office.		Committed by the Under-Secretary of State for War, under the 87th sec. of the "Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879."				Total admitted during the year ending 31st December, 1881.	
	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	T.	
Armagh,	—	—	16	14	30	3	1	4	—	2	—	—	13	38	1	—	1	—	45	28	73	
Ballinasloe,	—	—	13	16	29	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	40	82	72	—	—	—	57	51	108	
Belfast,	19	17	38	57	95	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	37	21	58	1	2	—	109	98	207	
Carlisle,	1	1	2	6	9	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	61	8	24	—	3	—	25	23	48	
Castlebar,	—	—	—	9	7	16	—	—	1	1	—	—	25	18	43	—	1	—	35	26	61	
Clonmel,	1	—	—	22	26	48	4	1	5	—	—	—	17	16	33	—	—	—	45	43	88	
Cork,	4	29	33	49	55	104	—	—	2	4	—	—	77	52	129	1	4	—	135	143	278	
Down,	2	1	3	11	23	40	2	—	—	—	—	—	17	12	39	—	3	—	33	42	75	
Ennis,	1	3	4	2	13	15	2	1	3	1	—	—	28	10	38	1	2	1	36	29	65	
Ennisceorthy,	8	5	13	12	13	25	2	1	3	—	—	—	13	8	21	—	—	—	35	27	62	
Kilkenny,	—	2	20	7	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	13	30	—	—	—	37	20	57	
Killarney,	—	—	11	15	26	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	34	25	59	2	1	—	48	41	89	
Limerick,	1	—	25	26	51	3	1	3	—	5	—	—	45	32	74	2	2	—	60	48	108	
Londonderry,	—	2	13	14	27	1	1	2	—	7	—	—	27	21	48	2	1	—	62	50	112	
Maryborough,	2	4	6	18	16	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	17	37	1	—	1	42	30	72	
Monaghan,	3	3	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	52	61	1	—	—	41	37	78	
Mullingar,	3	7	9	12	21	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	46	43	89	—	—	—	33	41	74	
Omagh,	—	3	18	26	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	32	80	—	—	—	67	62	122	
Richmond,	12	25	37	31	59	90	—	—	3	7	1	—	170	108	278	1	5	—	223	201	424	
Sligo,	—	—	8	18	26	6	—	—	2	1	—	—	34	35	69	1	6	—	45	54	99	
Waterford,	1	—	1	30	48	6	2	8	—	1	2	—	9	8	17	—	—	—	33	40	73	
Total,	58	102	160	358	479	25	10	35	14	38	—	—	569	1,370	15	16	31	4	1,306	1,196	2,502	

No. 7.—TABLE showing the Form of Disease of Patients remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1881.

ASYLUMS.	Mania.			Melancholia.			Dementia.			Monomania.			Imbecility.			Idiocy.			Mental Affections complicated with Epilepsy.			Total.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
Armagh,	101	82	183	2	2	4	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	13	97	209
Ballinasloe,	169	127	296	22	18	40	26	21	47	19	11	30	26	12	38	7	6	13	18	18	36	287	500
Belfast,	198	124	322	22	28	50	20	17	37	13	9	22	15	11	26	6	8	14	16	16	32	290	503
Carlow,	70	72	142	3	—	3	45	41	86	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	6	11	11	8	19	135	262
Castlebar,	88	45	133	13	2	15	12	22	34	20	6	26	10	10	20	15	9	22	11	10	21	167	271
Clonmel,	107	81	188	31	58	89	20	19	39	19	12	31	15	8	23	5	2	7	27	16	43	224	420
Cork,	280	209	489	54	58	112	71	65	136	34	45	79	—	—	—	9	22	31	31	47	78	479	925
Down,	113	77	190	22	17	39	17	21	38	24	19	43	—	—	—	2	1	3	15	4	19	193	332
Ennis,	66	60	126	12	22	34	43	32	75	9	5	14	7	8	15	—	—	—	6	5	11	143	275
Enniscorthy,	104	97	201	21	15	36	7	5	12	15	12	27	10	6	16	2	2	4	4	6	10	163	306
Kilkenny,	86	67	153	15	14	29	12	13	25	15	18	33	—	—	—	1	1	2	7	1	8	136	114
Killarney,	95	43	138	7	13	20	74	49	123	3	1	4	4	4	8	4	2	6	6	7	13	193	312
Letterkenny,	166	94	260	12	6	18	9	7	16	13	9	22	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	—	—	203	323
Limerick,	156	159	315	26	31	57	37	39	76	—	—	—	5	3	8	—	—	—	11	11	22	235	478
Londonderry,	75	62	137	13	12	25	51	40	91	4	4	8	—	—	—	3	2	5	8	8	16	154	282
Maryborough,	80	64	144	30	31	61	7	10	17	14	9	23	—	—	—	13	3	16	15	6	21	159	282
Monaghan,	82	64	146	27	12	39	87	73	160	2	2	4	8	3	11	12	4	16	17	13	30	235	406
Mullingar,	168	143	301	21	20	41	10	8	18	18	16	34	3	4	7	3	2	5	19	8	27	232	433
Omagh,	182	147	329	18	6	24	60	40	100	11	—	11	8	12	20	7	3	10	15	13	28	301	522
Richmond,	246	327	573	49	56	105	116	123	239	28	27	55	5	2	7	8	5	13	25	22	47	477	1,039
Sligo,	73	65	138	2	13	15	78	56	134	25	16	41	4	3	7	3	1	4	15	8	23	200	362
Waterford,	54	49	103	10	15	25	39	38	77	17	27	44	7	8	15	4	—	4	11	7	18	142	286
Total,	2,749	2,256	5,007	432	449	881	843	743	1,586	804	248	552	127	95	222	111	84	195	294	241	535	4,860	8,978

No. 8.—TABLE showing the Educational Condition of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1881.

Asylums.	Well Educated.			Can Read and Write well.			Can Read and Write indifferently.			Can Read only.			Cannot Read or Write.			Unknown.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Armagh, .	11	1	12	48	16	64	8	2	10	13	27	40	30	61	81	2	28	112	97	900	
Ballinasloe, .	39	24	63	72	36	108	36	21	57	31	23	54	90	80	176	19	287	213	800		
Belfast, .	26	20	46	46	16	61	108	90	198	24	28	52	86	16	61	60	135	127	902		
Carlow, .	15	7	22	28	23	51	18	14	32	8	22	30	40	20	69	36	135	127	902		
Castlebar, .	15	8	23	30	16	46	18	8	26	29	15	44	60	60	110	16	167	104	971		
Clonmel, .	19	15	34	49	38	87	41	26	67	28	39	67	27	35	62	60	221	160	430		
Cork, .	56	27	83	185	151	336	—	—	—	57	70	127	90	71	161	91	470	440	935		
Down, .	30	17	47	45	31	76	71	58	120	25	18	43	15	11	26	7	118	130	393		
Ennis, .	7	9	16	21	14	35	68	35	103	10	11	21	32	54	86	5	143	132	375		
Ennisecorhy, .	4	2	6	20	14	34	37	16	53	33	30	63	58	85	126	11	163	143	300		
Kilkenny, .	12	6	18	32	13	45	37	30	73	13	24	37	42	35	77	—	136	114	250		
Killarney, .	12	11	23	21	15	36	34	16	60	25	26	51	67	23	90	84	108	119	313		
Letterkenny, .	3	2	5	6	6	12	94	34	128	26	28	54	60	46	106	14	24	208	120	303	
Limerick, .	17	22	39	40	59	99	79	93	172	92	38	95	36	33	69	1	8	235	243	478	
Londonderry, .	3	—	3	17	6	23	116	23	139	—	55	55	7	43	51	11	164	128	289		
Maryborough, .	16	6	22	33	26	59	61	37	98	20	28	48	20	26	55	—	160	123	283		
Monaghan, .	7	4	11	29	16	44	87	46	133	43	29	73	66	74	140	8	235	171	406		
Mullingar, .	4	4	8	43	21	64	51	18	69	60	44	104	60	60	116	14	234	201	403		
Omagh, .	6	5	11	7	15	22	130	67	197	54	48	102	53	50	103	61	801	221	633		
Richmond, .	55	77	132	110	145	255	170	177	347	64	114	178	59	41	100	10	477	569	1,000		
Sligo, .	4	4	8	18	18	36	77	54	131	51	25	70	60	61	111	—	200	169	369		
Waterford, .	9	4	13	22	26	48	34	36	70	36	31	67	7	9	16	34	142	144	286		
Total, .	870	275	645	922	706	1,928	1,876	907	2,282	712	708	1,480	1,014	908	1,092	407	404	961	4,400	4,118	8,518

No. 9.—TABLE showing the Social Condition of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1881.

ASYLUMS.	Married.			Single.			Widowers and Widows.			Unascertained.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . . .	17	26	43	89	63	152	3	8	11	3	—	3	112	97	209
Ballinasloe, . . .	77	68	145	186	106	292	24	22	46	—	17	17	287	213	500
Belfast, . . .	64	44	108	211	151	362	8	16	24	7	2	9	290	213	503
Carlow, . . .	41	25	66	73	70	143	12	24	36	9	8	17	135	127	262
Castlebar, . . .	62	34	96	94	64	158	8	5	13	3	1	4	167	104	271
Clonmel, . . .	36	51	87	174	123	297	8	19	27	6	3	9	224	196	420
Cork, . . .	78	124	202	378	280	658	3	28	31	20	14	34	479	446	925
Down, . . .	64	33	97	88	79	167	23	19	42	18	8	26	193	139	332
Ennis, . . .	29	35	64	106	79	185	4	13	17	4	5	9	143	132	275
Enniscorthy, . . .	39	37	76	107	92	199	12	10	22	5	4	9	163	143	306
Kilkenny, . . .	17	25	42	118	81	199	1	8	9	—	—	—	136	114	250
Killarney, . . .	37	25	62	134	79	213	21	11	32	1	4	5	193	119	312
Letterkenny, . . .	51	78	129	151	28	179	1	14	15	—	—	—	203	120	323
Limerick, . . .	38	65	103	186	122	308	6	43	49	5	13	18	235	243	478
Londonderry, . . .	21	35	56	123	81	204	9	12	21	1	—	1	154	128	282
Maryborough, . . .	16	29	45	140	80	220	3	14	17	—	—	—	159	123	282
Monaghan, . . .	59	43	102	159	117	276	16	11	27	1	—	1	235	171	406
Mullingar, . . .	34	52	86	184	125	309	5	16	21	9	8	17	232	201	433
Omagh, . . .	66	53	119	223	156	379	5	5	10	7	7	14	301	221	522
Richmond, . . .	77	121	198	310	328	638	9	38	47	81	75	156	477	562	1,039
Sligo, . . .	35	33	68	160	112	272	5	15	20	—	2	2	200	162	362
Waterford, . . .	34	38	72	96	94	190	6	5	11	6	7	13	142	144	286
Total, . . .	992	1,074	2,066	3,490	2,510	6,000	192	356	548	186	178	364	4,560	4,118	8,678

No. 10.—TABLE showing the CLASSIFICATION of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1881.

ASYLUMS.	Convalescent.			Quiet and Orderly, but Insane.			Moderately Tranquil.			Noisy and Refractory.			Total.			Imbecile and Epileptic.			Suicidal.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	4	4	8	35	24	59	25	32	57	48	37	85	112	97	209	8	9	17	5	4	9	13	13	26
Ballinasloe,	26	24	50	77	38	115	57	34	91	127	117	224	287	213	500	47	32	79	32	34	66	79	66	145
Belfast,	15	11	26	156	99	255	71	60	131	48	43	91	290	213	503	31	27	58	23	18	41	54	45	99
Carlow,	12	15	27	73	60	133	44	34	78	6	18	24	135	127	262	11	8	19	3	4	7	14	12	26
Castlebar,	8	1	4	63	47	110	47	30	77	54	26	80	167	104	271	21	20	41	25	12	37	46	32	78
Clonmel,	—	—	—	122	114	236	34	28	62	68	54	122	224	196	420	42	24	66	15	22	37	57	46	103
Cork,	12	7	19	248	226	474	120	104	224	99	109	208	479	446	925	40	69	109	13	11	24	53	80	133
Down,	21	14	35	70	38	108	42	36	78	60	51	111	193	139	332	17	5	22	19	14	33	36	10	55
Ennis,	8	8	16	57	56	113	59	56	115	19	12	31	143	132	275	2	2	4	6	12	18	8	14	22
Ennisceortly,	4	3	7	51	38	89	48	50	98	60	52	112	163	143	306	14	12	26	4	9	17	22	21	43
Kilkenny,	3	—	3	44	46	90	46	35	81	43	33	76	136	114	250	7	1	8	4	1	5	11	2	13
Killarney,	2	3	5	70	36	106	85	46	131	36	34	70	193	119	312	6	7	13	23	16	39	29	23	52
Letterkenny,	26	18	44	159	81	240	17	11	28	1	10	11	203	120	323	12	8	20	13	8	21	25	16	41
Limerick,	1	2	3	130	75	205	68	61	129	36	105	141	235	243	478	11	11	22	3	3	6	14	14	28
Londonderry,	3	3	6	55	44	99	48	38	86	43	38	91	154	128	292	8	16	13	12	25	21	20	41	28
Maryborough,	7	2	14	93	71	164	33	25	58	26	20	46	159	123	282	15	6	21	22	23	45	37	29	66
Monaghan,	—	—	—	155	96	251	44	44	88	36	29	65	235	171	406	37	20	57	17	13	30	54	33	87
Mullingar,	3	4	7	180	148	328	50	23	53	19	26	45	232	201	433	22	12	34	6	6	12	28	16	46
Omagh,	6	4	10	192	121	313	62	50	112	41	46	87	301	221	523	23	25	48	11	12	23	34	37	71
Richmond,	36	14	50	240	296	536	169	213	362	32	39	71	477	562	1,039	46	31	77	83	77	160	129	108	237
Sligo,	2	—	2	128	116	244	47	28	75	23	18	41	200	162	362	22	12	34	2	1	3	24	13	37
Waterford,	5	2	7	90	80	170	12	25	37	35	37	72	142	144	286	22	15	37	8	10	18	30	25	55
Total,	199	146	345	2,488	1,950	4,438	1,208	1,063	2,271	965	959	1,924	4,860	4,118	8,978	404	304	628	354	322	676	818	686	1,504

No. 11.—TABLE showing the State as to Probability of Recovery of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1881.

ASYLUMS.	Lunatics probably Curable.			Lunatics probably Incurable.			Idiota.			Epileptics.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	27	19	46	77	69	146	1	2	3	7	7	14	112	97	209
Ballinacloe,	107	96	203	133	85	218	7	6	13	40	26	66	287	213	500
Belfast,	49	27	76	219	162	381	6	8	14	16	16	32	290	213	503
Carlow,	53	36	89	66	77	143	5	6	11	11	8	19	135	127	262
Castlebar,	15	8	23	128	77	205	13	9	22	27	11	21	167	104	271
Clonmel,	23	18	41	169	160	329	5	2	7	27	16	43	224	186	620
Cork,	138	117	255	301	260	561	9	22	31	31	47	78	479	446	925
Down,	47	31	78	129	103	232	2	1	3	15	4	19	193	139	332
Ennis,	17	19	36	120	109	229	—	—	—	6	4	10	143	132	275
Enniscorthy,	10	8	18	147	127	274	2	2	4	4	6	10	163	143	306
Kilkenny,	50	49	99	78	63	141	1	1	2	7	7	8	136	114	250
Killarney,	25	23	48	158	87	245	4	2	6	6	7	13	193	119	312
Letterkeny,	25	18	43	166	94	260	5	6	11	7	2	9	203	120	223
Limerick,	23	27	50	201	205	406	—	—	—	11	11	22	235	243	478
Londonderry,	26	27	53	117	91	208	3	2	5	8	8	16	154	128	282
Maryborough,	66	49	115	65	65	130	13	3	16	15	6	21	159	123	282
Monaghan,	11	9	20	195	145	340	12	4	16	17	13	30	235	171	406
Mullingar,	23	18	41	167	171	358	11	5	16	11	7	18	232	201	433
Omagh,	9	58	137	200	147	347	7	3	10	15	13	28	301	221	522
Richmond,	260	306	566	171	204	375	8	29	37	38	23	61	477	562	1,039
Sligo,	31	38	69	151	115	266	3	1	4	15	8	23	200	162	362
Waterford,	15	20	35	112	117	229	4	—	4	11	7	18	142	144	286
Total,	1,120	1,021	2,141	3,290	2,733	6,023	121	114	235	329	250	578	4,860	4,118	8,978

No. 12.—TABLE showing the Number of Relapsed Cases admitted into District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

ASYLUMS.	In Asylum Once before.			In Asylum Twice before.			In Asylum Three times before.			In Asylum Four times before.			In Asylum Five times before.			In Asylum Six times before, or oftener.			Total Cases of Relapse.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	6	5	11	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	6	15
Ballinasloe,	4	8	12	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	19
Belfast,	20	14	34	4	9	13	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	23	49
Carlow,	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
Castlebar	7	4	11	2	1	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
Clonmel,	7	7	14	3	1	4	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	12	10	22
Cork,	7	9	16	5	2	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	12	28
Down,	7	2	9	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	13
Ennis,	7	4	11	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	14
Enniscorthy,	3	1	4	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	9
Kilkenny,	7	1	8	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	12
Killarney,	12	7	19	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	13	8	21
Letterkenny,	9	9	16	4	—	4	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	9	20
Limerick,	5	1	6	1	3	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	12
Londonberry,	9	4	13	2	1	3	—	3	3	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	16
Maryborough,	5	3	8	3	4	7	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	21
Monaghan,	3	3	6	1	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	11
Mullingar,	7	7	14	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	19
Omagh,	11	10	21	5	3	8	4	2	6	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	22	16	38
Richmond,	28	22	50	8	13	21	2	2	1	1	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	3	41	30	71
Sligo,	6	9	15	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	12	20
Waterford,	6	7	13	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	18
Total,	177	135	312	52	48	100	15	16	31	5	4	9	8	2	10	3	3	6	254	204	458

No. 13.—TABLE showing the previous Occupation of those remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1881.

ASYLUMS.	Labouring Class.		Farming.		Domestic Servants.		Clerks.		Shopkeepers.		Tailors and Seamstresses.		Artizans.		Painters and Glaziers.		Smiths and Workers in Metal.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	48	18	66	28	21	49	2	24	26	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ballinasloe,	136	111	247	39	26	65	15	36	51	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Belfast,	108	8	111	12	1	13	1	53	54	10	33	8	24	1	3	5	1	1
Carlow,	68	36	104	17	—	17	3	21	22	—	8	8	—	—	—	1	1	1
Castlebar,	94	39	133	26	12	38	3	14	17	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	2
Clonmel,	89	57	146	47	54	101	3	30	33	8	11	19	5	—	5	1	1	1
Cork,	146	54	200	59	34	93	3	136	139	8	16	26	10	10	10	8	8	8
Down,	81	38	119	21	5	26	5	28	33	4	2	18	3	3	2	1	1	1
Ennis,	49	23	72	42	42	84	—	10	10	2	1	7	2	2	1	2	2	2
Enniscorthy,	85	65	150	24	16	40	—	34	34	5	3	4	3	3	1	1	1	1
Kilkenny,	59	15	74	21	23	44	1	30	31	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2
Killarney,	65	28	93	41	11	52	2	24	25	2	3	3	9	9	2	2	2	2
Limerick,	88	6	94	58	14	72	2	27	29	1	1	5	1	1	2	2	2	2
Londonderry,	90	27	117	40	17	57	—	45	45	7	5	14	6	6	3	4	4	4
Mariborough,	58	11	69	41	13	54	3	31	34	4	1	15	6	6	3	4	4	4
Monaghan,	69	32	101	24	11	35	2	25	27	1	4	9	1	1	1	3	3	3
Mullingar,	67	39	106	62	47	109	3	18	21	3	5	10	2	2	1	3	3	3
Onagh,	117	27	144	45	11	56	3	36	39	—	3	3	4	4	1	1	1	1
Richmond,	139	25	164	63	27	90	1	25	26	7	3	21	24	20	12	10	10	10
Sligo,	182	9	191	24	34	63	8	136	144	30	4	59	3	5	25	2	2	2
Waterford,	102	55	157	43	53	96	1	27	28	1	7	3	8	8	2	1	1	1
Waterford,	44	19	63	23	—	23	—	57	57	9	1	20	21	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	1,954	737	2,691	800	448	1,248	58	867	925	97	73	276	349	99	5	104	53	53

No. 13.—TABLE showing the previous Occupation of those remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1881—*continued*.

Asylums.	Masons and Bricklayers.		Carpenters.		Weavers.		Shoemakers.		Hatters.		Factory Workers.		Vintallors.		Pedlars and Hackers.		Lawyers.		Medical Men.					
	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.				
Armagh.	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	4	7	11	1	3	1	1	1	1	1				
Ballinasloe.	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	1	2	3	3	1	3	1	2	2	1	1				
Belfast.	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	11	1	30	30	32	1	7	2	2	2	1	1				
Carlow.	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Castlebar.	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Clonmel.	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	1	2	2	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1				
Cork.	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Down.	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Ennis.	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Enniscorthy.	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Kilkenny.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Killarney.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Letterkenny.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Limerick.	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	1	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Londonderry.	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	1	7	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Maryborough.	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Monaghan.	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Mullingar.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Omagh.	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	4	4	4	1	3	2	2	2	2	2				
Richmond.	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Sligo.	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Waterford.	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Total.	45	85	85	29	23	52	112	5	117	4	1	5	18	80	98	38	4	37	25	49	74	7	13	13

No. 13.—TABLE showing the previous Occupation of those remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1881—continued.

Asylum.	Members of Religious Communities.			Students and Teachers.			Soldiers and Pensioners and Wives of ditto.			Police.			Sailors.			Publicans.			Mendicants.			Various Employments.			No Occupation, or Unknown.			Total.	
	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.		
Armagh,	1	2	3	3	9	26	9	—	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	7	1	8	9	4	16	20	112	97	209	
Ballinasloe,	—	—	—	2	26	—	26	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	10	12	22	30	10	40	287	213	500	
Belfast,	—	—	—	3	7	—	7	—	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	43	3	46	21	28	78	100	290	503	
Carlow,	—	—	—	2	4	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	28	42	22	30	51	135	127	262	
Castlebar,	—	—	—	5	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	24	4	3	4	7	4	16	20	167	104	271	
Clonmel,	1	—	1	3	12	—	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	18	4	3	7	8	7	15	224	196	420	
Cork,	2	—	2	17	27	27	27	—	12	1	4	5	4	8	52	69	121	64	94	158	479	925	64	94	158	479	925	446	
Down,	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	9	6	15	26	18	44	18	6	24	193	139	332	
Ennis,	1	—	1	4	9	—	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	15	5	6	20	4	41	45	143	132	275	
Enniscorthy,	4	3	7	4	6	1	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	15	5	9	2	11	11	34	45	136	114	250	
Kilkenny,	2	—	2	2	3	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	10	8	16	24	19	22	41	193	119	312
Killarney,	3	3	6	2	8	8	8	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	10	8	2	24	19	22	41	193	119	312	
Letterkenny,	—	—	2	2	4	5	5	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	10	4	15	19	28	39	67	203	120	323	
Limerick,	3	—	3	8	12	11	11	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	10	10	43	53	13	61	74	235	243	478	
Londonderry,	—	—	—	5	8	6	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	13	2	2	4	3	31	34	154	128	282	
Maryborough,	—	—	—	1	2	9	9	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	5	5	22	35	57	159	123	282	282	
Monaghan,	—	—	—	1	2	9	9	—	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	5	11	25	29	17	46	235	171	406	406	
Mullingar,	2	1	3	2	3	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	23	29	14	39	22	77	99	232	201	433	433	
Omagh,	—	—	—	9	7	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	21	17	11	28	30	95	125	301	221	522	
Richmond,	2	1	2	3	16	19	10	—	10	3	—	22	1	1	2	4	10	14	37	28	65	74	265	339	477	562	1,039	1,039	
Sligo,	1	2	2	5	1	6	10	—	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	9	14	3	9	12	200	162	362	362
Waterford,	—	—	—	5	4	—	5	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	9	—	34	36	70	142	144	286	286
Total,	23	13	36	100	57	157	189	—	189	34	—	55	—	8	16	71	146	217	298	312	610	470	1,026	4,960	4,118	8,978	8,978	8,978	

No. 14.—TABLE showing the Cause of Death of Patients in Irish District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

ASYLUMS.	Abdominal Affections.			Cerebral and Cerebro-Spinal Affections.			Thoracic Affections.			Disease of Heart and Arteries.			Debility and Old Age.			Fever and other Diseases.			Accident, Violence, or Suicide.			Total Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, .	2	1	3	4	—	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	3	4	5	1	6	—	—	—	12	7	19
Ballinasloe, .	5	1	6	6	7	13	3	6	9	2	1	3	1	3	4	—	2	2	1	—	1	18	20	38
Belfast, .	1	—	1	8	7	15	2	7	9	1	2	3	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	14	17	31
Carlow, .	1	1	2	—	—	—	4	1	5	1	—	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	12
Castlebar, .	3	2	5	3	5	8	2	8	10	2	—	2	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	18	29
Clonmel, .	—	2	2	4	2	6	1	1	2	—	—	—	6	7	13	1	1	2	—	—	—	12	13	25
Cork, .	7	3	10	15	6	21	16	24	40	2	3	5	10	5	15	—	2	2	—	—	—	50	43	93
Down, .	1	3	4	8	7	15	1	5	6	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	17	28
Ennis, .	1	—	1	8	1	9	3	2	5	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	14	4	18
Enniscorthy, .	3	2	5	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	1	2	3	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	18
Kilkenny, .	—	—	—	4	1	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	9	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3	16
Killarney, .	3	2	5	—	2	2	9	9	18	1	1	2	2	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	20	35
Letterkenny, .	2	—	2	3	1	4	8	6	14	—	—	—	6	2	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	20	9	29
Limerick, .	2	1	3	3	3	6	8	13	21	2	1	3	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	1	1	15	23	38
Londonderry, .	1	—	1	7	3	10	4	2	6	2	—	2	—	2	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	16	8	24
Maryborough, .	1	—	1	4	1	5	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	4	5	—	2	2	—	—	—	7	10	17
Monaghan, .	3	—	3	5	1	6	8	5	13	3	3	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	10	29
Mullingar, .	4	3	7	8	7	15	5	—	5	1	—	1	12	9	21	1	—	1	—	—	—	31	19	50
Omagh, .	—	3	3	3	1	4	10	7	17	3	1	4	2	8	10	—	1	1	—	—	—	18	21	39
Richmond, .	15	16	31	19	13	32	29	32	61	6	11	17	2	8	10	2	2	4	3	—	3	76	82	158
Sligo, .	2	—	2	3	1	4	6	13	19	1	1	2	—	1	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	16	16	32
Waterford, .	—	1	1	2	2	4	1	5	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	12
Total, .	57	41	98	118	71	189	123	152	275	29	27	56	63	72	135	17	13	30	5	2	7	412	378	790

No. 15.—TABLE showing the Relationship to each other of Patients who were in District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

ASYLUMS.	Husbands and Wives, only where there is also blood relationship.			Parents and Children.			Brothers and Sisters.			Uncles and Aunts, Nephews and Nieces.			DEGREE OF RELATIONSHIP.									Patients who had Relative in Asylums previous to the period of these Returns.		
													First Cousins.			Second Cousins.			More distant degrees of Relationship.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, .	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Ballinasloe, .	-	-	-	2	2	4	6	3	9	8	4	12	6	6	12	8	8	16	-	-	-	4	8	12
Belfast, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	4	2	6	7	4	11	5	1	6	-	-	-	10	18	28
Carlow, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	2	5	-	-	-	3	2	5
Castlebar, .	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	3	1	4
Clonmel, .	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	4	10	4	5	9	2	3	5	-	4	4	2	2	4	35	24	59
Cork, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	2	3	5	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	16
Down, .	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	-	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	11	9	20	23	17	40
Ennis, .	-	-	-	2	2	4	6	6	12	-	-	-	6	7	13	5	11	16	7	10	17	15	16	31
Enniscorthy, .	-	-	-	-	7	7	3	2	5	4	2	6	8	6	14	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny, .	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	3	4	2	2	4	6	6	12	-	2	2	1	1	2	19	19	38
Killarney, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	12	5	3	8	5	8	13	14	7	21	-	-	-	33	13	46
Letterkenny, .	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, .	-	-	-	2	3	5	10	10	20	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry, .	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	7	12	2	3	5	6	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	22
Maryborough, .	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	4	8	-	2	2	4	2	6	8	4	12	-	-	-	13	6	19
Monaghan, .	-	-	-	4	3	7	7	11	18	3	1	4	2	2	4	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	3	5
Mullingar, .	-	-	-	2	2	4	5	5	10	4	4	8	3	5	8	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-
Omagh, .	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	3	8	-	-	-	6	6	12	10	10	20	16	18	34	38	32	70
Richmond, .	-	-	-	1	1	2	14	8	22	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10	2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	9	24
Waterford, .	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	4	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	13
Total, .	-	-	-	24	32	56	107	86	193	46	38	84	71	67	138	70	58	128	43	43	86	237	200	437

No. 16.—TABLE showing the supposed cause of Mental

ASYLUMS.	MORAL CAUSES.																		TOTAL MORAL CAUSES.		
	Poverty and Reverses of Fortune.		Grief, Fear, and Anxiety.		Love, Jealousy, and Seduction.		Domestic Quarrels and Afflictions.		Religious Excitement.		Study and Mental Excitement.		Idleness.		Pride.		Anger.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.		
Armagh,	8	3	1	5	2	3	8	3	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	21	19	40	
Ballinasloe,	38	29	26	18	3	4	8	11	7	6	2	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	84	79	163
Belfast,	16	7	16	25	2	7	8	3	24	14	4	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	71	62	133
Carlow,	8	7	12	13	1	1	6	6	4	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	32	34	66
Castlebar,	2	-	9	14	1	3	4	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	21	39
Clonmel,	11	8	13	16	7	11	10	9	17	11	-	-	4	8	6	8	1	-	69	71	140
Cork,	10	11	18	18	6	20	9	13	12	10	7	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	62	76	138
Down,	12	8	19	9	3	2	4	2	12	9	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	54	32	86
Ennis,	2	1	3	7	2	2	4	3	-	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	14	16	30
Enniscorthy,	9	9	7	6	6	6	12	7	13	10	4	5	-	3	10	4	2	-	56	56	112
Kilkenny,	1	3	9	19	3	2	3	6	4	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	22	36	58
Killarney,	7	6	4	9	3	4	3	13	2	5	4	6	1	1	-	1	1	1	25	46	71
Letterkenny,	-	-	12	8	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	15	28
Limerick,	6	8	1	15	2	1	5	-	-	11	5	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	20	38	58
Londonderry,	16	12	18	13	2	16	2	6	2	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	52	97
Maryborough,	2	5	9	8	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	19	40
Monaghan,	12	22	8	13	7	10	10	15	4	-	2	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	44	65	109
Mullingar,	10	15	10	9	5	4	6	12	7	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	54	92
Omagh,	5	-	6	11	5	8	3	2	2	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	24	51
Richmond,	7	7	14	52	-	7	3	4	18	18	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	93	144
Sligo,	3	1	5	12	4	2	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13	24	37
Waterford,	2	7	5	10	1	2	7	2	7	9	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	24	33	61
Total,	188	169	225	310	66	116	117	133	140	141	68	40	7	29	11	22	6	5	828	965	1793

Disease of Patients in Asylums, on 31st December, 1881.

PHYSICAL CAUSES.														TOTAL PHYSICAL CAUSES.	HEREDITARY.	NOT KNOWN.	TOTAL IN ASYLUMS on 31st Dec., 1881.			
Intemperance and Irregu- larity of Living.	Cerebral Diseases or Affections.	Congenital Idiotcy, &c.	Febrile Affec- tions.	Effects of Climate and Sunstroke.	Bodily Injuries and Disorders.	Abuse of Medicine.	Sedentary Habits.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
8	6	8	7	1	3	-	-	3	-	3	7	-	-	1	23	23	46	7	8	15
43	4	60	44	6	7	-	-	14	12	26	14	-	-	1	149	83	232	30	22	52
34	10	37	8	6	8	4	6	6	1	7	26	-	-	-	94	59	153	25	29	54
20	5	21	14	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	20	66	36	24	60
7	3	2	1	10	5	8	1	2	-	8	5	-	-	-	32	15	47	16	11	27
11	12	21	15	5	2	9	7	7	4	10	6	-	-	-	63	46	109	59	48	107
47	9	27	21	6	16	5	24	28	7	9	8	1	1	2	123	88	211	45	55	100
30	12	11	8	2	1	-	7	3	-	16	9	2	-	4	68	37	105	39	27	66
4	1	4	4	-	1	-	1	6	1	5	4	-	-	1	19	13	32	14	18	32
28	13	7	4	2	2	7	5	3	-	8	5	-	-	7	55	36	91	48	40	88
10	1	4	2	1	-	1	1	5	1	10	11	1	-	-	32	16	48	24	22	46
36	3	17	19	9	5	-	1	5	-	3	4	-	-	-	70	32	102	35	21	56
10	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	20	10	-	-	1	34	15	49	40	15	55
39	12	16	15	-	-	1	2	2	-	19	34	-	-	-	67	63	130	49	28	77
21	15	14	1	12	3	2	-	8	1	6	6	-	-	1	63	27	90	32	29	61
4	1	2	2	6	1	3	5	3	-	9	9	-	-	1	28	18	46	24	12	36
25	7	19	19	12	4	1	3	6	2	17	14	2	-	-	82	49	131	23	21	54
13	4	2	1	2	1	4	2	3	1	9	2	1	-	-	34	11	45	32	27	60
24	9	-	-	7	3	-	-	4	-	17	8	1	1	1	51	21	75	44	38	82
40	18	13	9	7	4	-	-	15	1	39	43	-	1	1	114	76	190	43	52	95
20	2	12	8	10	1	-	-	2	-	12	1	-	-	-	56	12	68	26	25	61
21	16	-	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	81	21	52	13	23	36
487	167	296	204	110	68	43	66	128	31	253	226	8	3	12	1337	781	2118	715	605	1320
1980	1767	3747	4860	4118	8978															

NO. 17.—TABLE showing Paying Patients in District Lunatic Asylums, admitted from 1st January to 31st December, 1881, and Patients in Asylums, who are known or supposed to have Means, but who do not contribute to their Support.

ASYLUMS.	Paying Patients.			Amount received from Paying Patients.			Yearly Payment (average).			Was admission sanctioned at Inspector's Office under Privy Council Rule?	Patients known or supposed to have Means.		
	M.	F.	T.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . . .	5	-	5	78	4	0	15	12	9	Yes.	-	1	1
Ballinasloe, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belfast, . . .	1	2	3	50	0	0	16	13	4	Yes.	-	-	-
Carlow, . . .	-	1	1	22	0	0	22	0	0	Yes.	-	-	-
Castlebar, . . .	-	1	1	25	0	0	25	0	0	Yes.	-	-	-
Clonmel, . . .	1	-	1	15	0	0	15	0	0	Yes.	-	-	-
Cork, . . .	-	5	5	104	3	4	20	16	8	Yes.	1	1	2
Down, . . .	2	1	3	43	0	0	14	6	8	Yes.	-	-	-
Ennis, . . .	1	4	5	90	0	0	18	0	0	Yes.	2	1	3
Enniscorthy, . . .	1	-	1	18	0	0	18	0	0	Yes.	1	-	1
Kilkenny, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killarney, . . .	4	2	6	104	0	0	17	7	0	Yes.	-	1	1
Letterkenny, . . .	2	-	2	36	0	0	18	0	0	Yes.	1	-	1
Limerick, . . .	4	2	6	67	7	6	11	3	4	Yes.	-	-	-
Londonderry, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Maryborough, . . .	1	-	1	14	7	0	14	7	0	Yes.	-	1	1
Monaghan, . . .	1	-	1	24	0	0	24	0	0	Yes.	-	-	-
Mullingar, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Omagh, . . .	4	4	8	101	0	0	12	12	6	Yes.	-	-	-
Richmond, . . .	5	5	10	207	10	5	20	15	0	Yes.	8	2	10
Sligo, . . .	3	2	5	95	15	7	19	3	1	Yes.	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	2	2	4	70	0	0	17	10	0	Yes.	-	-	-
Total, . . .	37	31	68	1,165	7	10	17	2	9	-	15	7	22

No. 18.—TABLE showing Outlay on and Produce of District Lunatic Asylum Farms during the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

ASYLUM.	QUANTITY OF LAND CONNECTED WITH EACH ASYLUM.										Estimated Value of Produce Consumed.	Total Value of Produce.	Outlay.	Net Profit.	Profit per Acre, approximated, on the Quantity of Land under Grass and Cultivation.	Profit per Acre, approximated, on the Total Quantity of Land.
	QUANTITY OF LAND CULTIVATED.					Buildings, Courts, Wood, &c.	Total Quantity of Land.									
							A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							
	By Spade.	By Plough.	In Grass.	In Garden.	A. R. P.											
Armagh.	—	15 2 0	5 2 0	4 2 0	7 0 8	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ballymacoe.	18 2 28	—	10 0 0	0 3 0	13 1 0	42 2 28	32 2 8	60 14 6	157 10 5	218 4 11	89 8 9	128 16 2	5 1 0	3 19 1	0 3	3 19 1
Belfast.	5 2 0	24 3 0	12 2 0	2 0 0	10 3 0	55 2 0	42 2 28	132 1 3	267 6 6	389 7 9	188 6 8	201 1 1	10 15 3	7 0 2	0 3	7 0 2
Carlisle.	6 0 0	9 0 0	7 1 24	2 0 0	2 0 0	36 0 0	55 2 0	220 18 2	270 3 4	491 1 6	123 18 8	367 2 10	8 4 1	6 11 10	0 3	6 11 10
Castlebar.	20 0 0	—	11 0 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	38 0 0	26 1 24	84 9 0	229 9 10	313 18 10	145 19 9	167 19 1	10 7 4	6 9 2	0 3	6 9 2
Clonmel.	3 1 20	8 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	6 2 0	27 0 0	38 0 0	107 0 0	7 248 4 3	355 4 10	64 0 10	291 4 0	8 16 11	7 9 0	0 3	7 9 0
Cork.	—	22 0 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	26 1 30	67 1 30	27 0 0	188 8 7	198 17 4	367 5 11	250 12 11	136 13 0	12 0 3	5 1 2	0 3	5 1 2
Down.	—	39 1 26	38 0 0	6 2 0	26 2 0	110 1 25	110 1 25	185 8 11	963 1 7	1,148 6 5	305 17 11	582 7 7	6 11 9	5 5 5	0 3	5 5 5
Ennis.	2 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	—	8 0 0	30 0 0	40 0 0	12 6 1	723 11 4	850 17 5	317 7 2	433 10 3	19 14 1	14 9 0	0 3	14 9 0
Enniscorthy.	2 0 0	14 3 0	9 0 0	0 1 0	14 0 0	40 0 0	25 0 0	26 15 9	139 6 11	166 2 8	203 15 5	353 4 0	12 14 9	8 5 7	0 3	8 5 7
Kilkenney.	4 3 0	—	4 0 0	1 1 0	15 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	90 19 6	202 14 8	283 14 2	189 8 3	140 17 9	14 1 9	5 12 8	0 3	5 12 8
Killarney.	3 0 0	8 0 0	6 2 0	0 2 0	12 0 0	40 0 0	20 0 0	74 10 0	427 9 10	601 19 10	118 11 1	383 8 9	13 13 10	9 11 8	0 3	9 11 8
Letterkenny.	—	25 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	12 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	30 8 0	322 9 0	353 17 0	128 17 6	223 19 6	18 13 3	10 3 8	0 3	10 3 8
Limerick.	5 1 0	6 0 0	—	1 0 0	9 2 0	21 3 0	21 3 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	248 1 4	359 9 2	375 15 9	11 11 8	9 5 4	0 3	9 5 4
Londonderry.	13 0 0	—	6 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	248 1 4	359 9 2	375 15 9	128 17 6	223 19 6	18 13 3	10 3 8	0 3	10 3 8
Maryborough.	2 0 0	9 0 0	23 1 19	2 0 28	7 0 15	43 2 32	43 2 32	126 8 7	140 13 8	267 2 3	124 15 11	142 6 4	3 17 6	3 5 0	0 3	3 5 0
Monaghan.	7 2 0	2 2 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	28 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	115 13 0	350 18 4	466 11 4	192 14 4	273 17 0	12 8 11	4 4 0	0 3	4 4 0
Mullingar.	14 0 0	—	19 0 0	1 0 0	11 2 0	45 2 0	45 2 0	188 5 8	191 18 3	380 3 11	139 4 8	190 19 8	5 11 9	4 4 0	0 3	4 4 0
Omagh.	17 3 0	—	21 3 2	0 3 0	12 1 36	52 1 28	52 1 28	207 8 9	361 0 11	568 9 9	122 3 2	446 6 6	11 3 2	8 12 4	0 3	8 12 4
Richmond.	5 0 0	24 0 0	10 1 2	2 0 0	13 0 0	54 1 2	54 1 2	60 2 8	1,336 11 9	1,336 11 9	813 12 6	522 19 3	12 13 6	9 12 9	0 3	9 12 9
Sligo.	15 0 0	10 0 0	37 0 0	1 0 0	14 3 0	77 3 0	77 3 0	67 2 5	719 5 9	768 8 2	264 17 4	521 10 10	8 5 7	6 14 2	0 3	6 14 2
Waterford.	10 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0	9 1 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	114 5 6	144 11 0	258 16 6	163 14 7	106 1 11	7 0 0	4 4 0	0 3	4 4 0
Total.	154 2 8	227 3 25	260 1 7	37 1 28	270 0 19	950 1 7	2,631 1 8	8,690 17 10	11,313 19 6	4,919 6 4	6,394 13 2	9 8 1	6 14 7			

AUDITED

No. 19.—TABLE showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE

RECEIPTS.										
ASYLUMS.	Balances in hands on 31st December, 1879.	Total Amounts received levied off Counties, &c., in Districts.	Grant from Treasury at 4s. per Head per week.	CASUAL RECEIPTS.						
				For Pay Patients.	For Farm and Garden Produce.	For Offal and Old Stores.	Fines on Servants.	Miscellaneous Donations and Interest.		
Armagh	£ s. d. 752 17 1	£ s. d. 2,857 6 11	£ s. d. 1,981 4 0	£ s. d. 38 7 0	£ s. d. 60 12 1	£ s. d. 2 19 6	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 2 13 7	
Ballinasloe	—	4,145 14 5	4,610 12 0	125 15 0	158 0 6	15 8 0	—	—	—	
Belfast	514 1 3	5,241 8 8	4,453 12 0	203 10 0	279 16 4	23 0 5	2 2 6	14 19 10	153 8 2	
Carlow	1,658 3 7	3,704 12 2	2,294 0 0	241 9 5	67 15 1	2 15 6	—	—	183 8 2	
Castlebar	704 18 11	2,424 0 0	2,999 8 0	119 10 0	138 12 10	—	—	—	15 3 5	
Clonmel	4,112 19 7	6,248 4 0	4,015 12 0	321 19 4	125 4 6	8 16 8	0 15 0	35 6 1	4 9 8	
Cork	398 17 11	9,845 7 10	8,537 16 0	143 5 9	—	13 9 10	5 5 10	4 9 8	7 5 5	
Down	94 1 4	5,557 4 10	3,520 4 0	75 0 0	62 9 7	—	—	—	14 12 4	
Ennis	1,031 3 0	1,038 2 6	2,631 12 0	293 13 5	116 13 0	14 1 3	0 12 6	29 1 1	—	
Ennisecorhy	2,058 14 4	555 7 8	2,974 12 0	60 0 0	154 0 3	—	—	—	—	
Kilkenny	—	4,371 0 0	2,173 4 0	141 17 11	23 2 0	8 7 1	—	—	—	
Killarney	2,035 6 4	2,535 4 9	2,883 0 0	165 6 0	98 7 7	2 5 0	7 10 2	32 2 10	26 5 7	
Letterkenny	—	4,589 10 1	2,957 8 0	90 12 4	82 15 0	—	—	—	102 14 8	
Limerick	—	6,865 4 0	4,782 8 0	267 9 5	65 18 6	14 6 0	0 17 6	69 17 5	—	
Londonderry	1,161 0 1	3,103 0 6	2,736 12 0	43 5 0	271 11 1	20 10 8	1 3 6	—	—	
Maryborough	277 8 3	3,070 4 6	2,712 0 0	130 5 3	117 15 8	7 10 0	—	—	—	
Monaghan	1,497 13 1	5,997 13 0	3,821 0 0	114 8 2	108 18 4	—	2 14 6	33 19 3	7 2 0	
Mullingar	242 9 11	10,245 11 9	4,375 16 0	267 8 8	134 8 4	—	—	—	37 8 2	
Omagh	939 2 4	2,571 0 0	4,903 0 0	257 2 8	216 12 9	15 6 3	1 10 0	24 12 9	18 8 1	
Richmond	40 0 0	17,971 5 5	10,466 16 0	685 7 1	14 2 6	50 19 5	4 8 0	—	—	
Sligo	1,358 6 0	2,107 0 3	3,411 8 0	210 10 9	23 13 3	9 18 0	—	—	—	
Waterford	983 12 5	3,879 13 4	2,609 16 0	99 13 5	151 9 1	1 9 6	1 3 4	3 11 5	—	
General Total	19,900 15 5	108,963 16 7	85,841 0 0	4,095 17 7	2,470 18 3	3,209 3 1	28 2 10	653 6 4	—	

EXPENDITURE—(continued).									
ASYLUMS.	Furniture.	Fuel and Light.	Soap and Candles.	Printing, Stationery, and Advertising.	Medicines, including Wines, Spirits, &c.	Repairs and Alterations.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Insurance.	
Armagh	£ s. d. 63 18 2	£ s. d. 887 18 7	£ s. d. 17 3 9	£ s. d. 36 8 11	£ s. d. 105 12 0	£ s. d. 143 8 7	£ s. d. 103 12 8	£ s. d. 179 8 2	£ s. d. 28 16 5
Ballinasloe	162 15 9	1,016 12 10	75 3 11	79 3 6	192 1 7	502 8 5	131 4 9	27 1 6	21 18 9
Belfast	27 8 8	470 0 4	122 17 1	49 9 1	218 6 9	880 8 10	161 9 8	30 12 6	49 9 2
Carlow	69 16 8	355 10 2	54 4 6	66 12 6	78 1 3	263 17 4	138 0 9	93 8 5	7 10 0
Castlebar	62 12 4	409 2 2	36 19 7	17 18 7	125 2 4	129 12 3	101 6 2	20 19 0	31 0 0
Clonmel	425 3 3	678 11 3	160 12 3	110 15 3	319 4 3	417 18 4	244 3 4	54 7 6	51 0 3
Cork	163 9 11	903 18 3	157 3 8	183 7 5	295 4 5	799 17 10	142 8 9	73 0 0	24 0 0
Down	180 3 11	754 10 2	154 14 10	73 12 1	171 13 7	752 5 9	447 2 0	31 0 0	20 19 0
Ennis	83 3 1	386 18 11	63 14 1	64 7 5	61 19 8	411 6 5	490 12 9	15 7 6	51 0 3
Ennisecorhy	44 11 9	583 0 10	78 15 4	27 8 3	69 19 10	214 9 7	99 10 2	24 0 0	24 0 0
Kilkenny	94 15 3	240 5 10	41 13 8	48 17 2	70 13 5	86 3 8	32 11 4	15 7 6	17 5 0
Killarney	306 16 3	544 14 2	111 11 5	84 3 4	116 13 7	169 5 11	189 11 3	54 7 6	24 0 0
Letterkenny	72 9 5	556 18 9	69 16 0	80 4 10	176 4 4	534 10 9	136 7 11	17 5 0	24 0 0
Limerick	367 17 5	771 7 8	484 16 4	120 12 9	255 14 3	263 17 11	119 17 5	54 7 6	7 10 0
Londonderry	156 9 9	245 16 6	55 1 4	41 8 8	111 7 1	193 7 6	243 6 8	11 7 6	24 0 0
Maryborough	102 5 2	393 6 9	63 12 0	56 9 9	128 8 10	299 15 4	157 9 3	24 0 0	24 0 0
Monaghan	115 7 6	675 11 0	64 7 9	53 7 10	329 0 9	331 0 0	121 0 5	25 16 6	19 0 0
Mullingar	163 0 11	513 0 6	100 4 8	44 15 7	203 14 0	824 1 1	133 12 8	73 0 0	24 0 0
Omagh	116 5 2	769 6 9	62 4 2	67 3 11	228 16 8	346 9 0	190 14 4	24 0 0	24 0 0
Richmond	762 12 4	1,608 0 2	234 12 7	196 17 3	758 17 9	1,139 16 0	246 18 10	24 0 0	24 0 0
Sligo	—	341 5 10	65 17 11	31 4 10	88 11 0	249 2 10	169 19 8	24 0 0	24 0 0
Waterford	142 10 0	295 10 1	73 2 5	66 0 6	207 7 6	246 8 3	89 6 8	24 0 0	24 0 0
General Total	3,583 12 1	12,901 7 6	2,368 7 8	1,585 9 5	4,312 14 10	9,688 11 7	3,879 7 5	868 8 2	—

ABSTRACT, 1880.

for the Year ending 31st December, 1880.

		EXPENDITURE.					ASYLUMS.
Balance due to Governors.	Total Receipts.	By Balance on 31st December, 1879	Salaries and Wages.	Provisions and Groceries.	Clothing.	Bedding.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1062 14 9	5,696 0 2	—	1,130 10 5	1,827 16 10	523 15 4	258 15 1	Armagh.
—	10,118 4 8	201 7 0	1,696 12 0	4,455 7 9	758 15 9	270 11 3	Ballinasloe.
—	10,732 11 0	—	2,085 18 3	5,196 17 5	928 8 9	149 14 10	Belfast.
—	8,152 3 11	—	1,361 5 2	2,473 0 8	396 19 1	116 13 7	Carlow.
—	6,401 13 5	—	1,545 18 2	2,685 8 11	546 11 7	95 6 6	Castlebar.
—	14,868 17 2	—	2,379 0 10	4,640 3 4	1,349 3 10	426 5 2	Clonmel.
—	18,988 12 10	—	3,431 6 10	8,151 19 10	1,731 19 7	594 4 11	Cork.
183 7 10	9,499 17 0	—	2,090 0 0	3,360 6 0	1,228 11 7	199 6 11	Down.
768 7 1	5,908 17 1	—	1,480 9 9	2,151 13 9	334 15 0	66 4 2	Ennis.
826 9 2	6,658 4 7	—	1,495 5 0	3,352 11 9	392 15 1	114 12 1	Enniscorthy
—	6,717 11 0	522 11 9	1,486 9 0	1,940 0 1	316 6 3	76 9 6	Kilkenny.
—	7,759 2 8	—	1,697 8 6	3,029 16 4	558 10 10	128 18 6	Killarney.
20 2 4	7,766 13 4	715 19 9	1,702 3 6	2,887 1 11½	500 5 3	259 6 9½	Letterkenny.
59 16 0½	12,156 14 1½	18 7 10	2,339 4 11	5,925 11 8	814 12 6	310 7 11	Limerick.
—	7,887 0 3	—	1,514 17 4	2,861 17 5	610 19 2	121 4 0	Londonderry.
69 14 9	6,384 18 5	—	1,564 0 11	2,880 4 2	489 4 6	70 13 6	Maryborough.
—	11,576 6 4	—	2,253 14 9	3,899 9 5	644 14 8	282 14 9	Monaghan.
—	15,272 16 8	—	1,910 7 3	5,180 15 8	991 18 9	581 1 3	Mullingar.
0 17 8	8,941 19 10	—	2,145 19 11	4,051 2 0	613 6 10	111 4 7	Omagh.
—	29,297 11 2	1296 10 3	4,866 19 5	11,163 2 5	2,996 12 4	518 13 8	Richmond.
—	7,139 4 4	—	1,749 8 3	2,812 0 10	526 8 5	170 4 8	Sligo.
—	7,730 8 9	—	1,679 1 9	2,493 4 0	439 8 11	80 7 1	Waterford.
2991 9 7½	225,167 8 8½	2754 16 7	43,126 1 11	86,219 12 2½	17694 4 1	5,008 0 8½	General Total.

EXPENDITURE—(continued).				Balance due by Governors, 31st Dec., 1880.	Daily Average Number of Patients maintained from Public Funds.	Average Cost of Maintenance per head per annum.	ASYLUMS.
Postage.	Incidental Expenses.	Superannuation Pensions.	Total Expenditure.				
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Number.	£ s. d.	
4 16 3	139 19 10	78 11 2	5,000 11 9	695 8 5	197	25 7 8	Armagh.
2 6 1	83 1 4	461 16 4	10,118 4 8	—	464	21 7 5	Ballinasloe.
3 16 5	231 8 3	47 16 2	10,601 1 9	131 9 3	442	23 19 8	Belfast.
2 16 6	144 19 0	30 9 0	5,564 4 11	2,587 19 0	252	22 1 7	Carlow.
6 12 4	52 6 3	—	5,845 9 2	556 4 3	287	20 7 4	Castlebar.
5 1 1	201 18 4	166 15 0	11,574 4 8	3,294 12 6	400	28 18 8	Clonmel.
18 2 1	559 0 10	266 14 2	17,492 6 5	1,496 6 5	840	20 16 7	Cork.
5 13 8	44 16 6	—	9,499 17 0	—	342	27 15 6	Down.
4 18 0	195 4 5	2 9 3	5,848 17 1	60 0 0	256	22 15 5	Ennis.
6 5 2	138 0 9	—	6,638 4 7	20 0 0	303	21 18 9	Enniscorthy
3 6 7	93 16 7	25 0 9	5,079 8 4	1,688 2 8	231	19 14 6	Kilkenny.
10 4 4	137 10 0	136 0 0	7,172 4 8	586 18 0	296	24 4 7	Killarney.
4 16 9	53 2 3	—	7,766 13 4	—	295	23 18 0	Letterkenny.
9 1 2½	53 6 5	849 10 11	12,158 14 1½	—	476	25 10 11	Limerick.
8 1 3	476 0 5	63 16 5	6,206 3 7	1,180 16 8	278	22 14 1	Londonderry.
4 13 4	72 2 1	41 5 2	6,334 18 5	50 0 0	270	23 9 3	Maryborough.
6 12 9	121 12 2	—	8,822 13 9	2,763 12 7	390	21 19 1	Monaghan.
4 14 10	187 1 3	45 18 11	10,910 3 10	4,362 12 10	481	25 5 11	Mullingar.
7 12 2	87 3 3½	125 11 0	8,941 19 10	—	490	18 4 7	Omagh.
12 18 11	760 11 0	432 4 8	26,588 7 7	2,709 3 7	1,012	24 19 10	Richmond.
3 10 8	160 1 7	41 5 4	6,423 5 1	716 19 3	336	19 1 9	Sligo.
1 12 0	96 1 0	105 2 1	6,039 2 8	1,691 6 6	262	23 1 0	Waterford.
132 12 10½	4,089 3 6½	2,420 8 4	200,626 16 9½	24,580 11 11	8,545	22 16 3	General Total.

No. 20.—RETURN, in accordance with the Act 31 & 32 Vic., c. 97, sec. 14, of all Charges and Payments in the Accounts of the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland which have been disallowed, reduced, or inserted by the Auditors when auditing the Accounts for the Year 1880, together with the amount of any disallowances, reductions, or insertions which have been recovered and paid to the credit of the Governors, and of any steps which have been taken at Law for the recovery of any sums disallowed, reduced, or inserted by the Auditors.

Asylum.	Date of Commencement of Audit, 1881.	Date of Conclusion of Audit, 1881.	Particulars of all Charges and Payments which have been Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.	Amount of any Disallowances recovered and paid to the credit of the Governors.	Steps taken for the recovery of Sums Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.	Amount of Expenditure Audited.	Amount paid to the Auditors for the recovery of the Sums for the Year ending 31st December, 1880, including their Expenses.	Names of the several Auditors.
Armagh.	30 May.	1 June.	None.	£	None.	5,000	11 9 23	Maj. R. M. Studdert.
Ballinasloe.	20 April.	21 April.	None.	—	None.	9,916	17 8 24	Col. J. O'Hara, D.L.
Belfast.	28 March.	2 April.	None.	—	None.	10,601	2 9 26	Maj. R. M. Studdert.
Carlow.	2 May.	5 May.	None.	—	None.	5,564	4 11 24	E. J. Browne.
Castlebar.	8 May.	5 May.	None.	—	None.	5,849	9 2 22	Col. J. O'Hara, D.L.
Clonmel.	1 April.	6 April.	None.	—	None.	11,574	4 8 31	C. Pelly.
Cork.	3 May.	11 May.	Overcharge of £1 17s. paid on Port, and 16s. overcharge on Black Tape and Fibre.	2 13 0	None.	17,492	6 5 88	Arthur M'Hugh.
Down.	15 March.	19 March.	None.	—	None.	9,499	17 0 24	Maj. R. M. Studdert.
Ennis.	18 May.	19 May.	None.	—	None.	5,829	5 3 24	Col. J. O'Hara, D.L.
Ennisceorty.	17 June.	18 June.	None.	—	None.	6,638	4 7 23	G. W. Finlay.
Kilkenny.	27 April.	30 April.	None.	—	None.	4,556	16 7 24	E. J. Browne.
Killarney.	4 March.	8 March.	None.	—	None.	7,172	4 8 24	Arthur M'Hugh.
Lettarkenny.	18 June.	21 June.	None.	—	None.	7,050	13 7 30	Wm. M'Dermott.
Limerick.	6 April.	12 April.	None.	—	None.	12,140	6 3 33	C. Pelly.
Londonderry.	19 Feb.	22 Feb.	Purchase money of timber-venchorage.	—	Still pending.	6,206	3 7 28	Wm. M'Dermott.
Maryborough.	11 May.	12 May.	None.	—	None.	6,884	18 5 26	William Gibson.
Monaghan.	26 April.	29 April.	None.	—	None.	8,822	13 9 24	Maj. R. M. Studdert.
Mullingar.	30 May.	2 June.	None.	—	None.	10,910	3 10 28	William Gibson.
Omagh.	4 March.	8 March.	None.	—	None.	8,941	19 10 33	Wm. M'Dermott.
Richmond.	12 April.	23 April.	None.	—	None.	26,588	7 7 45	Thomas Collett.
Sligo.	26 April.	30 April.	None.	—	None.	6,423	5 1 28	R. H. Jephson.
Waterford.	20 April.	23 April.	None.	—	None.	6,089	2 3 24	E. J. Browne.

No. 21.—NAMES of GOVERNORS and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1881.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
ARMAGH.			BELFAST.		
Hugh Boyle, Esq. J.P.	Oct. 11, 1861	9	The Marquess of Donegall K.P.	March, 1829	—
His Grace the Lord Primate	Nov. 29, 1862	—	The Ven. Archdu. Hincks, M.A. D.D.	March, 1829	—
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lurgan, K.P., Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum	July 4, 1864	—	Mayor John S. Crawford, J.P. D.L.	Nov. 1847	—
Col. Sir J. M. Strunge, Bart. J.P. D.L.	Dec. 15, 1864	—	The Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore	April, 1850	8
John Hancock, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 21, 1865	—	Adam J. Macrory, Esq.	June, 1852	—
Joseph Atkinson, Esq. J.P. D.L.	Jan. 21, 1870	—	Earl Dufferin, K.P. K.C.B.	Dec. 1855	—
Denis Caulfield Brady, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	—	Sir Thomas McClure, Bart. V.L. M.P.	January, 1856	3
Maxwell Close, Esq. M.P. J.P. D.L.	do.	—	Colonel W. B. Forde, D.L.	March, 1862	—
John W. Greer, Esq. J.P.	do.	1	The Right Rev. P. Dorrian, D.D.	Sept. 1866	8
John Hughes, Esq.	do.	—	Sir Edward Coey, J.P. D.L.	October, 1866	7
Joseph Kidd, Esq. J.P.	do.	13	John Young, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	7
St. John Blacker Douglas, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	3	H. H. McNeill, Esq. J.P.	do.	7
Robt. B. Templer, Esq. J.P.	do.	2	J. B. Houston, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	4
The Most Rev. Archbishop D. McGettigan	Nov. 29, 1870	3	Viscount Templetown, G.C. B.D.L.	do.	1
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Charlemont, K.P.	June 13, 1870	—	Lord Waveney, D.L.	do.	—
The Rev. John Elliott,	May 2, 1876	9	Sir Thomas Bateson, Bart. M.P. D.L.	March, 1867	—
George D. L. P. Beresford, Esq. M.P. J.P.	Dec. 11, 1878	1	David Taylor, Esq. J.P.	Feb. 1868	9
J. G. Winder, Esq. J.P.	March 17, 1881.	5	T. M. Hamilton Jones, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	—
Rev. Jackson Smyth, D.D., J. G. Richardson,	do.	3	William Ewart, Esq. J.P. M.P.	March, 1868	—
BALLINASLOE.			James Cuming, Esq. M.D.	March, 1869	5
The Right Hon. Earl of Clancarty, J.P.	Nov. 19, 1860	—	M. R. Dalway, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	—
Right Hon. Lord Clonbrock, J.P.	Aug. 15, 1833	—	Rev. John MacNaughtan, A.M.	April, 1869	2
Major John D'Arcy, J.P.	July 15, 1855	18	Sir Edward P. Cowan, Esq. J.P. (Mayor of Belfast)	April, 1871	2
Harry T. Potts, Esq. J.P.	do.	—	Sir Charles Lanyon, J.P.	October, 1876	5
Charles Filgate, Esq. J.P.	do.	—	Rev. Robt. Hannay, D.D.	April, 1880	9
Major H. J. Gascoyne, J.P. Cornelius O'Kelly, Esq. J.P.	do.	2	Sir John Savage, J.P.	do.	4
Andrew N. Comyn, Esq. J.P.	Mar. 20, 1861	4	Finlay McCance, Esq. J.P.	Nov. 1880	1
John J. O'Shaughnessy, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 10, 1862	11	John Browne, Esq. J.P.	Jan., 1880	1
Captain S. J. Cowan, J.P.	Mar. 26, 1862	2	Henry Matier, Esq., J.P.	Nov. 1871	—
Rev. J. W. Whigham	do.	9	James Musgrave, Esq., J.P.	Nov. 1881	1
Thomas K. Mahon, Esq. J.P.	June 28, 1864	—	Edward Reilly, Esq., J.P.	Nov. 1881	1
Capt John Eyre, J.P.	do.	—	CARLOW.		
James Campbell, Esq. J.P.	Aug. 11, 1868	—	H. Rochfort, Esq. J.P. D.L.	May 5, 1843	3
M. J. Cheevers, Esq. D.L. J.P.	April 16, 1870	—	R. C. Browne, Esq. J.P. D.L.	Feb. 15, 1847	9
Right Rev. Dr. Duggan	Feb. 10, 1874	2	W. F. Burton, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
Jas. MacDermott, Esq. J.P.	do.	3	H. Blakney, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
Walter S. Taylor, Esq. J.P.	do.	—	H. Bruen, Esq. D.L.	Dec. 21, 1853	6
Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tuam	Oct. 16, 1874	—	Right Rev. Bishop Walsh, D.D.	do.	1
John Gairdner, Esq. J.P.	do.	5	P. J. Newton, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	—
Col. King Harman, Esq. J.P.	March 4, 1876	—	T. Fitzgerald, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 29, 1856	—
E. W. Fowler, Esq. J.P.	March 1, 1879	8	Sir Thomas P. Butler, Bart. D.L.	May 6, 1856	2
			A. Kavanagh, Esq. J.P. D.L.	June 4, 1867	—
			W. R. Bulwer, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
			Sir Charles W. C. Burton, Bart. J.P.	do.	7
			J. Alexander, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
			Very Rev. J. Kavanagh, D.D. P.P.	Jan. 9, 1869	1
			Right Hon. Lord O. Fitzgerald	Jan. 21, 1870	—

No. 21.—NAMES of GOVERNORS and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1881—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
CARLOW—continued.			CLONMEL—continued.		
Right Hon. W. H. F. Cogan, M.P. D.L.	Jan. 21, 1870	—	Edward M. Armstrong, Esq. J.P.	Aug. 20, 1869	—
Captain P. Butler, . . .	do.	—	Anthony Parker, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
James Cassidy, Esq. J.P.	do.	—	William Byrne, Esq. J.P.	April 16, 1870	2
Patrick Nolan, Esq. . .	do.	—	Jerome J. Guiry, Esq. J.P.	April 11, 1873	5
J. Medlicott, Esq. J.P.	do.	2	Right Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore, D.L.	Oct. 16, 1874	—
P. Sweetman, Esq. J.P.	do.	6	Stephen Moore, Esq. M.P.	do.	—
J. Caulfield, Esq. . .	do.	3	D.L.	do.	4
F. M. Carroll, Esq. J.P.	do.	4	T. Albert Quin, Esq. J.P.	do.	2
Michael Walshe, Esq. . .	do.	4	Capt. Villiers S. Morton, J.P.	Jan. 28, 1876	10
Baron de Robeck, J.P. D.L.	Jan. 2, 1875	4	Francis W. Low, Esq. D.L.	May 7, 1877	—
Stewart Duckett, Esq. J.P.	do.	—	Hugh F. Massey, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
Hardy Eustace, Esq. J.P.	do.	2	William Riall, Esq. D.L.	do.	2
Major Borrowes, J.P. D.L.	Sept. 13, 1878	4	The Mayor of Clonmel, <i>ex-officio</i> ,	July 6, 1878	2
Marquess Kildare . . .	do.	1	Benjamin Fayle, Esq. J.P.	Dec. 26, 1879	11
CASTLEBAR.			Darby J. Scully, Esq. J.P.	do.	3
The Earl of Lucan, G.C.B.	Mar. 28, 1866	—	Richard Bagwell, Esq. J.P.	do.	6
The Marquess of Sligo . .	do.	—	Edmond Woods, Esq. J.P.	do.	11
Lord John T. Browne, D.L. J.P.	do.	5	James J. Shee, Esq. J.P.	do.	9
Sir R. L. Blosse, Bart. J.P.	do.	—	Rev. C. J. Flavin, Adm., . .	July 28, 1881	3
J. Nolan Ferrall, Esq. D.L.	do.	1	Capt. S. H. Goold Adams, J.P.	Oct. 27, 1864	—
Chas. Strickland, Esq. J.P.	do.	1	Rev. Richard D. Maunsell, A.M.	Aug. 20, 1869,	—
John C. Walshe, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	2	Right Rev. Dr. Power . . .	do.	—
Anthony Ormsby, Esq. J.P.	do.	—	Rev. Thomas English, P.P.	do.	—
C. L. FitzGerald, Esq. D.L. J.P.	Mar. 15, 1866	—	Rev. Hen. H. Beattie, LL.D.	do.	—
Lord Oramore, D.L.	June 14, 1866	—	CORK.		
A. C. Lambert, Esq. D.L.	Nov. 14, 1866	2	Earl of Mountcashel, D.L.	Oct. 4, 1845	—
Sir Geo. C. O'Donel, Bart.	Nov. 28, 1868	—	Earl of Bantry, D.L.	do.	—
M. H. Jordan, Esq. J.P.	Nov. 4, 1870	1	Sir C. D. O. T. Norreys, Bart. D.L.	do.	—
Thomas Tighe, Esq. J.P.	Dec. 10, 1873	3	Lord Visct. Doneraile, D.L.	do.	—
D. A. Browne, Esq. D.L. J.P.	do.	3	Capt. R. Tonson Rye, J.P.	do.	5
O. O'Malley, Esq. J.P.	do.	4	Right Rev. Dr. Delaney, D.D.	Mar. 13, 1848	—
Capt. Chas. Howe Knox, J.P. D.L.	Nov. 15, 1876	1	D. Leahy Arthur, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
Standish O'Grady M'Dermott, Esq. J.P.	Mar. 15, 1877	3	D. W. J. Norreys, Esq. J.P.	June 17, 1850	—
Utred A. Knox, Esq. D.L.	Aug. 30, 1879	—	William Lumley Perrier, Esq. J.P.	Feb. 18, 1852	11
Capt. Maurice Blake, J.P.	do.	6	The O'Donovan, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
Robt. V. Stoney, Esq. J.P.	do.	3	W. R. Meade, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
Wm. Livingstone, Esq. J.P.	do.	—	Thomas Lyons, Esq. J.P.	July 4, 1865	—
CLONMEL.			William Johnson, Esq. D.L.	Oct. 2, 1865	5
John Bagwell, Esq. D.L.	July 21, 1834	2	Henry L. Young, Esq. J.P.	Oct. 20, 1868	14
Right Hon. Lord Dunally, D.L.	do.	—	Isaac Morgan, Esq. J.P.	do.	19
Thomas Lalor, Esq. D.L.	July 21, 1841	—	John W. Clery, Esq. J.P.	do.	10
Joseph Kenny, Esq. J.P.	Oct. 19, 1849	—	Robert Hall, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
Richd. U. Bayly, Esq. J.P.	Sept. 10, 1856	—	Maurice Murray, Esq. D.L.	June 7, 1869	6
Capt. Bassett W. Holmes, J.P.	Sept. 22, 1859	—	Martin Hayes, Esq. . .	Sept. 25, 1869	—
Joshua R. Minnitt, Esq. J.P.	do.	—	W. H. Lyons, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 19, 1872	9
Percy Gough, Esq. J.P.	Oct. 1, 1864	7	D. F. Leahy, Esq. D.L.	do.	8
John Riall, Esq. . .	do.	9	John Waters, Esq. J.P. D.L.	April 11, 1872	4
Samuel Perry, Esq. D.L.	Sept. 16, 1867	—	W. Goulding, Esq. J.P.	May 16, 1874	12
William Davis, Esq. . .	do.	13	J. E. Pim, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
Thomas Butler Stoney, Esq. J.P.	Aug. 20, 1869	—	G. A. Wood, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 16, 1875	8
Lieut.-Colonel William Knox, J.P.	do.	—	J. M'D. Webb, Esq. J.P.	Oct. 4, 1876	3
			The Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross . .	Sept. 9, 1878	—
			Sir G. Colthurst, Bart. D.L.	Dec. 23, 1879	3
			D. B. Sarsfield, Esq. J.P.	do.	5
			W. A. Fagan, Esq. J.P.	do.	13

No. 21.—NAMES of GOVERNORS and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1881—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
CORK—continued.			ENNIS—continued.		
Savage French, Esq. J.P.	Dec. 23, 1879	0	Capt. C.G.O'Callaghan, D.L.	Nov. 30, 1867	—
Ludlow Beamish, Esq. J.P.	do.	6	Richd. Stacpoole, Esq. J.P.	do.	1
Colonel Colthurst, M.P.	Aug. 21, 1880	4	J. F.V. Fitzgerald, Esq. D.L.	do.	4
Wm. Shaw, Esq. M.P.	do.	—	James O'Brien, Esq. D.L.	do.	—
Lieut.-Gen. E. Roche, J.P.	Dec. 11, 1880	10	Col. Augustine Butler, D.L.	do.	—
N. D. Murphy, Esq., M.P.	do.	3	Thomas R. Henn, Esq. q.c.	do.	—
*D. V. O'Sullivan, Esq., (Mayor)	Jan. 15, 1881	10	D.L.	do.	—
*Sir George Penrose	March 29, 1881	9	Marcus Keane, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
*W. Hegarty, Esq., Alderman	do.	11	Robt. W. C. Reeves, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	—
*H. Dale, Esq., T.C.	do.	7	John Enright, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
			Maj. Chas. F. Studdert, J.P.	do.	12
			Major Geo. Studdert, J.P.	do.	—
			Thomas Greene, Esq. J.P.	do.	11
			Francis Burton, Esq. D.L.	Dec. 12, 1867	1
			Col. Marcus Paterson, J.P.	do.	2
			Major Wm. Mills Molony, D.L.	March 5, 1868	1
DOWNPATRICK.			James Frost, Esq. J.P.	Aug. 20, 1869	—
The Right Hon. Earl Dufferin, K.P.	Dec. 3, 1868	—	John M'Donnell, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 21, 1870	—
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Down	do.	—	Cornelius A. Keogh, Esq. J.P.	May 30, 1870	—
The Rt. Rev. P. Dorrian, Roman Catholic Bishop	do.	—	Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, R.C. Bishop of Killaloe	April 11, 1872	—
Sir Thomas Bateson, Bart. D.L. M.P.	do.	—	Capt. C. M. Parkinson, J.P.	do.	1
Colonel Forde, D.L.	do.	11	Pierce O'Brien, Esq. J.P.	do.	10
John Sharman Crawford, Esq. D.L.	do.	—	Rt. Hon. Lord Inchiquin, Lt. Lieut., Co. Clare.	Oct. 25, 1872	—
S. A. H. D. Crommelin, Esq. D.L.	do.	—	Matthew Kelly, Esq. J.P.	Aug. 1, 1873	3
John B. Houston, Esq. D.L.	do.	—	J. W. Scott, Esq. J.P.	Oct. 4, 1876	9
Robert Percival Maxwell, Esq. D.L.	do.	13	Col. G. C. Synge, J.P.	Oct. 18, 1878	3
Maj. Andw. Nugent, D.L.	do.	1	Major R. M. Studdert, J.P.	do.	—
John J. Whyte, Esq. D.L.	do.	—	Thomas Crowe, Esq. J.P.	do.	3
Fitzherbert Filgate, Esq. J.P.	do.	—			
Robert Francis Gordon, Esq. D.L.	do.	—	ENNISCORTHY.		
Robert Gordon, Esq. J.P.	do.	12	Right Hon. the Earl of Courtown, D.L.	Nov. 11, 1867	—
Wm. Johnston, Esq.	March 25, 1869	6	Lt.-Col. Harry Alcock, D.L.	do.	10
Sir Thomas M'Clure, Bart. M.P. D.L. V.L.	do.	0	George Le Hunte, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
Colonel John Craig, J.P.	do.	5	Strangman Davis Goff, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
Geo. H. Gartlan, Esq. J.P.	do.	2	Francis Augustine Leigh, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
Thomas Gracey, Esq. J.P.	Oct. 21, 1869	9	Stephen Ram, Esq. D.L.	do.	—
Alex. J. R. Stewart, Esq. D.L.	do.	—	Henry Lambert, Esq. D.L.	do.	—
Charles Russell, Esq. J.P.	Aug. 18, 1870	3	Walter M. Westropp Dawson, Esq. D.L.	do.	1
William N. Wallace, Esq. J.P.	Nov. 3, 1870	10	Edward Tottenham Irvine, Esq. D.L.	do.	—
Lieut.-Gen. Lord de Ros	Oct. 16, 1874	8	Samuel Thomas Harman, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
John Mulholland, Esq. M.P.	Oct. 22, 1875	—	Arthur M. Kavanagh, Esq. M.P. D.L.	do.	—
Conway Pilson, Esq. J.P.	Dec. 6, 1876	9	George C. Roberts, Esq. J.P.	do.	3
Major G. R. Hamilton, J.P.	Aug. 7, 1880	4	Henry Bruen, Esq. M.P. D.L.	do.	—
Lord Arthur W. Hill, M.P.	Oct. 30, 1880	—	Lorenzo Dundas, Esq. J.P.	do.	10
John Cleland, Esq.	Do.	8	Chas. Tottenham, Esq. D.L.	Nov. 29, 1867	—
Earl of Roden	July 28, 1881	1	Right Hon. the Earl of Granard	Dec. 20, 1867	—
Rev. William Clarke	Nov. 1, 1881	2	Anthony Cliffe, Esq. D.L.	Jan. 18, 1868	—
Francis Heron, Esq.	do.	1	Right Hon. the Lord Templemore, D.L.	May 5, 1868	—
Robert Swan Corbett, J.P.	do.	1			
ENNIS.					
The Lord Bishop of Killaloe	Nov. 30, 1867	—			
Col. W. E. A. MacDonnell, D.L.	do.	1			

* Thus marked are Ex-officio.

No. 21.—NAMES of GOVERNORS and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1881—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
ENNISCORTHY—<i>con.</i>			KILKENNY—<i>con.</i>		
Nathaniel N. Cookman, Esq. J.P.	May 5, 1868	11	Captain R. J. Knox, J.P.	Mar. 31, 1879	6
Matthias A. Maher, Esq. D.L.	do.	1	L. N. Izod, Esq. D.L.	do.	—
Sir John Talbot Power, Bart. D.L.	Dec. 9, 1869	—	James Sullivan, Esq.	do.	5
James P. Devereux, Esq. jun.	Jan. 19, 1872	—	E. Smithwick, Esq. J.P.	do.	7
Patrick Breen, Esq. J.P.	do.	—	Henry Villiers Stuart, Esq.	Jan. 26, 1881	1
Edward Thos. Solly Flood, Esq. J.P.	do.	—	Patrick Meagher, Esq. (Mayor),	Jan. 15, 1881	6
John Barden, Esq. J.P.	do.	—	KILLARNEY.		
Capt. Thomas Walker, J.P. D.L.	do.	—	The Right Hon. the Earl of Kenmare	April 26, 1852	—
Capt. Percy L. Harvey, D.L.	do.	—	St. John Blacker, Esq. D.L.	do.	—
John Thomas Devereux, Esq. D.L.	June 3, 1872	—	Wm. Crosbie, Esq. D.L.	do.	—
William Cookman, Esq. J.P.	May 16, 1874	10	D. C. Coltsman, Esq. D.L.	do.	4
C. M. Doyna, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 26, 1876	—	Wilson Gunn, Esq. D.L.	do.	—
Richd. Donovan, Esq. D.L.	March 15, 1877	—	Denis Shine Lawlor, Esq. J.P.	do.	3
The Mayor of Wexford	July 6, 1878	3	Richard Mahony, Esq. D.L.	do.	—
Lord Maurice Fitzgerald, L. and C.E.	Jan. 26, 1881	—	John M'Carthy O'Leary, Esq. D.L.	do.	—
George Porter, Esq., D.L.,	do.	—	The O'Donoghue, M.P.	Nov. 13, 1854	—
KILKENNY.			Henry Arthur Herbert, Esq. M.P.	Jan. 25, 1866	2
Sir John Blunden, Bt. D.L.	April 26, 1852	5	Henry Herbert, Esq. J.P.	Feb. 10, 1866	4
John H. Jones, Esq. D.L.	do.	1	Richd. H. Orpen, Esq. J.P.	do.	6
Thomas Lalor, Esq. J.P.	do.	—	Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart. M.P.	Oct. 12, 1867	—
W. H. Flood, Esq. D.L.	do.	6	Daniel James O'Connell, Esq. J.P.	May 14, 1868	7
Thomas Neville, Esq. D.L.	do.	1	Sir Henry Donovan	Jan. 25, 1870	—
P. Connellan, Esq. D.L.	Oct. 14, 1852	—	Sir M. J. O'Connell, Bart. D.L.	Feb. 15, 1870	2
J. K. Aylward Kearney, Esq. D.L.	Dec. 11, 1852	—	Sir John F. Godfrey, Bart.	Aug. 18, 1870	—
Lord James Butler, J.P.	May 16, 1856	—	John Mahony, Esq. J.P.	Nov. 8, 1870	—
John Power, Esq. J.P.	Feb. 13, 1861	8	Saml. M. Hussey, Esq. J.P.	Oct. 16, 1874	5
Lt.-Col. Sir J. Langrishe, Bart. D.L.	May 6, 1865	1	Colonel Crosbie, D.L.	Nov. 27, 1874	—
The Right Hon. the Earl of Carrick	Sept. 16, 1865	—	John White Leahy, Esq. J.P.	Dec. 6, 1876	8
The Most Noble the Marquess of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant of the co. Kilkenny	Oct. 30, 1865	1	Daniel Brennan, Esq. J.P.	do.	10
The Right Hon. the Earl of Desart	June 4, 1867	—	Edward Morrogh Bernard, Esq. J.P.	April 4, 1877	3
Colonel H. St. George, D.L.	Nov. 29, 1867	5	The Right Hon. Lord Headley	Oct. 16, 1878	—
Michael Den. Keatinge, Esq. D.L.	Feb. 18, 1869	1	*The Right Rev. Dr. M'Carthy	do.	6
*E. Warren, Esq. D.L.	Jan. 17, 1872	1	LETTERKENNY.		
Right Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory	Feb. 10, 1874	1	Viscount Lifford, J.P. D.L.	July 21, 1865	—
R. Langrishe, Esq. C.P. C.E.	do.	—	Alex. J. R. Stewart, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	—
H. M. De Montmorency, Esq. J.P.	do.	1	Thomas Batt, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	—
M. E. Weld, Esq. J.P.	April 29, 1876	—	John G. Bowen, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
W. P. Blunden, Esq. J.P.	do.	10	Fras. Mansfield, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	—
F. R. M. Reade, Esq. J.P.	Mar. 20, 1877	—	Colonel Montgomery, J.P. D.L.	do.	7
Sir R. Power, Bart. D.L.	Mar. 31, 1879	—	Wybrants Olphert, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	—
James Poc, Esq.	do.	5	Wm. Sinclair, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	—
R. Colles, Esq.	do.	12	Thomas Brooke, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	—
Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Ossory	do.	4	Marquess of Hamilton,	do.	—
Lord Arthur Butler, J.P.	do.	1			

• Died during the year.

No. 21.—NAMES of GOVERNORS and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1881—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
LETTERKENNY—<i>con.</i>			LONDONDERRY—<i>con.</i>		
Most Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan	Jan'y. 21, 1865	—	Sir H. H. Bruce, Bart. C.L.		
Sir W. H. M. Style, Bart.			M.P.	Feb. 15, 1847	6
J.P. D.L.	do.	—	Rev. B. B. Gough	Dec. 6, 1849	—
John R. Boyd, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	9	Right Rev. Dr. Kelly	do.	—
Jas. G. Grove, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	9	* Sir F. W. Heygate, Bart.		
Major Patterson, J.P.	Nov. 30, 1866	11	D.L.	Oct. 27, 1859	6
William Wray, Esq. J.P.	May 6, 1868	8	B. M'Corkell, Esq. J.P.	May 9, 1864	—
T. W. D. Humphreys, Esq.	do.	—	Major Brown, D.L.	May 9, 1864	—
J.P.	do.	—	S. M. Alexander, Esq. D.L.	Feb. 8, 1867	1
Rev. Robert M'Morris	June 7, 1869	5	J. T. Macky, Esq. J.P.	do.	2
Geo. M. Harvey, Esq. J.P.	April 15, 1870	—	R. L. Moore, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	1
William J. Foster, Esq. J.P.	Feb. 16, 1871	—	C. T. M'Causland, Esq. D.L.	do.	—
James M'Sheffrey, Esq. J.P.	do.	—	J. J. Clarke, Esq. D.L.	do.	—
Chas. F. Stewart, Esq. J.P.	Nov. 20, 1871	—	W. F. Bigger, Esq. J.P.	May 10, 1869	8
Philip J. Doynes, Esq. J.P.	do.	7	William Tillie, Esq. J.P.	do.	6
Edmund Murphy, Esq. J.P.	Oct. 19, 1874	—	Sir E. Reid, Knt. J.P.	Feb. 16, 1871	2
Rev. Dr. Kinneer, M.P.	Feb. 26, 1881	3	Charles O'Neill, Esq.	do.	6
R. Sweetney	May 28, 1881	—	Major W. E. Scott, D.L.	May 18, 1874	4
James Alexander	do.	—	Rev. D. Babington	do.	11
The Most Rev. Dr. Logue	July 29, 1881	1	Wm. Thompson, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
Colonel Mansfield, J.P.	Dec. 15, 1879	7	The Hon. A. C. C. Plunket, J.P.	Feb. 2, 1875	—
LIMERICK.			The Very Rev. the Dean of Derry	Mar. 4, 1876	7
The Right Rev. Dr. Graves, Protestant Bishop	—	—	Lord Garvagh	Oct. 4, 1876	—
The Rt. Hon. Lord Emly	August, 1847	—	Sir W. F. L. Conyngham, K.C.B.	do.	—
William Spaight, Esq. J.P.	Mar. 20, 1866	1	Henry Darcus, Esq. J.P.	Dec. 18, 1877	6
The Right Rev. Dr. Butler, R. C. Bishop	Dec. 24, 1862	5	Lieut.-Col. Knox, D.L.	do.	—
John T. MacSheehy, Esq. R.M.	May 34, 1862	—	B. M. Nicker, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 12, 1880	7
Sir David V. Roche, Bart.	July 3, 1866	—	Robt. Hamilton, Esq. J.P.	do.	9
Robert Hunt, Esq. J.P.	Oct. 21, 1868	3	Capt. B. M. Givcen, D.L.	April 26, 1880	6
John M'Donnell, Esq. J.P.	Dec., 1869	2	W. C. Gage, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
John C. Delmege, Esq. J.P.	1868	2	MARYBOROUGH.		
Edward J. Synan, Esq. M.P. D.L.	1869	1	<i>Queen's County.</i>		
The Very Rev. Dean O'Brien, P.P. D.D.	Dec., 1871	1	Right Hon. Lord Castle-town, L.L. P.C.	Feb. 9, 1850	—
The Very Rev. Dean Bunbury	August 1, 1873	9	Edmund G. Dease, Esq. J.P.	Mar. 26, 1862	4
The Ven. Archdeacon Cregan, P.P. V.G.	August, 1873	—	Sir Allen J. Walsh, Bart. D.L. J.P.	Dec. 15, 1863	—
The Ven. Archdeacon Hare	May 15, 1873	—	William Phillips, Esq. J.P.	April 11, 1864	1
John R. Tinsly, Esq. J.P.	May, 1874.	7	Right Hon. Earl of Port-arlington, D.L. J.P.	Oct. 9, 1871	1
James Spaight, Esq. J.P.	do.	2	Capt. Robert G. Cosby, D.L. J.P.	do.	3
Chas. B. Barrington, Esq. J.P.	do.	1	Thomas Kemmis, Esq. D.L. J.P.	do.	—
The Rt. Hon. Lord Massy, D.L.	Nov. 27, 1875	1	Rev. John Doyle, P.P.	Oct. 23, 1875	7
The Rt. Hon. Lord Clarina	do.	—	E. S. R. Smyth, Esq. V.L. J.P.	Jan. 26, 1876	11
John Quin, Esq.	Nov. 6, 1876	4	Lt.-Col. H. D. Carden, D.L.	Dec. 6, 1876	9
Col. Robert Maunsell, J.P.	Mar. 15, 1877	9	Right Hon. Viscount de Vesel, J.P.	do.	1
Robert de Ros Rose, Esq.	April 26, 1880	6	Capt. R. T. Stannus, J.P.	Mar. 31, 1879	2
Captain Mark Maunsell	do.	11	William Dunne, J.P.	do.	2
J. G. O'Sullivan, Esq.	1881	—	J. L. Bland, J.P.	do.	1
Thos. E. O'Brien, Esq., J.P.	do.	3	J. Sweetman Powell	do.	—
The Hon. Gastin Monsell	do.	—	<i>King's County.</i>		
Tervoe	do.	—	J. F. Hutchinson, Esq. J.P.	Mar. 26, 1862	—
LONDONDERRY.			John Lloyd, Esq. D.L.	April 11, 1866	—
The Lord Bishop of Derry (<i>ex-officio</i>)	—	1	Marcus Goodbody, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
J. B. Beresford, Esq. D.L.	Sept. 1, 1839	11			

* Resigned.

No. 21.—NAMES of GOVERNORS and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1881—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
<i>King's County—continued.</i>			MULLINGAR.		
Right Hon. Earl of Rosse, D.L.	March 25, 1869	1	<i>Westmeath.</i>		
John V. Cassidy, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 3, 1871	3	Right Hon. Lord Vaux of Harrowden	July 8, 1854	-
Lt.-Col. Ambrose C. W. Cox, J.P.	Oct. 9, 1871	-	Sir Richard A. Levinge, Bart. D.L.	do.	-
Richard Warburton, Esq. D.L. J.P.	Oct. 16, 1874	1	Sir Benjamin Chapman, Bart. D.L.	do.	-
Reginald Digby, Esq. J.P.	May 7, 1875	-	G. A. Rochfort-Boyd, Esq. D.L.	do.	4
MONAGHAN.			Thos. J. Smyth, Esq. J.P.	Nov. 19, 1860	7
The Earl of Dartrey, L. and K.P.	Sept. 29, 1868	-	Right Hon. Earl of Longford, K.C.B.	Mar. 6, 1865	1
The Marq. of Headfort, L.	do.	-	Joseph Tuite, D.L.	do.	-
The Lord Farnham, J.P. D.L.	do.	-	Lieut.-Col. Nugent, D.L.	do.	6
The Hon. Henry Cavendish Butler, J.P. D.L.	do.	-	Richard S. Fetherston H. Esq. D.L.	Feb. 15, 1867	1
Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	2	Hon. Captain Greville, D.L.	do.	-
Lt.-Col. Jesse Lloyd, J.P.	do.	-	Right Rev. Dr. Nulty	Nov. 28, 1866	4
R. C. L. French, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	4	Geo. N. Purdon, Esq. J.P.	do.	-
John Madden, Esq.	do.	-	W. B. Smythe, Esq. D.L.	Nov. 20, 1871	8
E. J. Saunderson, Esq. J.P. V.L.	do.	-	Capt. Ralph Smyth, D.L.	do.	3
André Allen Murray-Ker, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	-	Captain F. Tottenham	do.	-
Mervyn Pratt, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	8	Walter Pollard-Urquhart, Esq. J.P.	do.	1
W. F. De Vismes Kane, Esq. J.P.	do.	-	Colonel J. Cooper, J.P.	Oct. 19, 1874	7
Lieut.-Col. H. T. Clements, J.P. D.L.	do.	2	Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Leicester Smyth, C.B.	Jan. 19, 1875	-
Theophilus Clements, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	-	Ambrose More O'Ferrall, Esq.	do.	3
Benjamin S. Adams, Esq. J.P.	do.	-	Sir Walter Nugent, Bart.	Mar. 6, 1865	-
Right Rev. Jas. Donnelly, D.D. R. C. Bishop	March 25, 1869	8	Major-Gen. Meares	Oct. 16, 1878	6
Rt. Rev. Nicholas Conaty, D.D. R. C. Bishop	do.	-	<i>Meath.</i>		
Plunket Kenny, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	-	Sir Henry Meredith, Bart. D.L.	July 8, 1854	-
Martin N. Wall, Esq. J.P.	do.	6	Edward MacEvoy, Esq. D.L.	do.	-
Suml. Fitzherbert Filgate, Esq. J.P.	Nov. 3, 1870	-	J. L. Naper, Esq. D.L.	do.	-
The Lord Rossmore, J.P. D.L.	Oct. 16, 1874	-	John A. Farrell, Esq. D.L.	do.	-
Sir John Leslie, Bart. J.P.	do.	-	Robert Fowler, Esq. D.L.	May 4, 1868	-
Lt.-Col. Gerald R. Dease, J.P.	Nov. 27, 1874	-	James Winter, Esq. D.L.	do.	-
Thos. A. Gartlan, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 13, 1875	1	Marquess of Headfort	Nov. 20, 1871	-
Hugh Keenan, Esq. J.P.	do.	-	F. H. Langan, Esq. J.P.	do.	3
Ven. C. M. Stack, D.D. Archdeacon of Clogher	May 7, 1875	9	Right Hon. Lord Plunkett, Bishop of Meath	Nov. 12, 1877	-
Edward Richardson, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	-	<i>Longford.</i>		
Henry Gustavus Brooke, Esq. J.P.	June 16, 1875	3	Right Hon. Lord Greville of Clonyn	July 8, 1854	-
Joseph Wright, Esq.	Mar. 6, 1876	5	Anthony Lefroy, Esq. D.L.	do.	-
Rev. James A. Allison, M.A.	Feb. 17, 1879	9	Henry Musters, Esq. D.L.	do.	-
Rev. John Davidson, M.A.	do.	11	John Shuldham, Esq. D.L.	do.	-
William Henderson, Esq. J.P.	Mar. 7, 1879	2	Rev. Essex Edgeworth	do.	-
			Rt. Hon. Earl of Granard	June 24, 1857	-
			Col. R. Dopping-Hepstall, D.L.	June 2, 1868	1
			Edwd. More O'Ferrall, Esq. J.P.	Feb. 26, 1875	-
			James W. Bond, Esq. D.L.	Sept. 16, 1865	2
			James Wilson, Esq. D.L.	June 16, 1876	-
			E. R. King-Harman, Esq. D.L.	Mar. 4, 1876	-
			Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock	Dec. 1, 1880	2

No. 21.—NAMES of GOVERNORS and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1881—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
OMAGH.			<i>Fermanagh—continued.</i>		
<i>Tyrone.</i>			HENRY M. RICHARDSON, Esq.		
Duke of Abercorn, K.G.	Sept. 10, 1852	—	D.L.	Sept. 10, 1852	—
Lord Claud Hamilton	do.	—	John G. V. Porter, Esq.	do.	3
Col. the Hon. W. Stuart Knox	do.	1	M. C. Maude, Esq. J.P.	Sept. 22, 1852	—
John F. Lowry, Esq. J.P.	do.	—	Edward Smyth, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 13, 1866	—
Fras. J. Gervais, Esq. D.L.	do.	6	Colonel J. G. Irvine, D.L.	Nov. 28, 1866	—
T. R. Browne, Esq. D.L.	Dec. 11, 1852	—	John A. Pomeroy, Esq. J.P.	April 19, 1869	—
Earl of Belmore, K.C.M.G.	Sept. 28, 1857	—	The Viscount Crichton, M.P.	May 16, 1874	—
Wm. F. Black, Esq. J.P.	do.	9			
Sir John M. Stewart, Bart.	Nov. 18, 1859	—			
D.L.					
Major Geo. P. M'Clintock, D.L.	April 24, 1862	1	RICHMOND.		
Major A. W. Cole Hamilton, D.L.	Nov. 5, 1864	—	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Meath, L.L. Co. Wicklow	Sept. 6, 1830	—
James Greer, Esq. J.P.	do.	4	Sir G. F. J. Hodson, Bart.	Feb. 16, 1847	14
Major Thomas Auchinleck, J.P.	June 23, 1865	11	D.L. J.P.		
John S. Galbraith, Esq. J.P.	Nov. 28, 1866	—	Sir John Lestaigne, C.B.		
Wm. Scott, Esq. M.D. J.P.	do.	1	M.D. J.P. Inspector-General of Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland, and a Commissioner of National Education		
James Crosale, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 8, 1867	—	Sir Jas. W. Mackey, J.P.	do.	5
Colonel W. F. L. Conyngham, D.L.	Feb. 14, 1868	—	D.L.	Feb. 10, 1868	3
A. O. S. M'Causland, Esq.	March 6, 1868	—	Alderman John Campbell, J.P.	do.	10
Thos. W. D. Humphreys, Esq. J.P.	May 4, 1868	—	Richard Martin, Esq. D.L.	do.	2
Geo. Hall Stack, Esq. J.P.	Dec. 15, 1868	7	J.P.		
Lt.-Col. Deane Mann, J.P.	do.	2	William Digges La Touche, Esq. J.P. D.L.	do.	—
Rev. Chas. M'Cawley, P.P.	Oct. 21, 1869	4	Robert Francis Ellis, Esq. J.P.	Feb. 15, 1870	7
A. C. Buchanan, Esq. J.P.	Jan. 21, 1870	7	Viscount Powerscourt, K.P.	Oct. 17, 1873	6
Vaughan Montgomery, Esq. J.P.	do.	—	J.P. D.L.	do.	—
Sir Wm. M'Mahon, Bart.	May 15, 1874	—	Lord Annaly, J.P. D.L.	do.	10
Rev. John Smyth	do.	—	Sir John Barrington, D.L.	do.	—
Rev. Leslie A. Lyle	June 25, 1874	3	J.P.		
Robert Wm. Lowry, Esq. J.P.	Nov. 27, 1874	7	Ion Trant Hamilton, Esq. M.P. D.L. J.P.	do.	—
William Scott, Esq.	do.	—	Alderman John M'Dermott, Esq. J.P.	do.	12
Rev. Robert Vikers Dixon, D.D.	Oct. 22, 1875	—	John Taaffe, Esq. J.P.	do.	1
Col. James Corry Jones Lowry, J.P.	do.	—	Peter Verdon, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
Rev. Bernard M'Namee, P.P.	Jan. 26, 1876	11	H. J. MacFarlane, Esq. J.P.	May 7, 1875	—
Rev. Wm. Chartres	June 19, 1877	6	E. H. Kinahan, Esq. D.L.	Oct. 22, 1875	5
The Earl of Ranfurly	Nov. 12, 1877	—	J.P.		
Major G. W. Vesey, D.L.	Mar. 10, 1879	7	Sir George B. Owens, M.D. J.P. High Sheriff of Dublin.	Oct. 4, 1876	15
Wilkin Bird, Esq.	April 3, 1879	4	Viscount Gormanston, J.P.	do.	—
Thos. A. Dickson, Esq. J.P.	Dec. 1, 1880	6	D.L.	Oct. 18, 1877	6
James Browne, Esq. J.P.	do.	1	H. A. Hamilton, Esq. J.P.		
Andrew Sproule, Esq.	Nov. 10, 1881	—	† Richard Chadwick, Esq. J.P., Mayor of Drogheda.	Jan. 15, 1881	—
			† The Right Hon. G. Moyers, L.L.D. J.P., Lord Mayor of Dublin.	do.	
			† Thomas Hayden, Esq., M.D.	July 29, 1881,	1
			M.R.I.A., Prof. C.U.I.,	do.	
			P. M'Cabe Fay, Esq., J.P.		
<i>Fermanagh.</i>					
The Earl of Erne, K.P.	Sept. 10, 1852	—			
Captain Mervyn Archdall, J.P.	do.	—			
William H. Archdall, Esq. D.L. M.P.	do.	—			

* Died 15th December, 1881.

† During term of office.

‡ Died 30th October, 1881.

No. 21.—NAMES of GOVERNORS and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1881—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
SLIGO.			WATERFORD.		
Colonel E. Cooper, D.L.			The Most Noble the Marquess of Waterford, K.G.		
J.P. (<i>Chairman</i>) . . .	June 24, 1863	2	Lord Lieutenant and		
C. W. O'Hara, Esq. D.L. .	Sept. 10, 1862	1	Custos Rotulorum of the		
Colonel Barrett . . .	do.	—	co. and city of Water-		
Richard Brinkley, Esq. J.P.	do.	—	ford, <i>ex-officio</i> . . .		
B. O. Cogan, Esq. J.P. .	do.	5	Charles Newport, Esq. J.P.	Aug. 1, 1853	—
Colonel Ffolliott, J.P. .	do.	—	Sir Robert J. Paul, Bart.		
J. A. Holmes, Esq. D.L. .	do.	—	J.P. D.L.	Dec. 24, 1861	5
F. M. Olpherts, Esq. J.P. .	do.	8	The Hon. D. F. Fortescue,		
Peter O'Connor, Esq. J.P.	do.	10	D.L. J.P.	do.	5
Edward Smith, Esq. J.P. .	do.	—	Robt. J. Carew, Esq. D.L.		
H. L. Montgomery, Esq.	do.	—	J.P.	do.	9
D.L.	do.	—	Napoleon B. Wyse, Esq.		
William Johnston, Esq.	do.	—	D.L. J.P.	Jan. 26, 1866	—
D.L.	do.	—	Abraham Denny, Esq. D.L.		
F. A. La Touche, Esq. J.P.	Sept. 10, 1852	—	J.P.	June 4, 1867	—
Colonel Whyte, J.P. D.L. .	do.	—	Patrick K. Reid, Esq. J.P.	do.	—
Most Rev. Bishop L. Gil-			Thomas W. Jacob, J.P. .	Jan. 28, 1871	—
looly	Nov. 19, 1860	9	Rev. Patrick Kent, P.P. .	July 7, 1873	—
H. O'Beirne, Esq. D.L. .	May 29, 1861	—	The Most Rev. Dr. John		
Right Hon. the Earl of			Power, Lord Bishop,		
Granard, K.S.T.P. Lieut.			Waterford and Lismore	May, 1876	—
and C.R. co. Leitrim, .	Mar. 26, 1862	—	The Right Rev. Dr. Day,		
A. L. Tottenham, Esq. J.P.	Mar. 19, 1863	—	Lord Bishop, Cashel and		
Owen Wynne, Esq. D.L. .	Nov. 3, 1870	1	Rmly, &c.	do.	3
C. L'Estrange, Esq. J.P. .	do.	5	Capt. Armstrong, J.P. .	do.	8
Roger Parke, Esq. J.P. .	do.	—	Amb. Congreve, Esq. J.P.,		
Martin J. Madden, Esq.	do.	—	D.L.	June 19, 1877	—
J.P.	do.	—	Very Rev. Pierse Power,		
J. H. Kincaide, Esq. J.P. .	Oct. 10, 1871	—	D.D. V.G. P.P. . . .	Aug. 1879	6
Captain Armstrong, D.L.			Pierse B. Newell, Esq. J.P.	do.	12
J.P.	Jan. 19, 1872	4	Congreve Rogers, Esq. J.P.	do.	3
Lewis Algeo, Esq. J.P. .	May 7, 1875	—	Captain Gandy, J.P. .	do.	2
Edw. King-Harman, Esq.			Geo. J. Mackey, J.P., M.D.	do.	10
J.P.	Mar. 26, 1877	—	The Very Rev. Dean		
Alexander Lyons, Esq. J.P.	do.	5	Morgan	do.	—
Rich. Verschoyle, Esq. J.P.	April 26, 1880	—	The Mayor of Waterford,		
C. C. B. Whyte, Esq. J.P.	do.	—	<i>ex-officio</i> , by annual ap-		
S. M. Sherry, Esq. Mayor			pointment	—	—
of Sligo,	Jan. 15, 1881	—			

No 22.—TABLE showing the Number of BOARD MEETINGS held, and Attendance of GOVERNORS thereat, during the year ending 31st December, 1881.

Asylum.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total Number of Meetings held during the year.	Average Number of Governors at each Meeting.
	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.		
Armagh.	1	4	1	3	1	7	2	10	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	5	1	4	1	4	1	4	13	4.23
Ballinasloe.	1	5	1	5	1	4	1	7	1	3	2	10	1	3	1	5	1	4	1	6	1	3	1	3	14	4.5
Belfast.	1	8	1	8	1	6	1	9	1	5	1	3	1	5	1	5	1	4	1	8	1	8	1	12	12	6
Carlrow.	1	5	1	3	1	7	1	3	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	4	1	3	1	6	1	6	12	4.5
Castlebar.	-	-	1	4	1	8	-	1	1	-	1	3	1	4	1	-	1	3	1	7	1	1	-	1	8	4.6
Clonmel.	1	8	1	4	1	11	1	5	1	11	1	4	1	5	1	4	1	11	1	9	1	9	2	20	13	7.8
Cork.	2	10	1	7	1	9	3	51	3	16	2	15	1	22	1	12	2	19	2	11	1	8	1	16	15	9
Down.	1	9	1	4	1	4	1	5	1	23	2	16	1	11	1	6	1	5	1	8	1	6	1	8	15	7
Ennis.	4	6	1	3	1	11	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	8	1	7	1	4	2	3	4	5	20	3
Enniscorthy.	1	3	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	4	1	5	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	4	1	3	1	6	13	3.8
Kilkenny.	1	14	1	7	1	13	1	5	1	4	1	7	2	13	1	4	1	3	1	7	2	9	1	4	14	7
Killarney.	1	4	1	5	1	2	1	5	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	4	2	4	1	3	1	6	14	4.3
Lettickeny.	1	4	1	6	1	4	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	3	1	5	1	8	1	6	1	8	1	8	12	5.6
Limerick.	1	3	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	6	1	14	1	5	12	5.6
Londonderry.	1	9	1	7	1	8	1	6	1	9	1	9	1	11	1	5	1	6	1	11	1	10	1	8	12	8.3
Maryborough.	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	4	1	5	1	3	1	4	1	3	3	4	1	3	1	5	14	3.6
Monaghan.	1	3	1	10	1	4	1	6	1	6	1	8	1	5	1	4	1	4	1	9	1	6	1	4	12	5.8
Mullingar.	1	3	1	5	1	5	1	4	1	10	1	5	1	6	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	4	12	4.8
Omagh.	1	9	1	10	1	6	1	11	1	7	1	9	1	12	1	8	1	8	1	10	1	8	1	10	12	9
Richmond.	1	5	1	9	3	19	2	10	2	7	2	7	2	8	1	6	1	4	2	8	2	18	2	6	21	5
Sligo.	1	6	1	4	1	6	1	3	1	5	1	4	1	8	1	6	1	3	1	5	1	3	1	6	12	5
Waterford.	1	5	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	7	1	5	1	4	1	3	1	6	1	4	2	9	1	5	13	5

No. 23.—TABLE showing Average Contract Prices paid for the under-mentioned Articles of Provisions, &c., consumed in the District Lunatic Asylums of Ireland, during the year ending 31st December, 1881.

Asylums.	Beef, per lb.	Mutton, per lb.	Ox Heads, each.	Bread.		Oatmeal, per stone.	Flour, per stone.	Potatoes, per stone.	Rice, per stone.	Tea, per lb.	Sugar, per lb.	Coffee, per lb.	Coconuts, per lb.	Butter, per lb.
				White, per 2 lb. loaf.	Brown, per 2 lb. loaf.									
Armagh.	d. 6½	d. 6½	d. 1 4	d. 2½	d. 2½	d. 1 5½	d. -	d. -	d. 1 6	d. 1 10½	d. 2½	d. 1 0	d. -	d. 1 8
Ballinasloe.	7	7	2 0	3	-	1 6½	1 6½	6½	2 4	2 0	3	-	0 1½	1 1
Belfast.	6½	6½	1 6	3	-	2 8½	-	5½	3 6	2 6	3	-	0 2½	1 6
Carlow.	6	6	-	3	2½	1 10	-	5½	-	2 0	2½	-	0 5	0 10½
Castlebar.	5½	5½	-	3	-	1 4½	-	4½	1 11	2 0	2½	-	0 4½	0 9½
Clonmel.	5½	5½	-	3	-	1 7	-	4½	1 7½	1 5½	2½	0 9	0 4½	1 2
Cork.	6½	6½	-	2½	2½	1 6	2 0½	1 8	2 2½	1 8	2½	-	1 3	1 2
Downpatrick.	6½	6½	1 2	-	-	2 1½	2 1½	9	1 8½	2 0	2½	-	0 1½	-
Ennis.	6½	6½	-	-	-	1 7½	2 2	-	1 8	1 8	2½	-	0 5	1 0
Enniscorthy.	7½	7½	-	-	-	1 8½	2 2	-	2 1	2 0	2½	-	0 1½	1 2
Kilkenny.	5½	5½	-	2½	-	1 6	-	5½	1 8	1 4½	2½	0 10	0 5½	1 1½
Killarney.	5½	5½	-	2½	-	1 10	-	4½	1 8	1 9	2½	0 9½	0 5½	1 1½
Lettrenny.	5½	5½	-	2½	-	1 4½	-	6½	1 9½	2 5	2½	1 0½	1 0½	1 3
Limerick.	5½	5½	-	2½	-	1 8½	2 2	6½	1 9½	1 9½	3	-	1 0½	1 3
Londonderry.	6½, 7½, 8½	8	1 8	2½	-	1 4½	-	{4½ 3½}	1 8½	1 6½	3	1 5	-	{1 3 1 3}
Maryborough.	5	5	1 6	3½	-	1 7½	2 6	5½	2 0	2 0	3	-	0 2	0 11½
Monaghan.	{ 7½ 7½	{ 7½ 7½	-	{ 3½ 3½	-	{ 1 8 1 5½	-	-	1 7½	2 6	2½	{ 1 0 0 11}	-	{ 1 1 1 2}
Mullingar.	{ 6½ 6	{ 7½ 7½	1 8	{ 2½ 8½	-	1 7	-	-	5 10	2 0	3	-	0 1½	{ 1 0 1 2}
Omagh.	4½	6	-	2 3	-	1 4½	2 9	-	2 5½	1 9	3	-	0 1½	1 2
Richmond.	7½	7½	-	2 6	-	1 7½	1 9	-	1 7½	1 9½	2½	0 10	0 4½	1 2
Sligo.	7	7	8 0	8½	-	1 5½	2 0	6	1 7½	2 6	3	1 6	0 4	1 0½
Waterford.	5½	6 & 7	1 8	3	-	1 7	2 6	4½	1 6	2 2	3	1 0	0 1½	1 2

Asylum.	New Milk, per gallon.	Butter Milk, per gallon.	Eggs, per doz.	Fish, per lb.	Herrings, per doz.	Beer and Porter, per pint.	Wine, per pint.	Whisky, per gallon.	Straw, per cwt.	Coals, per ton.	Turf, per box.	Salt, per cwt.	Tobacco, per lb.	Stuff, per lb.
Armagh,	s. d. 0 8	s. d. 0 4	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 0 4	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 0 3	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 20 0	s. d. 2 6	£ s. d. 0 17 6	s. d. 0 9	s. d. 1 6	s. d. -	s. d. 3 9
Ballinasloe,	0 8½	0 4	0 10	0 4	1 0	0 3½	1 6	20 0	1 0	1 1 9	0 9	1 6	-	3 9
Belfast,	0 11	0 8½	0 10	-	-	0 2½	2 0	16 0	-	0 13 0	-	1 6	-	-
Carlow,	0 10	0 8½	0 10½	0 3½	0 10	1 8 doz.	20 0 doz.	17 0	1 4	0 19 6	-	-	-	-
Castibbar,	0 7½	-	0 10½	0 3½	0 10	0 1½	1 0	16 0	-	1 0 6	-	-	-	-
Clonmel,	0 9	0 7½	0 11½	0 2½	18 0 doz.	0 1½	0 11	13 10	1 9	0 17 7½	-	-	3 2	3 9
Cork,	0 7½	0 5	0 11	0 2½	0 9½	0 1½	2 0	17 0	2 2	0 16 9	-	-	3 4	-
Downpatrick,	-	0 3	1 0	0 3	0 10	0 1	1 8	18 0	2 0	0 14 6	-	-	-	-
Ennis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	{ 0 19 5 } { 0 15 7 }	-	2 8	3 5	3 11
Enniscorthy,	0 7½	-	1 2	-	-	0 2	1 5	15 0	1 6	0 19 0	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny,	0 7	-	1 0	-	-	0 2½	1 6	13 11	-	0 19 3	1 11	-	-	-
Killarney,	0 9	0 5½	0 11	-	-	0 1½	2 0	18 0	2 0	1 2 6	-	-	-	-
Letterkenny,	0 9½	0 4	-	-	-	0 1½	20 0 doz.	13 6	2 10½	{ 0 13 11 } { 0 12 6 }	-	-	-	-
Limerick,	0 7½	-	1 3	0 3	0 10	0 2	2 0	18 0	2 0	{ 0 16 0 } { 0 18 0 }	-	4 0	3 4	-
Londonderry,	{ 0 7 } { 0 8½ } { 0 10 }	0 2 0 3½	1 0	0 2½	-	1 8 doz.	19 0 doz.	14 0	-	{ 0 13 8 } { 0 12 11 }	-	1 3	-	-
Maryborough,	0 9	-	0 11	0 3½	0 10	0 1½	1 8	20 0	1 10	1 0 6	-	-	-	-
Monaghan,	{ 0 10 } { 0 9½ } { 0 10 }	-	{ 0 11½ } { 0 11 }	-	-	0 2½	1 4	{ 14 0 } { 17 0 }	-	{ 0 16 8 } { 0 15 2 }	-	1 8	{ 8 2½ } { 8 1½ }	-
Mullingar,	{ 0 10 } { 0 9½ }	-	-	-	-	0 3	-	20 0	-	{ 0 19 9 } { 0 19 8 }	-	-	-	-
Omagh,	0 8½	0 3½	0 10½	-	-	0 3	1 8	16 6	{ 2 6 } { 2 4 }	0 19 11	-	-	-	-
Richmond,	0 8	-	1 2	-	-	0 3½	0 7½	13 9	-	0 18 11	-	-	-	-
Sligo,	0 8½	0 4	1 0	0 4	1 0	0 2½	0 10½	18 0	1 3	0 13 4	-	-	-	-
Waterford,	0 7½	0 4½	1 0	-	-	0 1½	-	-	-	14 8-13 10 0 15 0	-	-	-	-

No. 24.—DIETARY in each of the District Asylums in Ireland for the year ending 31st December, 1881.

ARMAGH.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ quart new milk; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread, 1 pint tea. Dinner—Three days in the week, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread and 1 quart soup, composed of beef, oatmeal, barley, and vegetables; three days in the week Irish stew; and one day soup composed of fish, vegetables, and pea meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread. Supper— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ quart new milk.

Extra diet.—Breakfast— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread, 1 pint of tea, and 8 oz. meal in stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ quart new milk. Dinner— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread and 1 pint soup for working men.

Hospital diet.—Wine, porter, whisky, beef-tea, rice, fruit, &c., at the discretion of the physicians.

BALLINASLOE.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal made into 1 quart stirabout, $\frac{1}{2}$ quart mixed milk—8 oz. bread extra for working patients. Dinner—1 quart soup, consisting of 6 oz. beef, with Scotch barley and vegetables, and 8 oz. bread, on four days of the week; $\frac{1}{2}$ st. potatoes and $\frac{1}{2}$ quart mixed milk, on three days of the week. Supper—6 oz. bread and 1 pint cocoa.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. bread and 1 pint tea. Dinner—8 oz. bread and 1 pint soup for working patients.

Hospital diet.—Bread, milk, tea, eggs, wine, porter, beef-tea, whiskey, mutton chop, or any other article the physicians may deem advisable.

BELFAST.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—One quart of stirabout, made with 6 oz. coarse meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pint of mixed milk, equal parts of new milk and buttermilk every morning. Dinner— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. loaf bread, or 3 lbs. potatoes, 6 oz. solid meat and 1 pint soup, three days a week; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. loaf bread, or 3 lbs. potatoes, and 1 quart soup, made with ox heads and bones cut out of meat, vegetables, oatmeal, barley, peas, &c., three days a week; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. loaf bread, or 3 lbs. potatoes, and 1 pint soup; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. loaf bread, or 3 lbs. potatoes, and 1 pint mixed milk; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. loaf bread or 3 lbs. potatoes, and 1 pint mixed milk, on Fridays. Supper— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. loaf bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pint of milk; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. loaf bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk, first six months; 1 quart stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk; 1 pint stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk, last six months.

CARLOW.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—6 oz. oatmeal and 2 oz. India meal made into one quart stirabout with $\frac{1}{2}$ of a quart new milk, or 8 oz. bread with 1 pint milk or tea. Dinner—males 1 lb. bread; females, 8 oz., with 1 pint mixed milk, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; on Tuesdays and Thursdays, one quart of beef soup with meat and vegetables; same allowance of bread. Sundays, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bacon with vegetables, including 3 lbs. potatoes to each. Supper— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread with 1 pint cocoa to each male and female.

Extra diet.—Breakfast— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread, with 1 pint milk or tea and eggs, as the physicians may order. Dinner— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. mutton chop or beef tea.

Hospital diet.—Beef-tea, arrowroot, eggs, wine, whisky, and porter, as the physicians may order.

CASTLEBAR.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, pint new milk; females 7 oz. oatmeal, pint new milk. Dinner—Males, three days in the week, 3 lbs. potatoes or 10 oz. bread, quart oatmeal gruel, with vegetables; females, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. potatoes or 8 oz. bread, with gruel same as males; four days, same allowance, with 6 oz. meat in soup. Supper—Males, 8 oz. bread, pint cocoa; females, 6 oz. bread, pint cocoa.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—Working men (extra) male, 16 oz. bread, and 1 pint of tea; females, 8 oz. bread, pint tea. Dinner—Same as ordinary. Supper—Same as ordinary.

Hospital diet.—Eggs, wine, porter, beef-tea, whisky, mutton-chop, &c., or any other article the physicians may deem advisable.

CLONMEL.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—Bread and tea, 1 oz. tea, 4 oz. sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ quart new milk, to 6 patients. Stirabout and new milk, 8 oz. cutlins, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk to each patient. Bread and milk, 8 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk. Dinner—Three days in the week, meat and soup, 6 oz. beef to each patient in soup, with vegetables and seasoning bread, 8 oz. to idle, 12 oz. to working patients. Two days in the week potatoes and milk—some patients on soup get potatoes and milk—3 lbs. potatoes, 1 pint new milk to males and females. Two days in the week pea soup, or (any day) bread and milk, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones split peas, $\frac{1}{2}$ stone flour, red herrings, pepper, to 100 patients; same allowance of bread. Supper—Bread and cocoa, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cocoa, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ quart new milk to males and females; 4 oz. bread for females; 8 oz. to males. Bread and milk, 1 pint milk to men; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint to women same allowance of bread to each.

Extra diet.—Breakfasts—Butter, eggs. Dinner—Chops, beef-tea, extra milk.

Hospital diet.—Tea, milk, beef-tea, and stimulants, as the medical officers see necessary.

CORK.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—1 pint stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk; 1 pint tea and 12 oz. bread; 1 pint tea and 8 oz. bread. Dinner—6 oz. beef and 3 lbs. potatoes; Tuesdays and Saturday 8 oz. beef; 9 oz. beef and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. potatoes, Sunday and Thursday; 1 pint new milk and 3 lbs. potatoes, Monday and Wednesday; 1 pint new milk and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. potatoes, 12 oz. bread, 1 pint pea soup, Fridays. Supper—1 pint tea and 8 oz. bread, 1 pint tea and 6 oz. bread.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—Males, 1 pint tea and 12 oz. bread; females, 1 pint tea, 8 oz. bread. Dinner—Males, 8 oz. beef, 3 lbs. potatoes; females, 8 oz. beef, 2½ lbs. potatoes. Supper—Males, 1 pint tea and 8 oz. bread; females, 1 pint tea, 6 oz. bread.

Hospital diet.—Breakfast—1 pint milk and 8 oz. bread. Dinner—1 pint milk and 12 oz. bread. Supper—1 pint milk and 8 oz. bread.

DOWNPATRICK.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—1 quart stirabout made with 8 oz. coarse oatmeal, with ½ pint milk, five days in the week; tea, and ½ lb. bread two days in the week. Dinner—1 quart soup, made with peas, barley, and vegetables, 6 days in the week; 8 oz. solid meat each, 3 days in the week, or strong soup, made with 50 lbs. meat to the 100 patients; rice, 1 day in the week. Supper—1 pint cocoa, with ½ lb. bread.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—Tea, bread and butter, eggs, and beefsteak. Dinner—Soup, beefsteak, rice, potatoes, 1 pint porter. Supper—Tea, bread, and butter.

Hospital diet.—Tea, bread, and butter, broiled meat, wine, spirits, &c., rice, sago, arrow-root, &c.

ENNIS.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ quart new milk; or 8 oz. white bread, with 1 pint new milk, or tea. Dinner—8 oz. meat and 8 oz. white bread, Sunday and Thursday; 1 pint of soup and 8 oz. white bread, Tuesday and Saturday; 1 pint of new milk and 2½ lbs. potatoes, Monday and Wednesday; 1 pint of new milk and 8 oz. bread for dinner. Working men allowed 4 oz. extra bread for dinner. Supper—8 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk or cocoa.

Extras.—Beef-tea, chop, eggs, wine, porter, &c., as ordered by Medical Officers.

Hospital diet.—½ oz. tea, ½ oz. sugar, and ½ pint new milk, to each pint of tea; 4 oz. meat with bone, to each pint of soup; ½ oz. shell cocoa, ½ oz. sugar, and ½ pint of milk to each pint of cocoa.

ENNISCORTHY.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, 1 oz. rice in stirabout, ½ quart new milk; or ½ oz. tea, 1 oz. sugar, and 1 naggin milk; 10 oz. bread for males, 8 oz. for females. Dinner—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, males, 12 oz. bread, or 4 lbs. potatoes; 1 pint new milk; females, 10 oz. bread, or 3½ lbs. potatoes, 1 pint new milk. Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, males, 12 oz. bread, or 3½ lbs. potatoes; females, 10 oz. bread, or 3 lbs. potatoes, and 1 quart soup. Supper—males and females, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. tea, 1 oz. sugar, and milk.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—Males, 10 oz. bread; females, 8 oz., ½ oz. tea, 1 oz. sugar, 1 oz. butter, 1 naggin milk. Dinner—Males and females, ½ lb. meat, ½ pint of ale or porter, bread and potatoes, as ordinary diet. Supper—Males and females, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. tea, 1 oz. sugar, and milk.

Hospital diet.—Any other extras as ordered by the physicians.

KILKENNY.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—6½ oz. oatmeal and 1 oz. rice made into stirabout, with ½ pint new milk—Sundays and Holydays, 8 oz. bread with ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread with 1 pint cocoa, four days in the week; 8 oz. bread, with 40 lbs. beef per 100 patients, three days in the week. Supper—6 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—Working diet, same as ordinary; tea diet, 6 oz. bread and 1 pint tea; meat diet, 8 oz. bread and 1 pint tea; bread diet, 8 oz. bread and 1 pint milk. Dinner—Working diet, 12 oz. bread, with cocoa and meat, same as ordinary; tea diet, same as ordinary; meat diet, 8 oz. bread and ½ lb. meat; bread diet, 8 oz. bread and 1 pint milk. Supper—Working diet, 8 oz. bread and ½ pint new milk; tea diet, same as ordinary; meat diet, 8 oz. bread and 1 pint milk; bread diet, same.

Hospital diet.—Rice, arrowroot, eggs, beef-tea, butter, wine, porter, whisky, &c., &c.

All patients get potatoes occasionally for dinner. A proportion of solid meat is given with the soup to which rice, oatmeal, and condiments are added, with vegetables.

KILLARNEY.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. bread, 1 pint tea, cocoa, or coffee; females, 6½ oz. bread, 1 pint tea, cocoa, or coffee, Sundays; males, stirabout 8 oz. oatmeal ½ pint new milk, or 8 oz. bread, and 1 pint tea, or coffee; females, stirabout 8 oz. oatmeal, and ½ pint new milk, or 6½ oz. bread, 1 pint tea, or coffee, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays; males, 8 oz. bread, 1 pint tea, cocoa, or coffee; females, or 6½ oz. bread, and 1 pint tea or coffee, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Dinner—Males, 5 oz. meat, 4 oz. bread, 1 pint soup, and 1 lb. vegetables; females, 7 oz. meat, 1 pint soup, 3½ oz. bread, and 12 oz. vegetables. Double allowance of bread when vegetables cannot be had, Sundays; males, 8 oz. bread, or 4 oz. bread, 1 lb. vegetables, and 1 pint beef soup, made of 25 lbs. beef, 7 lbs. oatmeal, and 3 oz. pepper for every 100 patients; females, 6½ oz. bread, or 3½ oz. bread, 12 oz. vegetables, and 1 pint beef soup, Mondays; males, 5 oz. uncooked meat, 5 oz. bread, and 4 oz. rice; females, 5 oz. uncooked meat, 3½ oz. bread, 2 oz. rice, Tuesdays; males, 4 oz. bread, 1 pint beef soup, and 1 lb. vegetables, or 8 oz. bread, and 1 pint beef soup; females, 6½ oz. bread, and 1 pint beef soup, or 3½ oz. bread, 12 oz. vegetables, and 1 pint beef soup, Wednesdays; males, 5 oz. meat, 4 oz. bread, 1 lb. vegetables (8 oz. bread when vegetables cannot be had); females, 5 oz. meat, 1 lb. vegetables, 3½ oz. bread (or 6½ oz. bread when vegetables cannot be had), Thursdays; males, 3 lbs. potatoes, and 1 pint milk, or 8 oz. bread, and 1 pint milk; females, 2 lbs. potatoes and 1 pint milk, Fridays; males, 8 oz. bread, and 1 pint pea soup, made of 16 lbs. split peas, 3½ lbs. flour, 3 red herrings, with parsley, thyme, celery, &c., for every 100 patients; females, 6½ oz. bread, and 1 pint pea soup, Saturdays. Supper—Males, 8 oz. bread, and 1 pint cocoa, coffee, or tea; females, 6½ oz. bread, and 1 pint cocoa, coffee, or tea.

80 *Appendix to Thirty-first Report on District, Criminal* [APP. C.]

Extra diet.—Six oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk, or $\frac{1}{2}$ pint porter to male working patients, 4 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk, or $\frac{1}{2}$ pint porter to female working patients.

Hospital Diet.—Consisting of beef-tea, chops, eggs, arrowroot, rice, wine, whiskey, porter, &c., as ordered by medical officers.

LETTERKENNY.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal made into 1 quart stirabout, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint sweet milk. Dinner—4 oz. meat made into 1 quart soup, with 180 oz. barley, 80 oz. pea-meal and vegetables, per 100 patients, and $\frac{1}{2}$ stone potatoes each, 5 days weekly; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cocoa, 1 oz. sugar; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. milk, 12 oz. bread (males), 8 oz. (females), 2 days weekly. Supper— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. milk, and 8 oz. bread, males, and 6 oz. females.

Extra diet.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. milk, and 8 oz. bread each; 8 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread and 1 pint sweet milk. Supper—8 oz. bread and 1 pint sweet milk.

Hospital diet.—Regulated according to circumstances of each case.

LIMERICK.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—Coffee, four days; cocoa, three days; bread each day; stirabout. Dinner—8 oz. of meat, including bone, for 5 days of week; pea-soup on 2 days, vegetables, and 4 oz. bread. Supper—Tea, 1 pint; bread, 6 oz.

Hospital diet.—As ordered by the medical superintendent.

LONDONDERRY.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal made into porridge, and $\frac{1}{2}$ quart of new milk each, or 8 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ quart of new milk each, or 8 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ quart tea each. Dinner—One day in week, 1 quart meat soup; four days in week, 1 quart soup made with ox heads, or an equivalent of houghs or meat; one day vegetable soup; one day, pork or bacon, or 1 pint mixed milk; males, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. potatoes, or 12 oz. bread; females, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. potatoes, or 8 oz. bread. Supper—6 oz. oatmeal made into porridge, and $\frac{1}{2}$ quart of new milk each, or 8 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ quart of new milk each.

Extra diet.—Dinner— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. beef steak, or 1 pint beef-tea (1 lb. beef) each, or $\frac{1}{2}$ quart new milk each.

Hospital diet.—Specially ordered as may be necessary.

MARYBOROUGH.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with $\frac{1}{2}$ quart new milk. Dinner—Four days—12 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk, males; 10 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk, females. Two days—12 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. meat in soup, males; 10 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. meat in soup, females. One day—males, 12 oz. bread; females, 10 oz. bread, with soup made of 5 ox heads; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. potatoes, males; 3 lb. potatoes, females, where bread is not given. Supper—6 oz. bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ quart of new milk or 1 pint of cocoa, males and females.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—10 oz. bread with $\frac{1}{2}$ quart new milk or 1 pint of tea, males; 8 oz. of bread with $\frac{1}{2}$ quart of new milk or 1 pint of tea, females. Dinner—12 oz. bread or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. potatoes with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of beefsteak, males; 10 oz. bread or 3 lbs. potatoes with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of beefsteak, females. Supper— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. rice boiled in 1 quart new milk, males, and females.

Hospital diet.—Varies according to prescription of physicians.

MONAGHAN.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. of meal made into stirabout, with $\frac{1}{2}$ quart of new milk. Dinner.—1 pint of meat soup with 3 lbs. of potatoes for men, and 2 lbs. for women. When potatoes of good quality cannot be obtained bread is substituted, viz., men 12 oz., women 8 oz. Supper—6 oz. of meal made into stirabout, with $\frac{1}{2}$ quart of new milk.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—Tea, 1 pint; bread, men 8 oz., women 6 oz. Dinner—Beef-tea, 1 pint; bread, men 12 oz., women 8 oz. Supper—Tea 1 pint; bread, men 8 oz., women 6 oz.

Hospital diet.—Regulated according to the circumstances of each case.

MULLINGAR.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—Six days of the week 8 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, and 1 pint new milk; six days of the week 8 oz. bread and 1 pint tea; one day of the week 8 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk; one day of the week 8 oz. bread, and one pint tea. Dinner—Six days of the week 8 oz. bread, and 1 pint milk; four days of the week 8 oz. bread, and 8 oz. meat; four days of the week 8 oz. bread and 1 pint soup; three days of the week 10 oz. bread and 1 pint cocoa. Supper—8 oz. bread and 1 pint cocoa, 6 oz. bread and 1 pint cocoa.

Extra diet.—As may be ordered by the physicians.

OMAGH.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—8 oz. of meal made into stirabout, and $\frac{1}{2}$ quart milk. Dinner—Six days, 1 pint of soup, with 12 oz. bread for males, and 8 oz. for females; Friday, like quantity of bread with 1 pint tea. Supper—Same as at breakfast.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—Tea, cocoa, bread and milk. Dinner—Beefsteak, mutton chop rice, and bread and milk. Supper—Same as at breakfast.

Hospital diet.—Regulated according to requirements of each case.

RICHMOND.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—Bread $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., tea 1 British pint. Dinner—(two days in week)—Pea soup or coffee 1 British pint; bread, males 10 oz., females 8 oz. (Five days in week)—Meat, males 8 oz., females 7 oz., and soup 1 British pint; bread, males 10 oz., females 8 oz. Supper—Cocoa, 1 British pint; bread $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—Ordinary. Dinner—Coffee, beer or porter, 1 British pint; bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. extra. Supper—Tea, 1 British pint, and 8 oz. bread.

Hospital diet.—Beef-tea, chops, eggs, porter, beer, wine, whisky, brandy, rice, tea, chickens, butter, extra milk, rice-milk, arrowroot, &c., as ordered by the medical officers.

SLIGO.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—1 quart stirabout and $\frac{1}{2}$ quart new milk to males; $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint stir about and $\frac{1}{2}$ quart new milk to females. Dinner—Sundays and Thursdays, Irish stew Tuesdays and Saturdays, meat soup; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1 pint rice-milk and 12 oz. bread to working men, and 8 oz. bread to women and idle men. Supper—1 pint milk porridge or cocoa and 8 oz. bread to working men, and 8 oz. bread to women and idle men.

Extra diet.—Breakfast— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread, with 1 pint of tea, coffee, or new milk. On Sundays all patients get tea, and the working men $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in addition to above allowance. Dinner— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread or 3 lbs. potatoes, with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. chop or steak, or with 1 pint of new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread with a pint of tea, coffee, or new milk.

Hospital diet.—Whey, arrowroot, beef-tea, eggs, wine, porter, ale, or other medical comforts as may be ordered by the medical officers, with or without any of the foregoing diets,

WATERFORD.

Ordinary diet.—Breakfast—Stirabout and milk, bread and milk; bread and coffee on Sunday mornings. Dinner—Bread, meat, and soup; bread and milk 3 days in week; bread and milk 2 days; bread and beef-soup for workers; bread and coffee on Fridays. Supper—Bread and cocoa; bread and milk.

Extra diet.—Breakfast—bread, butter, and tea, extra bread.. Dinner—Extra bread and some chops. Supper—Bread and tea, extra bread.

Hospital diet.—As shall be ordered by the resident or visiting physician.

No. 25.—STATEMENTS of the actual quantities of Food, Medical Stimulants, Coal, &c., consumed in each District Asylum during the year ending 31st December, 1881.

ARMAGH.

Beef, 12,940 lbs.; ox heads, 313; bread, 109,740 lbs.; oatmeal, 1,417 stones; potatoes, 5,535 stones; pea-meal, 83 stones; rice, 6 stones; tea, 828 lbs.; sugar, 2,577 lbs.; coffee, 30 lbs.; butter, 264 lbs.; new milk, 10,179 gals.; barley, 1,861 lbs.; eggs, 20 dozen; herrings, 118 doz.; beer and porter, 4,198 pints; wine, 696 pints; whisky and brandy, 156 pints; straw, 636 cwt.; coal, 332 tons.

BALLINASLOE.

Beef, 42,826 lbs.; mutton, 1,930 lbs.; ox heads, 52; bread, 204,691 lbs.; oatmeal, 3,879 stones; flour, 1 stone; potatoes, 18,633 stones; tobacco, 260 lbs.; rice, 10 stones; tea, 1,100 lbs.; sugar, 9,306 lbs.; cocoa, 5,483 lbs.; butter, 2,333 lbs.; new milk, 19,166 gals.; buttermilk, 7,200 gals.; snuff 16 lbs.; eggs, 7,260 dozen; fish, 240 lbs.; herrings, 60 dozen; beer and porter, 3,453 pints; wine, 365 pints; whisky and brandy, 70 pints; straw, 937 cwt.; coal, 240 tons; Scotch barley, 207 stones.

BELFAST.

Beef, 28,723 lbs.; mutton, 14,361 lbs.; ox heads, 1,884; bread, 156,469 lbs.; oatmeal 4,590 stones; flour, 26 stones; potatoes, 12,229 stones; barley, 680 stones; rice, 130 stones; tea, 776 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; sugar, 4,080 lbs.; butter, 1,198 lbs.; new milk, 26,195 gals.; buttermilk, 9,532 gals.; peas, 624 stones; eggs, 803 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen; beer, 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints; porter, 1,700 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints; wine, 275 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints; whisky, 955 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints; brandy, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints; straw, 537 cwt.; coal, 726 tons; gin, 190 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

CARLOW.

Beef, 15,444 lbs.; mutton, 1,800 lbs.; bread, 121,531 lbs.; oatmeal, 1,833 stones; Indian meal, 800 stones; potatoes, 3,973 stones; pea-meal, 66 stones; rice, 4 stones; tea, 647 lbs.; sugar, 8,346 lbs.; cocoa, 3,047 lbs.; butter, 1,338 lbs.; new milk, 14,660 gals.; buttermilk, 2,978 gals.; arrowroot, 147 lbs.; eggs, 570 dozen; beer and porter, 1,750 pints; wine, 6 pints; whisky and brandy, 376 pints; straw, 520 cwt.; coal, 248 tons.

CASTLEBAR.

Beef and mutton, 27,492 lbs. 6 oz.; bread, 132,122 lbs.; oatmeal, 2,105 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones; flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ stone; potatoes, 12,793 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones; salt, 346 stones; rice, 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones; tea, 850 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; sugar, 8,639 lbs.; cocoa, 2,908 lbs.; butter, 1,378 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; new milk, 11,646 gals.; pepper, 16 lbs.; eggs, 849 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen; fish, 224 lbs.; herrings, 21 dozen; beer and porter, 3,650 pints; wine, 242 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints; whisky and brandy, 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints; straw, 410 cwt.; coal, 281 tons; barley, 186 stones.

CLONMEL.

Beef, 42,779 lbs.; mutton, 5,068½ lbs.; pork, 426 lbs.; bread, 220,944½ lbs.; oatmeal, 1,781 stones 10 lbs.; pea-meal, 184 stones 12 lbs.; flour, 116 stones 7 lbs.; potatoes, 12,348 stones 12 lbs.; salt, 437 stones 4 lbs.; rice, 735 stones; tea, 1,924 lbs. 2½ oz.; sugar, 13,009 lbs. 12 oz.; loaf sugar, 272 lbs.; cocoa, 2,717 lbs. 9 oz.; butter, 3,504½ lbs.; new milk 38,081 gals. 1 pint; split peas, 416 stones; pepper, 260 lbs. 5 oz.; mustard, 52 lbs.; eggs, 644½ dozen; red herrings, 162 dozen; beer and porter, 3,169 pints; wine, 271½ pints; whisky and brandy, 646 pints; straw, 280 cwt.; coal, 506 tons 3 cwt.; tobacco, 880 lbs.; snuff, 106 lbs.

CORK.

Beef, 101,847 lbs. 12½ oz.; mutton, 2,283 lbs.; pork, 4,680 lbs. 3 oz.; bread, 290,571 lbs. 5 oz.; oatmeal, 4,530 stones 7 lbs. 13 oz.; flour, 109 stones; potatoes, 57,930 stones 2½ lbs.; flour, 1,519 lbs. 8 oz.; rice, 640 stones 18 lbs. 7 oz.; tea, 5,215 lbs. 14 oz. 5 drs.; sugar, 18,987 lbs. 5 oz. 12 drs.; coffee, 82 lbs. 15 oz.; salt, 81 cwt.; butter, 6,328 lbs. 1½ oz.; new milk, 37,838 gals. 2½ pints; buttermilk, 547 gals. 4 pints; pearl barley, 648 lbs.; eggs, 446½ dozen; fish, 2,381½ lbs.; herrings, 1,246 dozen; beer and porter, 39,876½ pints; wine, 434 pints 6½ glasses; whisky and brandy, 166 pints 4½ glass; straw, 308 cwt. 2 qr.; coal, 561 tons 13 cwt. 2 qr.; split peas, 7,741 lbs. 10 oz.

DOWNPATRICK.

Beef, 31,484 lbs.; ox heads, 427; bread, 160,857 lbs.; oatmeal, 1,287 stones; flour, 26 stones; potatoes, 10,565 stones; sago, 58 lbs.; rice, 290 stones; tea, 2,087 lbs.; sugar, 14,427 lbs.; cocoa, 2,604 lbs.; butter, 2,430 lbs.; new milk, 9,568 gals.; buttermilk, 3,330 gals.; arrowroot, 65 lbs.; eggs, 152 dozen; fish, 240 lbs.; herrings, 152 dozen; beer and porter, 1,310 pints; wine, 325 pints; whisky and brandy, 119½ pints; straw, 737½ cwt.; coal, 719 tons 6 cwt. 1 qr.

ENNIS.

Beef and mutton, 29,957 lbs.; ox and sheep heads, 176; bread, 152,119 lbs.; oatmeal, 403 stones; flour, 90 stones; potatoes, 7,003 stones; pork, 2,727 lbs.; rice flour, 100 stones; rice, 2½ stones; tea, 1,681 lbs.; sugar, 9,505 lbs.; cocoa, 2,761 lbs.; butter, 1,863 lbs.; new milk, 11,762½ gals.; tobacco, 178 lbs.; snuff, 16 lbs.; eggs, 1,382 dozen; fish, 580 lbs.; herrings, 630 dozen; beer and porter, 3,376 pints; wine, 378 pints; whisky and brandy, 10 pints; coal, 480 tons; salt, 440 stones; pepper, 112 lbs.

ENNISCORTHY.

Beef, 31,309 lbs.; bread, 134,633 lbs.; oatmeal, 2,425 stones; potatoes, 12,490 stones; bacon, 15 lbs.; rice, 381 stones; tea, 1,118 lbs.; sugar, 10,218 lbs.; cocoa, soluble, 1,827 lbs.; butter, 3,316 lbs.; new milk, 17,520 gals.; salt, 477 stones; eggs, 779 dozen; beer and porter, 23,387 pints; wine, 129 pints; whisky and brandy, 384 pints; straw, 400 cwt.; coal, 340 tons; pepper, 76 lbs.

KILKENNY.

Beef, 34,275 lbs.; mutton, 1,205 lbs.; bread, 129,080 lbs.; oatmeal, 1,628 stones; potatoes, 1,831 stones; turf, 75 boxes; rice, 290 stones; tea, 734 lbs.; sugar, 5,039 lbs.; cocoa, 2,069 lbs.; butter, 667 lbs.; new milk, 14,710 gals.; gas, cubic feet, 132,000; eggs, 392 dozen; beer and porter, 1,665 pints; wine, 179 pints; whisky and brandy, 343 pints; straw, 180 cwt.; coal, 202 tons; candles, 452 lbs.

KILLARNEY.

Beef, 37,146 lbs.; mutton, 1,607 lbs.; bread, 155,438 lbs.; oatmeal, 1,464 stones; flour, 54 stones; potatoes, 5,613 stones; bacon, 714 lbs.; tobacco, 207 lbs.; rice, 228 stones; tea, 1,081 lbs.; sugar, 8,379 lbs.; cocoa, 4,121 lbs.; butter, 1,969 lbs.; new milk, 9,592 gals.; skim-milk, 5,159 gals.; peas, 167 stones; snuff, 31 lbs.; eggs, 1,423 dozen; herrings, 54 dozen; beer and porter, 15,717 pints; wine, 45 pints; whisky and brandy, 496 pints; straw, 300 cwt.; coal, 347 tons; soap, 67 cwt.; arrowroot, 192 lbs.; pepper, 108 lbs.

LETTERKENNY.

Beef, 25,263½ lbs.; bread, 117,724½ lbs.; oatmeal, 2,954 stones; pea meal, 92½ stones; potatoes, 15,571½ stones; barley, 560 stones; rice, 118½ stones; tea, 30,241½ lbs.; sugar, 10,869 lbs.; coffee, 315 lbs.; cocoa, 991½ lbs.; butter, 1,613½ lbs.; new milk, 13,162 gals.; buttermilk, 780 gals.; eggs, 923½ dozen; beer and porter, 1,378 pints; wine, 149 pints; whisky and brandy, 416½ pints; straw, 959½ cwt.; coal, 242 tons 16 cwt. English, 240 tons 16 cwt. Scotch.

LIMERICK.

Beef, 66,371 lbs.; mutton, 14,147 lbs.; pork, 2,548 lbs.; bread, 263,711 lbs.; oatmeal, 2,131 stones; Indian meal, 997 stones; flour, 101 stones; potatoes, 12,422 stones; split peas, 475 stones; tobacco, 868 lbs.; currants, 188 lbs.; rice, 127 stones; tea, 3,069 lbs.; sugar, 17,270 lbs.; coffee, 1,214 lbs.; cocoa, 2,103 lbs.; butter, 3,937 lbs.; new milk, 79,927 gals.; salt, 328 stones; pepper, 327 lbs.; arrowroot, 811 lbs.; raisins, 98 lbs.; eggs, 126 dozen; fish, 450 lbs.; herrings, 243 dozen; beer and porter, 5,239 pints; wine, 42 pints; whisky and brandy, 161 pints; soda water, 29 dozen; vinegar, 39 gals.; straw, 350 cwt.; coal, 635 tons; mustard, 58 lbs.; chicory, 201 lbs.

LONDONDERRY.

Beef, 14,652 lbs.; mutton, 42 lbs.; ox heads, 1,869½; bread, 68,760½ lbs.; oatmeal, 5,167½ stones; potatoes, 15,145 stones; split peas, 16½ stones; salt 94 cwt.; rice, 267 stones; tea, 756½ lbs.; sugar, 3,236½ lbs.; coffee, 91½ lbs.; butter, 1,896½ lbs.; new milk, 19,287 gals.; buttermilk, 1,203½ gals.; barley, 177 stones; eggs, 217½ dozen; fish, 197 lbs.; beer and porter, 630½ pints; wine, 70½ pints; whisky and brandy, 108½ pints; straw, 375 cwt.; coal, 290 tons; pepper, 142 lbs.

MARYBOROUGH.

Beef, 24,669½ lbs.; mutton, 2,637 lbs.; ox heads, 260; bread, 140,370 lbs.; oatmeal, 2,383 stones 12 lbs.; flour, 41 stones; potatoes, 5,389 stones 10 lb.; pepper, 42 lbs.; peas, 624 lbs.; rice, 89 stones 8½ lbs.; tea, 247 lbs. 14½ oz.; sugar, 6,598 lbs.; cocoa, 1,236 lbs.; butter, 3,062 lbs. 2 oz.; new milk, 20,609 gals.; salt, 31 cwt.; arrowroot, 69 lbs. 15 oz.; eggs, 1,248 dozen and 9; fish, 422 lbs.; herrings, 90½ dozen; beer and porter, 17,791½ pints; wine, 77½ pints; whisky and brandy, 103½ pints; straw, 388½ cwt.; coal, 321 tons 16 cwt.; coke, 40 tons 7½ cwt.

MONAGHAN.

Beef, 33,481 lbs.; mutton, 4,122½ lbs.; bread, 109,351 lbs.; oatmeal, 2,862½ stones; Indian meal, 2,705½ stones; flour, 20 stones; potatoes, 18,939 stones; rice, 326 stones; new milk, 21,382½ gals.; butter, 2,385 lbs.; salt, 5,712 lbs.; pepper, 197½ lbs.; mustard, 22½ lbs.; ham, 109½ lbs.; split peas, 2,002 lbs.; tea, 1,888 lbs.; coffee, 378½ lbs.; sugar, 8,728½ lbs.; wine, 615 pints; whisky, 620½ pints; beer and porter, 3,009½ pints; eggs, 708½ dozen; corn flour, 265½ lbs.; tobacco, 678½ lbs.; house coal, 259½ tons; steam coal, 202 tons 8 cwt.; soap, 4,513½ lbs.; starch, 247 lbs.; washing soda, 1,103 lbs.; laundry blue, 14 lbs.; candles, 25 lbs.; oat straw, 557½ cwt.

MULLINGAR.

Beef and mutton, 50,144 lbs.; ox heads, 192; bread, 221,840 lbs.; oatmeal, 2,760 stones; potatoes, 3,065 stones; pepper, 224 lbs.; rice, 42 stones; tea, 2,138½ lbs.; sugar, 20,400 lbs.; cocoa, 10,080 lbs.; butter, 2,538½ lbs.; new milk, 20,610½ gals.; soap, 656 stones; fish, 326 lbs.; beer and porter, 22,612 pints; whisky and brandy, 104 pints; straw, 266 cwt.; coal, 607½ tons.

OMAGH.

Beef, 49,768 lbs.; mutton, 1,369 lbs.; bread, 161,606 lbs.; oatmeal, 4,409 stones; meal, 3,976 stones; flour, 34 stones; potatoes, 16,133 stones; split peas, 153½ stones; rice, 345 stones; tea, 1,815 lbs.; sugar, 12,242 lbs.; cocoa, 2,504 lbs.; butter, 1,932 lbs.; new milk, 23,404 gals.; buttermilk, 6,936 gals.; eggs, 393 dozen; beer and porter, 2,145 pints; wine, 538 pints; whisky and brandy, 299½ pints; straw, 479 cwt.; coal, 498 tons.

RICHMOND.

Beef, 142,621 lbs. 11 oz.; mutton, 18,207 lbs. 15 oz.; bread, 622,291 lbs. 2 oz.; oatmeal, 49 stones 8 lbs.; flour, 98 stones 10 lbs.; potatoes, 10,680 stones 7 lb.; rice, 188 stones 12 lbs. 7 oz.; tea, 6,022 lbs. 9 oz.; sugar, 34,644 lbs. 14 oz.; coffee, 2,552 lbs. 15 oz.; cocoa, 9,968 lbs. 6 oz.; butter, 4,865 lbs. 1 oz.; new milk, 27,602 gals. 1 quart 1 pint; buttermilk, 1,042 gals. 2 quarts 1 pint; eggs, 3,463 dozen and 11; herrings, 91 dozen and 10; beer and porter, 36,176 pints; wine, 972 pints 4 oz.; whisky and brandy, 1,554 pints 1 oz.; gin, 41 pints 18 oz.; straw, 352 cwt. 3 qrs.; coal, Whitehaven, 1,155 tons 21 tubs; Scotch, 529 tons 10 tubs; pork, 4,364 lbs. 2 oz.; ham, 406 lbs.; lard, 186 lbs.; salt, 736 stones; pepper, 532 lbs.; tobacco, 741 lbs. 2 oz.; split peas, 7,770 lbs.; chickens, 533; cabbage, 6,254 dozen; onions, 558½ doz.; turnips, 349 dozen; turnips, 1,693 stones; parsley, 499 bunches; celery, 38½ dozen; parsnips, 1,339 stones; artichokes, 9 dishes; Brussels sprouts, 48 dishes; celery, 65 bunches; sea kale 38 dishes; rhubarb, 259 dishes; cauliflowers, 138 dozen; scallions, 491 bunches; leeks, 1,024 bunches; spinach, 44 dishes; lettuce, 100½ dozen; kidney beans, 69 dishes; thyme 84 bunches; peas, 43 dishes.

SLIGO.

Beef, 24,457 lbs.; tinned do., 6,750 lbs.; mutton, 81 lbs.; ox heads, 420; bread, 147,318 lbs.; oatmeal, 1,896 stones; meal, 1,305 stones; flour, 348 stones; potatoes, 11,238 stones; pea flour, 79 stones; rice, 338 stones; tea, 691 lbs.; sugar, 3,277 lbs.; butter, 1,462 lbs.; new milk, 21,178 gals.; butter-milk, 312 gals.; salt, 369 stones; eggs, 547 dozen; herrings, 89 dozen; beer and porter, 336 pints; wine, 117½ pints; whisky and brandy, 4 pints; straw, 390 cwt.; coal, 386 tons; pepper, 56 lbs.

WATERFORD.

Beef, 22,722 lbs.; mutton, 1,520 lbs.; ox heads, 441; bread, 132,652 lbs.; meal (oat and Indian), 1,658 stones; potatoes, 7,443 stones; beef, houghs, 8,880 lbs.; rice, 310 stones; tea, 900 lbs.; sugar, 8,488 lbs.; coffee, 393 lbs.; cocoa, 2,564 lbs.; butter, 3,178 lbs.; new milk, 11,529 gals.; buttermilk, 1,848 gals.; eggs, 274 dozen; fish (salt), 448 lbs., with fresh fish as could be got in the market; beer and porter, 14,456 pints; wine, 192 pints; whisky and brandy, 224 pints; straw, 480 cwt.; coal, 328½ tons.

No. 26.—SALARIES and ALLOWANCES of OFFICERS.

(Published Quinquennially.)

Asylums and Names of Officers.	Office.	Date of Original Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary, distinguishing Good Service Pay.	Resident or Non-resident.	Allowances.
ARMAGH.						
Robert McKinsty, M.D., L.R.C.S.I., & F.Q.C.I.	Resident Medical Superintendent,	Feb. 21, 1859.	£ 260 0 0	£ 440 0 0	Resident.	House, £60; fuel and light, £30; washing, £20; bread, £6 9s. 2d.
Thos. Cumling, M.D., F.R.C. & Q.C.P.,	Consulting and Visiting Physician,	April 8, 1861.	100 0 0	125 0 0	Non-resident.	—
Rev. W. F. Johnston.	Chaplains:	—	30 0 0	30 0 0	Do.,	—
Rev. Thomas Rice,	Church of Ireland,	October 12, 1874.	30 0 0	30 0 0	Do.,	—
Rev. Silas E. Wilson,	Roman Catholic,	June 12, 1876.	30 0 0	30 0 0	Do.,	—
James A. Allen,	Presbyterian,	July 5, 1880.	80 0 0	80 0 0	Resident.	Apartment and attendance, £19 10s.; fuel and light, £11 14s.; rations £42 6s.
Mrs. Eliza Bright,	Clerk and Storekeeper,					Apartment, £25; fuel, £6; light and washing, £12; vegetables, £8; total, £51.
	Matron	March 13, 1871.	75 0 0	75 0 0	Do.,	
BALLINASLOE.						
R. V. Fletcher, F.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P., L.M.	Resident Medical Superintendent,	Sept. 27, 1872,	340 0 0	450 0 0	Do.,	Partly furnished residence, garden, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, vegetables, and keep of horse—£160.
D. Burke, L.R.C.P.I., M.B.C.S.E., William Rutherford, M.D.,	Consulting and Visiting Physician,	June 26, 1874.	100 0 0	100 0 0	Non-resident.	—
	Apothecary,	May 12, 1873.	50 0 0	50 0 0	Do.,	—
Rev. P. G. Tibbs, M.A.,	Chaplains:					—
Rev. J. Kirwan,	Church of Ireland,	October 8, 1879.	40 0 0	40 0 0	Do.,	—
M. Barrett,	Roman Catholic,	January, 1855.	40 0 0	60 0 0	Do.,	—
	Clerk,	April 8, 1860.	36 0 0	140 0 0	Do.,	—
Thomas Dwyer,	Storekeeper,	Jan. 12, 1880.	50 0 0	20 G.S.P.	Resident.	Furnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, butter, beef, and groceries—£90.
Mrs. H. M. D'Arcy,	Matron,	May 12, 1879.	100 0 0	100 0 0	Do.,	Furnished house, fuel, light, vegetables, bread, washing, and servant—£90.
BELFAST.						
Alexander S. Merrick, M.D.,	Resident Medical Superintendent,	August, 1873.	400 0 0	450 0 0	Do.,	Residence, garden, fuel, and light, washing, bread, milk, and vegetables, estimated at £160 per annum.
Henry MacCormac, M.D.,	Consulting and Visiting Physician,	April, 1849.	100 0 0	125 0 0	Non-resident.	—
James Moore, M.D.,	Apothecary,	January, 1856.	50 0 0	100 0 0	Do.,	—

N. E. Smith.	Chaplain :	July, 1876.	50 0 0	50 0 0	Do.	—
Michael O'Malley,	Church of Ireland,	November, 1878,	50 0 0	50 0 0	Do.,	—
John Meerey,	Roman Catholic,	April, 1870.	50 0 0	50 0 0	Do.,	—
Alexander Gibson,	Presbyterian,	November, 1876,	80 0 0	100 0 0	Resident.	Furnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, and rations, 6 oz. tea, 1½ lb. sugar, 1 lb. butter, 7 lbs. bread, 42 lbs. potatoes, 10 lbs. beef weekly, vegetables and milk, estimated at £60 per annum.
Elizabeth Watters,	Clerk and Storekeeper,	November, 1876,	100 0 0	100 0 0	Do.,	Furnished apartments, washing, milk, and vegetables, estimated at £60 per annum.
Thomas P. O'Meara, M.B.,	Matron,	Nov. 4, 1880.	400 0 0	400 0 0	Do.,	Partly furnished apartments, bread, milk, washing, fuel, and light, vegetables, fruit and flower garden, valued at £126.
C. W. McDowell,	Resident Medical Superintendent,	Dec. 10, 1880.	100 0 0	100 0 0	Non-resident,	—
Robert E. McDowell,	Consulting and Visiting Physician,	April 14, 1876.	30 0 0	30 0 0	Do.,	—
Rev. W. Smyth King,	Apothecary,	May 10, 1878.	35 0 0	35 0 0	Do.,	—
Rev. L. Dillon,	Chaplain :	May 10, 1878.	40 0 0	40 0 0	Do.,	—
John Abraham,	Church of Ireland,	March, 1887.	80 0 0	120 0 0	Do.,	—
Michael Mealy,	Roman Catholic,	March 10, 1877,	50 0 0	50 0 0	Do.,	—
John Donohoe,	Clerk,	Nov. 1, 1861,	18 0 0	26 0 0	Resident.	—
Mrs. Mary Ellison,	Storekeeper,	October 2, 1871,	100 0 0	100 0 0	Do.,	Rations, fuel, and light, washing and furnished apartments.
James J. Dwyer, L.K., & Q.C.P.I.,	Land Steward,	Dec. 9, 1880.	450 0 0	450 0 0	Do.,	Furnished apartments, vegetables, milk, washing, fuel, and light, valued at £65.
L.M., L.R.C.S.I.	Matron,	July, 1886,	100 0 0	125 G.S.P.	Non-resident,	Residence, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, and vegetables, and garden; estimated value, £110.
Mylose J. Jordan, M.R.C.S.E., L.K. & Q.C.P.I.	Resident Medical Superintendent,	Sept. 6, 1879.	25 0 0	25 0 0	Do.,	—
Rev. William Taylor,	Consulting and Visiting Physician,	Sept. 7, 1872.	50 0 0	50 0 0	Do.,	—
Rev. James McGee,	Chaplain :	August 7, 1880,	10 0 0	10 0 0	Do.,	—
Rev. James Steen,	Church of Ireland,	March 3, 1877.	85 0 0	85 0 0	Resident.	Partly furnished house, bread, milk, potatoes, vegetables, coals, candles, and washing, valued at £46 4s. 6d.
Mr. Thomas Griffiths,	Roman Catholic,	July, 1866,	05 0 0	105 0 0	Do.,	Unfurnished apartments, bread, milk, potatoes, vegetables, fuel, light, washing, value, £250.
Mrs. Elizabeth Chance,	Presbyterian,					
	Clerk and Storekeeper,					
	Matron,					

[continued.]

No. 26.—SALARIES and ALLOWANCES of OFFICERS—continued.

Asylums and Names of Officers.	Office.	Date of Original Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary, distinguishing Good Service Pay.	Resident or Non-resident.	Allowances.
CLONMEL William Hastings Garner, A.B., T.C.D., F.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.E., L.M.	Resident Medical Superintendent,	Dec. 1, 1868.	£ 200 0 0	£ s. d. 550 0 0 £100 G.S.P.	Resident.	Unfurnished residence, fuel, light, washing, garden, milk, and bread; estimated annual value, £210.
Richard Phillips Gelston, L.K. & Q.C.P.L., L.R.C.S.I., and L.M.	Assistant to the Resident Medical Superintendent.	February 6, 1871.	100 0 0	168 10 0 £37 10s. G.S.P.	Do.	£60 in lieu of rations, furnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, and attendance; estimated annual value, £154 10s.
W. D. Hemphill, M.D., L.R.C.S.I., F. & L.M., 1844.	Consulting and Visiting Physician,	January 25, 1867.	160 0 0	160 0 0	Non-resident.	—
Rev. William Sandford, Rev. E. P. Walsh, P.P., John Richardson,	Chaplains: Church of Ireland, Roman Catholic, Clerk,	May 12, 1874, Nov. 9, 1875, May 6, 1867,	40 0 0 65 0 0 60 0 0	40 0 0 65 0 0 140 0 0 £20 G.S.P.	Do., Do., Do.,	— — —
George Mason,	Storekeeper,	October 23, 1862.	8 0 0	50 0 0	Resident.	Food, washing, lodging, and attendance; value, £40.
Thomas O'Shea, Mrs. Frances C. Bell,	Land Steward, Matron, Parent Asylum,	October 14, 1878, February 4, 1869.	72 0 0 70 0 0	72 0 0 70 0 0	Non-resident, Resident.	Tea, sugar, bread, milk, vegetables, fuel, light, washing, furnished apartments, rations, and £10 10s. per annum for a servant—£130.
Mrs. C. M. Egan,	Matron of Additional Asylum,	October 26, 1865.	60 0 0	70 0 0	Do.	Same allowances as Mrs. Bell—£130.
CORK James A. Eames, M.D., F.R.C.S., Lombard J. N. Tanner, L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., L.M.	Res. Medical Superintendent, Assistant to the Resident Medical Superintendent.	* Nov. 4, 1864, March 1, 1878.	550 0 0 110 0 0	600 0 0 £100 G.S.P. 110 0 0	Resident, Do.	Residence, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, and garden—£150. House furnished, fuel, light, and £50 in lieu of rations and servant also—£90.
W. C. Townsend, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., Rev. D. H. Powell, Rev. Joseph Murphy, R. D. Harvey,	Consulting and Visiting Physician, Chaplains: Church of Ireland, Roman Catholic, Clerk,	Nov. 12, 1869, January 2, 1878, January 10, 1878, October 4, 1878,	100 0 0 60 0 0 80 0 0 100 0 0	187 10 0 60 0 0 150 0 0 100 0 0	Non-resident, Do., Do., Do.,	— — — —
Wm. H. Burrows, W. B. McNamara,	Storekeeper, Assistant Clerk,	January 12, 1872, May 6, 1861,	55 0 0 52 0 0	70 0 0 52 0 0	Do., Do.,	Allowance in lieu of residence, rations, fuel, light, and washing—£60. Do., do. — £60.

	House Steward.	Sept. 4, 1874.	80	0	0	100	0	0	Resident.		Residence, rations, fuel, light and washing.—£80.
Michael Murphy.	Land Steward.	January 15, 1885.	40	0	0	65	0	0	Do.,	Do.,	do., £60.
George Crofta.	Band Master and Librarian.	Dec. 13, 1880.	50	0	0	50	0	0	Do.,	Do.,	do., £80.
W. R. Gale.	Matron.	July 2, 1876.	75	0	0	75	0	0	Do.,	Do.,	do., £80.
Frances Hall.	Deputy Matron.	February 4, 1876.	40	0	0	40	0	0	Do.,	Do.,	do., £30.
Mary Eames.											
DOWNPATRICK.											
G. St. G. Tyner, F.R.C.S.I., L.K. & Q.C.P.I.	Resident Medical Superintendent.	Sept. 19, 1867.	200	0	0	400	0	0	Resident.	Furnished house, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, and vegetables.—£180.	
G. W. Hatchell, L.R.C.S.I., L.K. & Q.C.P.I.	Assistant to the Resident Medical Superintendent.	July 1, 1876.	100	0	0	100	0	0	Do.,	Furnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, and rations.—£78.	
John K. Maonch, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., Q.C.P.I.	Consulting and Visiting Physician, Chaplains:	June 5, 1869.	100	0	0	100	0	0	Non-resident.		
Rev. T. B. Price.	Church of Ireland.	February 4, 1871.	40	0	0	40	0	0	Do.,		
Rev. P. M. Eroy.	Roman Catholic.	August 3, 1878.	40	0	0	40	0	0	Do.,		
Rev. T. Macafee.	Presbyterian.	Nov. 6, 1869.	40	0	0	40	0	0	Do.,		
George H. Whiteside.	Clerk and Storekeeper.	August 5, 1869.	80	0	0	120	0	0	Resident.	Furnished house, fuel, light, washing, and rations.—£80.	
S. M. Taylor.	Matron.	July 19, 1869.	40	0	0	60	0	0	Do.,	Furnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, and rations.—£80.	
ENNIS.											
Wm. Daxon, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., L.M.	Resident Medical Superintendent.	October 7, 1867.	400	0	0	500	0	0	Resident.	Residence, £49; fuel and light, £26; washing, £20; bread and milk, £23; vegetables, £13; total, £130.	
P. M. Cullinan, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., L.A.H.	Consulting and Visiting Physician.	January 11, 1868.	100	0	0	125	0	0	Non-resident.		
A. Greene, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P. ED.	Apothecary.	August 20, 1881.	40	0	0	225	G.S.P.		Do.,		
CHAPLAINS:											
Rev. Philip Dwyer.	Church of Ireland.	January 11, 1868.	30	0	0	30	0	0	Do.,	Rations, £17 11s.; fuel and light, £8; washing, £1 10s.; lodging and medical attendance, £3; total, £25 1s.	
Rev. Bartholomew Scanlan.	Roman Catholic.	Dec. 27, 1879.	50	0	0	70	0	0	Do.,	Appartments, £24; rations, £14; fuel and light, £16; bread, milk, and vegetables, £16; washing, £10; total, £80.	
John Enright.	Clerk.	June 12, 1880.	75	0	0	75	0	0	Do.,	Bread, 4 lbs. daily, at 6d., £9 2s. 6d.; milk, 2 gallons daily, at 7d., £16 6s. 10d.; 1 stone potatoes daily, at 6d., £9 2s. 6d.; vegetables, about £7; garden and apartments, £45; keep of horse, pig, and fowl, £25; gas, £10; coal, about £18; soap and candles, £5; brushes, &c., £5; washing, £13; total, £166 10s. 10d.	
John M'Inerney.	Storekeeper.	June 12, 1880.	35	0	0	35	0	0	Resident.		
Anna Delahunty.	Matron.	Nov. 13, 1869.	80	0	0	80	0	0	Do.,		
KENNISCORTHY.											
Joseph Edmundson, M.D., L.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.I.	Resident Medical Superintendent.	July 18, 1863.	400	0	0	400	0	0	Resident.		

* Appointed to Donegal District Lunatic Asylum 4th November, 1864; promoted to Cork 14th June, 1876.

† Appointed Assistant Clerk 4th October, 1876; promoted 18th April, 1881.

[continued.]

No. 26.—SALARIES and ALLOWANCES of OFFICERS—continued.

Anytus and Names of Officers.	Office.	Date of Original Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary, distinguishing Good Service Pay.	Resident or Non-resident.	Allowances.
ENNISCORTHY—continued.						
Thomas Draper, M.B., T.C.D., L.R.C.S.I.	Consulting and Visiting Physician.	March 21, 1872.	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	Non-resident.	—
Philip M. Cooke, L.R.A., .	Apothecary,	Dec. 23, 1867, .	40 0 0	40 0 0	Do., .	—
Rev. James C. Murdoch, .	Chaplain:	April 26, 1875, .	35 0 0	35 0 0	Do., .	—
Rev. Abraham Brownrigg, .	Church of Ireland, . . .	June 15, 1876, .	60 0 0	60 0 0	Do., .	—
Robert Henderson,	Roman Catholic, . . .	Dec. 23, 1867, .	60 0 0	80 0 0	Resident, .	—
	Clerk and Storekeeper, .					Apartment, £26; gas, £8; coal, about £14; candles, soap, and brushes, £5; 3 lbs. bread daily, £4 11s. 3d.; milk, 4 gallon daily, £5 6s. 6d.; potatoes, 7 lbs. daily, £4 11s. 3d.; vegetables, £3; butter, 14 lb. weekly, £4 11s.; porter, £5; beef, 1 lb. daily, £11; tea, 3 lbs. monthly, £3; sugar, 7 lbs. monthly, £1 10s.; washing, about £5 10s.; total, £100.
Anne Jane H. Allen, . . .	Matron,	Dec. 14, 1869, .	100 0 0	100 0 0	Do., .	Apartment, £26; gas, £8; coal, £14; candles, soap, and brushes, £5; bread, 3 lbs. daily, £4 11s. 3d.; milk, 4 gallon daily, £5 6s. 6d.; potatoes, 7 lbs. daily, £4 11s. 3d.; vegetables, £3; washing, £5 10s.; total, £74 19s.
KILKENNY.						
Berry Delany, M.D., M.CH. Q.U.I., Lic. Med. Rot. Hosp., Dub.	Resident Medical Superintendent,	Sept. 28, 1857, .	260 0 0	340 0 0	Resident, .	£150, viz., residence, £50; ration, £40; fuel and light, £30; washing, £20; incidentia, £10.
Charles Geo. Lyster, F.R.C.S.I., L.R. & Q.C.P.I.	Consulting and Visiting Physician.	Jan. 18, 1881, .	100 0 0	100 0 0	Non-resident, .	—
William Sterling,	Apothecary,	March 15, 1881, .	45 0 0	45 0 0	Do., .	—
Rev. G. W. Rooba,	Chaplain:	Jan. 15, 1878, .	30 0 0	30 0 0	Do., .	—
Rev. W. Keohan,	Church of Ireland, . . .	Dec. 16, 1878, .	45 0 0	45 0 0	Do., .	—
Michael Curran,	Roman Catholic, . . .	July 21, 1857, .	60 0 0	150 0 0	Do., .	—
	Clerk and Storekeeper, .					& allowances, £20 G.S.P.
Joanna Ryan,	Matron,	Feb. 23, 1863, .	75 0 0	105 0 0	Resident, .	£75, viz., residence, £30; ration, £15; fuel and light, £15; washing, £10; incidentia, £5

KILKENNY.		Resident Medical Superintendent.	July 23, 1876.	400 0 0	450 0 0	Do.,	Apartments, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, and vegetables; valued at £140 per annum.
Oscar T. Woods, A.B., M.D., DUB., L.R.C.S.I.		Resident Medical Superintendent.	July 23, 1876.	400 0 0	450 0 0	Do.,	Apartments, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, and vegetables; valued at £140 per annum.
L. T. Griffin, L.R.C.P.L. & L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.S.I.		Consulting and Visiting Physician, Apothecary.	April 5, 1871.	100 0 0	135 0 0	Non-resident.	—
John O'Sullivan, L.A., . . .		Chaplain: Church of Ireland, Roman Catholic, Clerk, Storekeeper.	Feb. 23, 1877.	30 0 0	30 0 0	Do.,	—
Rev. G. R. Wynne, . . .		Chaplain: Church of Ireland, Roman Catholic, Clerk, Storekeeper.	April 14, 1880.	30 0 0	30 0 0	Do.,	—
Rev. M. McCarthy, . . .		Chaplain: Church of Ireland, Roman Catholic, Clerk, Storekeeper.	Nov. 14, 1877.	60 0 0	60 0 0	Do.,	—
Michael Mahony, . . .		Chaplain: Church of Ireland, Roman Catholic, Clerk, Storekeeper.	June 9, 1878.	120 0 0	150 0 0	Do.,	—
Peter O'Connor, . . .		Chaplain: Church of Ireland, Roman Catholic, Clerk, Storekeeper.	June 11, 1878.	40 0 0	50 0 0	Resident.	Rations, furnished apartments, and washing, £60.
Patrick Mahony, . . .		Land Steward.	Dec. 12, 1877.	40 0 0	—	Do.,	Furnished house, fuel, vegetables, and 1 pint porter daily; valued at £15 9s. 6d.
Joanna Moriarty, . . .		Matron.	October 14, 1874.	80 0 0	90 0 0	Do.,	Apartments, fuel, light, washing, bread, milk, and vegetables; valued at £70 per annum.
LETTERKENNY.		Resident Medical Superintendent.	July 23, 1876.	400 0 0	450 0 0	Do.,	4 lbs. bread, 3 quarts milk, and 1 stone potatoes daily, £21 13s. 1d.; residence, fuel, gas, washing, and garden, £193 7s. 11d.—£150.
Fenwick Carr, F.R.C.S.I., . . .		Consulting and Visiting Physician, Apothecary.	Feb. 10, 1876.	100 0 0	100 0 0	Non-resident.	—
William Dunlop, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I.		Chaplain: Church of Ireland, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Clerk, Storekeeper.	Nov. 9, 1870.	30 0 0	40 0 0	Do.,	—
Rev. Richard E. Baillie, . . .		Chaplain: Church of Ireland, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Clerk, Storekeeper.	May 10, 1876.	30 0 0	30 0 0	Do.,	—
Rev. W. Drummond, . . .		Chaplain: Church of Ireland, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Clerk, Storekeeper.	Jan. 19, 1881.	40 0 0	40 0 0	Do.,	—
Rev. O. Leitch, . . .		Chaplain: Church of Ireland, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Clerk, Storekeeper.	—	25 0 0	25 0 0	Do.,	—
Hugh Stevenson, . . .		Chaplain: Church of Ireland, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Clerk, Storekeeper.	June 11, 1873.	114 0 0	142 0 0	Do.,	—
Stewart Russell, . . .		Chaplain: Church of Ireland, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Clerk, Storekeeper.	Sept. 11, 1878.	40 0 0	40 0 0	Resident.	Residence, clothes, board, and washing—£24 8s. 6d.
Eliza Molseed, . . .		Matron.	April 7, 1866.	105 0 0	105 0 0	Do.,	4 lbs. bread, 3 quarts milk and 1 stone potatoes daily, £21 12s. 1d.; residence, fuel, light, washing, and vegetables, £28 7s. 11d.—£50.
Richard Kelly, . . .		Engineer.	Nov. 10, 1880.	40 0 0	40 0 0	Do.,	Residence, clothes, board, and washing, £24 12s.
LIMERICK.		Resident Medical Superintendent.	June 14, 1873.	450 0 0	500 0 0	Do.,	2 lbs. bread, 2 quarts milk, vegetables, fuel, washing, and unfurnished apartments, annual value £116.
E. Masters Courtney, M.B., . . .		Resident Medical Superintendent.	June 14, 1873.	450 0 0	£100 G.S.P.	Do.,	—
Robert R. Galston, M.D., . . .		Consulting and Visiting Physician, Apothecary.	March 20, 1859.	125 0 0	155 0 0	Non-resident.	—
Henry Johnston, . . .		Chaplain: Church of Ireland, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Clerk, Storekeeper.	Nov. 8, 1881.	50 0 0	—	Do.,	—
The Ven. Archdeacon Jacob, . . .		Chaplain: Church of Ireland, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Clerk, Storekeeper.	July 16, 1845.	50 0 0	50 0 0	Do.,	—
Rev. James McCoy, . . .		Chaplain: Church of Ireland, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Clerk, Storekeeper.	April 6, 1875.	50 0 0	75 0 0	Do.,	—

(Continued.)

No. 26.—SALARIES and ALLOWANCES of OFFICERS—continued.

Asylums and Names of Officers.	Office	Date of Original Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary distinguishing Good Service Pay.	Resident or Non-resident.	Allowances.
LIMERICK—continued.						
James Bodkin,	Clerk,	May 3, 1862, .	£ 60 0 0	£ 160 0 0 £20 G.S.P.	Non-resident, .	—
Robert Curtledge,	Storekeeper,	July, 1880, .	30 0 0	45 0 0	Resident, . .	10½ lbs. bread, 7 pints milk, 7 lbs. beef, 1 lb. butter, eggs or fish, 5 oz. tea, 1 lb. sugar, 1 stone potatoes weekly, also fuel, washing, and furnished apartments; value, £46.
William Danaher,	Land Steward	Sept. 1, 1864, .	30 0 0	40 0 0	Do., . .	10½ lbs. bread, 1 lb. butter, 7 pints milk, 4½ lbs. beef, 1 stone potatoes, 2½ cwt. coals weekly, and house; annual value, £28.
Ellen Purcell,	Matron,	April, 1880, .	100 0 0	100 0 0	Do., . .	4 lbs. bread, 4 quarts milk, 7 lbs. potatoes daily, fuel, light, and washing; furnished apartments and servant; annual value, £106.
LONDONDERRY.						
C. E. Hetherington, M.B., M.CH., F.C.D.	Resident Medical Superintendent,	Nov. 3, 1872, .	100 0 0	400 0 0	Do., . .	House in street adjoining, £70 in lieu of fuel, light, and attendance, bread, milk, washing, and vegetables; estimated at £160.
B. P. White, M.D., EDIN., F.R.C.S.I.,	Consulting and Visiting Physician,	August 18, 1864, .	100 0 0	125 0 0 £25 G.S.P.	Non-resident, .	—
H. M. Prior,	Apothecary,	June 27, 1872, .	30 0 0	30 0 0	Do., . .	—
Rev. J. Potter,	Chaplain: Church of Ireland,	Nov. 11, 1880, .	25 0 0	25 0 0	Do., . .	—
Rev. J. Doherty,	Roman Catholic,	Mar. 10, 1881, .	25 0 0	25 0 0	Do., . .	—
Rev. M. Wilson,	Presbyterian,	Jan. 12, 1871, .	25 0 0	25 0 0	Do., . .	—
Thomas Campbell,	Clerk,	Dec. 11, 1873, .	30 0 0	100 0 0	Do., . .	—
W. J. Neely,	Storekeeper,	Sept. 11, 1879, .	30 0 0	30 0 0	Resident, . .	Room, rations, and uniform; valued at £30 16s.
James Lamrock	Land Steward,	Dec. 11, 1873, .	15 0 0	28 0 0	Do., . .	Room, rations, and uniform; valued at £30 16s.
Elias Grant,	Matron,	Feb. 14, 1867, .	70 0 0	90 0 0	Do., . .	Apartments partly furnished, fuel, light, milk, vegetables, washing, and servant; estimated at £80.
MARYBOROUGH.						
Joseph Henry Hatchell, L.R.C.S.I., F.R.Q.C.P.I., L.M.	Resident Medical Superintendent,	Jan. 18, 1868, .	300 0 0	500 0 0 £100 G.S.P.	Do., . .	Coal, candles, vegetables, bread, and milk, washing, furnished apartments; value, £160.

David Jacob, M.D., F.R.C.S.L.,	Consulting and Visiting Physician,	Nov. 5, 1863,	100 0 0	135 0 0	Non-resident,	—
Rev. E. L. Eves,	Chaplain:			425 G.S.P.	—	—
Rev. Thomas Moloney,	Church of Ireland,	Jan. 12, 1875,	25 0 0	40 0 0	Do.,	—
Richard Conroy,	Roman Catholic,	Nov. 10, 1880,	60 0 0	60 0 0	Do.,	Breakfast and dinner; value, £14.
James Bowe,	Clerk,	Nov. 26, 1871,	80 0 0	80 0 0	Do.,	Breakfast and dinner; value £14.
James J. Ferrall,	Storekeeper,	Feb. 9, 1881,	40 0 0	40 0 0	Do.,	Coal, candles, vegetables, washing,
	Matron,	August 20, 1857,	85 0 0	100 0 0	Resident,	furnished apartments; value, £60.
MONAGHAN.						
John C. Robertson, L.R.C.S.L.,	Resident Medical Superintendent,	June 20, 1868,	400 0 0	550 0 0	Resident,	House, fuel, light, washing, bread,
L.R.C.P.S., M.R.C.S.				£100 G.S.P.		milk, and vegetables; £160.
J. A. Johnston, L. & L.M. F.R.C.P.L.,	Assistant to the Resident Medical Superintendent	June 9, 1881,	150 0 0	150 0 0	Do.,	Furnished apartments, attendance,
L.R.C.S.L.						fuel, light, washing, bread, milk,
A. K. Young, F.R.C.S.L.,	Consulting and Visiting Physician,	April 6, 1869,	100 0 0	135 0 0	Non-resident,	and vegetables; £80.
Thomas Keown, M.F.S.L.,	Apothecary,	October 9, 1879,	30 0 0	£25 G.S.P.	Do.,	—
Rev. C. W. O. H. Mease,	Chaplain:					—
Rev. Peter M'Glone,	Church of Ireland,	August 11, 1881,	50 0 0	50 0 0	Do.,	—
Rev. Robert M'Bride,	Roman Catholic,	February 8, 1870,	60 0 0	65 0 0	Do.,	—
Robert Coffey,	Presbyterian,	January 10, 1878,	30 0 0	30 0 0	Do.,	—
	Clerk and Storekeeper,	April 6, 1869,	80 0 0	170 0 0	Do.,	Residence, ration, &c., &c.
John Patterson,	House Steward,	April 6, 1869,	30 0 0	£20 G.S.P.	Resident,	Furnished apartments, attendance, ra-
Emma Hudson,	Matron,	March 19, 1869,	100 0 0	100 0 0	Do.,	tions, fuel, light, and washing; £40.
MULLINGAR.						
G. W. Hatchell (locum tenens),	Resident Medical Superintendent,	Dec 30, 1881,	450 0 0	450 0 0	Resident,	Apartment, fuel, light, washing, bread,
L.R.C.P.L., L.R.C.P.S., L.M.,						milk, vegetables, and services of hall
William H. Middleton, L.R.C.S.L.,	Consulting and Visiting Physician,	May 12, 1881,	135 0 0	135 0 0	Non-resident,	maid; £80.
L.R.C.P.L.						Apartment, fuel, light, bread, milk,
William Middleton, M.D.,	Apothecary,	April, 1882,	35 0 0	50 0 0	Do.,	£110.
Rev. F. Swift,	Chaplain:					—
Rev. John Martin,	Church of Ireland,	October 14, 1875,	45 0 0	45 0 0	Do.,	—
Rev. M. Murphy,	Roman Catholic,	July 28, 1870,	50 0 0	80 0 0	Do.,	—
John Newburn,	Presbyterian,	October 10, 1869,	15 0 0	20 0 0	Do.,	—
	Clerk,	August 26, 1858,	50 0 0	160 0 0	Do.,	Dinner.
Catherine Costello,	Matron,	July 26, 1855,	18 0 0	£20 G.S.P.	Resident,	Apartment, board, washing, fuel,
				75 0 0		light, &c., &c.; £75.
OMAGH.						
George Edward Cane, M.B., T.C.D.,	Resident Medical Superintendent,	Dec. 10, 1874,	400 0 0	500 0 0	Resident,	Bread, fuel, light, washing, residence,
Geo. Francis West, L.R.C.P. & S.	Assistant to the Resident Medical Superintendent,	Nov. 13, 1879,	120 0 0	160 0 0	Do.,	and garden; value £150.
Edin.,						Commuted allowance of £60 in lieu of
						ration, furnished apartments, fuel,
						light, washing, and attendance.

[continued.]

No. 26.—SALARIES and ALLOWANCES of OFFICERS—continued.

Asylums and Names of Officers.	Office.	Date of Original Appointment.	Salary on Appointment.	Present Salary, including Good Service Pay.	Resident or Non-resident.	Allowances.
<i>OMAGH—continued.</i>						
Edward C. Thompson, M.B., F.C.D.	Consulting and Visiting Physician.	April 8, 1875.	£ 100 0 0	£ s. d. 100 0 0	Non-resident.	—
Francis Trenar,	Apothecary.	March 27, 1852.	35 0 0	50 0 0	Do., . .	—
Rev. Henry Faussett,	Chaplains:	Sept. 11, 1873.	50 0 0	50 0 0	Do., . .	—
Rev. Patrick Grant,	Church of Ireland,	June 12, 1879.	50 0 0	50 0 0	Do., . .	—
Rev. James Macnaghie,	Roman Catholic,	August 14, 1879.	50 0 0	50 0 0	Do., . .	—
Charles J. M'Mullen,	Presbyterian,	Sept. 11, 1871.	160 0 0	160 0 0	Do., . .	—
Richard Coffey,	Clark.	March 10, 1854.	16 0 0	80 0 0	Resident.	—
	Storekeeper and House Steward.			£20 G.S.P.		Rations, allowance for clothing, furnished apartments, fuel and light, washing and attendance; value, £80.
William Simpson,	Land Steward,	March 5, 1853.	30 0 0	50 0 0	Do., . .	Rations, clothing, furnished apartments, fuel, light, and washing, attendance; value, £40 5s.
Sophia Mathers,	Matron,	July 9, 1874.	75 0 0	75 0 0	Do., . .	Rations, furnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, and attendance; £75.
<i>RICHMOND.</i>						
J. Lalor, M.D., L.R.C.S.L., L.M.	Resident Medical Superintendent.	February, 1852.	260 0 0	700 0 0	Resident.	Unfurnished apartments, fuel, light, bread, milk, vegetables, and washing; £100 14s. 6d.
W. Z. Myles, L.F.F. & S.G., L.A.H.I., L.M.	Assistant to the Resident Medical Superintendent.	December, 1875.	100 0 0	150 0 0	Do., . .	Furnished apartments, fuel, light, bread, milk, vegetables, and washing; £84 15s. 5d.
E.D. O'Neill, L.R.C.S.L., L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.M.	Second do.,	April, 1881.	130 0 0	130 0 0	Do., . .	Do., do., £84 15s. 5d.
J. T. Banks, M.D., M.B., F.R.Q.C.P.I., L.M.	Consulting and Visiting Physician.	September, 1852.	150 0 0	187 10 0	Non-resident.	—
J. Hughes, L.K.Q.C.P.I., F.R.C.S.L., L.M.	Do. Surgeon,	February, 1847.	50 0 0	187 10 0	Do., . .	—
Rev. A. Canon Leeper, D.D.,	Chaplains:	March, 1852.	50 0 0	100 0 0	Do., . .	—
Very Rev. Wm. Canon Brook, F.F.,	Church of Ireland,	January, 1869.	100 0 0	150 0 0	Do., . .	—
Rev. S. G. Morrison,	Roman Catholic,	June, 1874.	15 0 0	15 0 0	Do., . .	—
J. Nunn,	Presbyterian,	October, 1845.	30 0 0	300 0 0	Resident.	Partly furnished apartments, fuel, light, bread, milk, vegetables, and washing; £87 6s. 5d.
G. Lennon,	Secretary and Storekeeper,					
J. Barry,	Assistant Clerk,	October, 1862.	30 0 0	119 9 5	Non-resident.	—
	Store Assistant,	December, 1869.	12 0 0	65 0 0	Resident.	Furnished apartments, rations, vegetables, fuel, light, washing, and attendance; £80 6s. 5d.

M. Curran,	Matron,	October, 1867,	80	0	0	115	0	0	Do.,	do., £114 19s. 2d.
E. Sherry,	Assistant Matron,	February, 1876,	35	0	0	60	0	0	Do.,	do., £91 5s. 6d.
J. Fox,	Schoolmaster,	December, 1868,	30	0	0	50	0	0	Furnished apartments, rations, vegetables, fuel, light, washing, and attendance; £39 9s. 6d.	do., £81 6s. 6d.
J. McGaw, J.	Assistant Schoolmaster,	March, 1861,	50	0	0	50	0	0	Do.,	do.
M. Martin,	Schoolmistress,	July, 1866,	30	0	0	47	10	0	Do.,	do.
A. Beckett,	Assistant Schoolmistress,	February, 1869,	10	0	0	40	10	0	Do.,	do.
A. Searf,	do.,	July, 1869,	20	0	0	30	0	0	Do.,	do.
A. Doran,	Female Assistant Storekeeper,	October, 1866,	6	0	0	46	0	0	Do.,	£87 17s. 11d.
Sligo.										
John McEuna, M.D., GLASG., L.R.P.S. GLASG., L.R.C.P. L&L.M.	Resident Medical Superintendent,	Feb. 21, 1852,	260	0	0	550	0	0	Residence, bread, milk, fuel, light, washing, vegetables, and garden; £900.	do.
George R. Lawless, L.R.C.S.I. & L.M. & Q.C.P.L., L.M.B.C.	Assistant to the Resident Medical Superintendent.	June 2, 1860,	150	0	0	150	0	0	Do.,	Including £50 in lieu of rations, furnished apartments, fuel, light, washing, and attendance; £30.
E. C. MacDowel, M.D., M.C.H., T.C.D., L.M.	Consulting and Visiting Physician,	February 7, 1877,	100	0	0	100	0	0	Non-resident,	—
Rev. Thomas Heany,	Chaplain:									
Rev. John Connellan,	Church of Ireland,	October 2, 1878,	40	0	0	40	0	0	Do.,	—
Robert Browne,	Roman Catholic,	Dec. 7, 1861,	60	0	0	60	0	0	Do.,	—
John Reid,	Clerk and Storekeeper,	Nov. 27, 1858,	80	0	0	170	0	0	Do.,	—
Emma Armstrong,	Land Steward,	February 7, 1856,	30	0	0	£20 G.S.F.			Resident,	House, fuel, light, board, and washing; £80.
	Matron,	May 2, 1877,	75	0	0	85	0	0	Do.,	Partly furnished apartments, fuel, light, board, and washing; £80.
WATERFORD.										
Ringrose Atkins, M.D., M.C.H., L.M.	Resident Medical Superintendent,	October 2, 1878,	160	0	0	400	0	0	Resident,	House, fuel, light, washing, vegetables, bread, milk, and garden; £150.
Wm. R. Conolly, M.B., L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P., L.M.	Consulting and Visiting Physician,	May 27, 1878,	100	0	0	100	0	0	Non-resident,	—
James F. Scott, L.A.H., DUB.,	Apothecary,	October 9, 1872,	45	0	0	45	0	0	Do.,	—
Wm. J. Alcock,	Chaplain:									
Rev. John Granman, C.C.,	Church of Ireland,	March 1, 1867,	25	0	0	25	0	0	Do.,	—
George J. Briscoe,	Roman Catholic,	July, 1876,	25	0	0	54	0	0	Do.,	—
Robert Mulowney,	Clerk,	April 9, 1872,	100	0	0	130	0	0	Do.,	—
John Grant,	Storekeeper,	March, 1876,	60	0	0	60	0	0	Do.,	—
	Land Steward,	April, 1866,	25	0	0	45	0	0	Resident,	Washing and vegetables; £20.
									Do.,	do.
									Furnished house for self and family on farm, clothing, rations, washing, fuel, and light; valued at £45.	do.
Mrs. H. Briscoe,	Matron,	March 24, 1870,	80	0	0	80	0	0	Do.,	Furnished apartments, bread, milk, and vegetables, washing, fuel, and light; valued at £68.

No. 27.—TABLE showing SCALE of WAGES and ALLOWANCES of SERVANTS and ATTENDANTS in DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 31st December, 1881.

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.	Nature of Allowances.
	ARMAGH:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Steward and Gardener, . . .	25 0 0	25 15 3	Rations, suit of clothing, fuel, light, and washing.
1	Wardman,	18 0 0	25 15 3	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	14 10 0	25 15 3	Ditto.
4	Male Attendants—each, . . .	16 0 0	25 15 3	Ditto.
1	Fireman,	32 10 0	25 15 3	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper,	21 0 0	10 11 0	House and Fuel.
1	Head Nurse,	15 0 0	22 6 4	Rations, fuel, light, and washing.
1	Hospital Nurse,	12 10 0	22 6 4	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	12 0 0	22 6 4	Ditto.
2	Nurses—each,	12 0 0	22 6 4	Ditto.
1	Assistant Nurse,	9 10 0	22 6 4	Ditto.
3	Assistant Nurses—each, . . .	8 10 0	22 6 4	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	12 0 0	22 6 4	Ditto.
1	House-Cook,	14 0 0	22 6 4	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	14 0 0	22 6 4	Ditto.
	BALLINASLOE:			
1	Land Steward,	30 0 0	40 0 0	Furnished house, fuel, light, and rations.
1	Head Attendant,	30 0 0	29 14 0	Residence, rations, and clothes.
1	Engineman,	40 0 0	29 14 0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	25 0 0	29 14 0	Ditto.
1	Carpenter,	22 0 0	29 14 0	Ditto.
1	Infirmary Attendant,	22 0 0	29 14 0	Ditto.
1	Refractory Attendant,	20 0 0	29 14 0	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	20 0 0	29 14 0	Ditto.
4	First-class Attendants,	18 0 0	29 14 0	Ditto.
1	Night Watchman,	18 0 0	29 14 0	Ditto.
1	Yard Man,	18 0 0	29 14 0	Ditto.
1	Gate Porter,	20 0 0	29 14 0	Ditto.
1	Back Gate Porter,	16 0 0	29 14 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	16 0 0	29 14 0	Ditto.
7	Second-class Attendants,	16 0 0	29 14 0	Ditto.
1	Head Nurse,	20 0 0	26 0 0	Residence and rations.
1	Laundress,	15 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
2	Assistants,	11 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
1	Refractory Attendants,	14 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
1	Infirmary Attendant,	14 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	13 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
3	First-class Attendants,	12 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse,	12 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
3	Second-class Attendants,	10 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	10 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
1	Dining Hall Maid,	9 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	8 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
6	Third-class Attendants,	8 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
	BELFAST:			
1	Head Attendant,	50 0 0	34 7 6	Residence, rations, fuel, light, washing, and clothing.
1	Land Steward and Gardener, . . .	36 0 0	34 7 6	Ditto.
1	Attendant,	32 0 0	34 7 6	Ditto.
3	Attendant,	27 0 0	34 7 6	Ditto.
13	Attendant,	25 0 0	34 7 6	Ditto.
1	Engineman and Smith,	67 0 0	26 3 6	Rations, washing, and clothing.
1	Carpenter,	62 0 0	—	No allowances.
1	Tailor,	61 0 0	—	Ditto.

[continued.]

No. 27.—TABLE showing SCALE of WAGES and ALLOWANCES of SERVANTS and ATTENDANTS in DISTRICT ASYLUMS—*continued.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.	Nature of Allowances.
	BELFAST—con.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Shoemaker,	60 0 0	—	No allowances.
1	Painter,	62 0 0	—	Ditto.
1	Head Attendant,	27 0 0	31 2 0	Residence, rations, fuel, light, washing, and clothing.
1	Night Attendant,	22 0 0	31 2 0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	20 0 0	31 2 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	20 0 0	31 2 0	Ditto.
3	Attendants,	17 0 0	31 2 0	Ditto.
11	Attendants,	16 0 0	31 2 0	Ditto.
1	Refractory Attendant,	20 0 0	31 2 0	Ditto.
1	Dining Hall Maid,	14 0 0	31 2 0	Ditto.
1	Office Attendant,	12 0 0	31 2 0	Ditto.
	CARLOW:			
1	Steward and Gardener,	26 0 0	26 8 8	Tea, sugar, bread, meat, fuel, light, milk, and vegetables, furnished apartments, wash- ing, one suit of uniform.
1	Head Warder,	30 0 0	26 8 8	
4	Warders,	16 16 0	26 8 8	
1	Night Warder,	16 16 0	26 8 8	
1	Steam Boiler Attendant,	16 16 0	26 8 8	
4	Assistant Warders,	14 8 0	26 8 8	
1	Gate Porter,	12 10 0	26 8 8	
1	Cook,	11 0 0	24 4 6	
4	Nurses,	10 10 0	24 4 6	
1	Night Nurse,	10 10 0	24 4 6	
1	Laundress,	10 0 0	24 4 6	
2	Assistant Laundress,	{ 8 0 0 7 0 0	{ 24 4 6 24 4 6	
1	Board and House Maid,	8 0 0	24 4 6	
5	Assistant Nurses,	7 0 0	24 4 6	
1	Assistant Cook,	7 0 0	24 4 6	
	CASTLEBAR:			
1	Engineer and Fitter,	75 0 0	21 2 5	Rations, residence, washing, fuel and light.
1	Head Attendant,	35 0 0	21 2 5	Rations, residence, washing, fuel, light, and clothing.
1	First-class Attendant,	30 0 0	21 2 5	
1	Ditto,	25 4 0	21 2 5	
1	Ditto,	24 0 0	21 2 5	
2	Ditto,	23 0 0	21 2 5	
5	Second-class Attendants,	21 4 0	21 2 5	Rations, clothing, and residence.
1	Attendant Carpenter,	29 0 0	21 2 5	
1	Hall Porter and Messenger,	21 4 0	25 18 11	
1	Night Man,	21 4 0	25 18 11	
1	Gardener and Land Steward,	34 0 0	25 2 5	
1	Tailor,	31 5 0	18 4 11	Rations.
1	Shoemaker,	31 5 0	18 4 11	
1	Head Nurse and Seamstress,	25 0 0	18 4 11	
1	Hall Maid,	15 0 0	18 4 11	
1	Cook,	16 0 0	18 4 11	
1	Laundress,	16 0 0	18 4 11	Rations, clothing, residence, washing, fuel, and light.
1	Assistant Cook,	12 0 0	22 11 6	
1	Assistant Laundress,	12 0 0	22 11 6	
4	Nurses,	15 0 0	22 11 6	
4	Assistant Nurses,	12 0 0	22 11 6	
1	Night Nurse,	12 0 0	22 11 6	
1	Gatekeeper,	3 0 0	23 11 6	

[continued.]

No. 27.—TABLE showing SCALE of WAGES and ALLOWANCES of SERVANTS and ATTENDANTS in DISTRICT ASYLUMS—*continued.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, or annum.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.	Nature of Allowances.
	CLONMEL :	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Carpenter,	52 0 0	—	None.
1	Tailor,	30 0 0	20 0 0	Food, no lodging.
1	Painter,	30 0 0	36 0 0	Food, washing, lodging, clothes.
1	Shoemaker,	30 0 0	36 0 0	Ditto.
1	Engineman,	31 4 0	5 0 0	Suit of uniform.
1	Head Attendant,	26 0 0	36 0 0	Same as attendants.
7	Attendants,	24 0 0	36 0 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	20 0 0	36 0 0	Ditto.
2	Hall Porters,	14 0 0	36 0 0	Ditto.
10	Deputy Attendants,	15 0 0	35 0 0	Ditto.
1	Musician,	12 0 0	12 0 0	None.
2	Gate Porters,	18 0 0	80 0 0	Food for each lodgeman and wife, suit of clothes, fuel, light, washing, and vegetables.
1	Head Attendant,	18 0 0	34 0 0	Food, washing, lodging, clothes.
2	Hospital do.,	16 0 0	34 0 0	Ditto.
1	Head Laundress,	15 0 0	34 0 0	Ditto.
4	Attendants,	14 0 0	34 0 0	Ditto.
2	Night Nurses,	14 0 0	34 0 0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	14 0 0	34 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	12 0 0	34 0 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12 0 0	34 0 0	Ditto.
2	Hall Maids,	12 0 0	34 0 0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	10 0 0	34 0 0	Ditto.
3	Deputy Laundresses,	10 0 0	34 0 0	Ditto.
11	Deputy Attendants,	10 0 0	34 0 0	Ditto.
	CORK :			
5	Head Attendants,	30 0 0	32 0 0	Residence, clothing, rations, fuel, light, and washing.
5	First-class Attendants,	25 0 0	32 0 0	Ditto.
17	Second-class Attendants,	24 0 0	32 0 0	Ditto.
12	Third-Class Attendants,	20 0 0	32 0 0	Ditto.
2	Night Attendants,	26 0 0	32 0 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	24 0 0	32 0 0	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper,	25 0 0	32 0 0	Ditto.
1	Fireman and Attendant,	40 0 0	32 0 0	Ditto.
1	Mason do.,	52 0 0	32 0 0	Ditto.
1	Carpenter do.,	52 0 0	32 0 0	Ditto.
1	Painter do.,	52 0 0	32 0 0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker do.,	45 0 0	32 0 0	Ditto.
1	Tailor do.,	45 0 0	32 0 0	Ditto.
1	Plumber and Gasfitter, and do.	52 0 0	32 0 0	Ditto.
1	Upholsterer and Attendant,	45 0 0	32 0 0	Ditto.
1	Gardener and do.	30 0 0	32 0 0	Ditto.
5	Head Attendants,	20 0 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
13	First-class Attendants,	16 0 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
16	Second-class Attendants,	12 0 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
2	Night Attendants,	18 0 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	24 0 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
3	Assistant Laundresses,	16 0 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	24 0 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Cook,	12 0 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	Board-room Servant,	16 0 0	27 0 0	Ditto.

[continued.]

No. 27.—TABLE showing SCALE of WAGES and ALLOWANCES of SERVANTS and ATTENDANTS in DISTRICT ASYLUMS—*continued.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.	Nature of Allowances.
DOWNPATRICK :				
1	Head Attendant and Assistant Storekeeper,	£ s. d. 50 0 0	£ s. d. 30 0 0	Fuel, light, clothing, washing, and furnished apartments.
1	Engineer,	60 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	Refractory Attendant,	28 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
4	Attendants (1st Class),	26 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
4	Ditto (2nd Class),	22 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
9	Ditto (3rd Class),	18 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	Painter,	30 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	Herdsmen,	40 0 0	—	Nil.
1	Gate Porter,	30 0 0	30 0 0	Fuel, light, clothing, washing, and furnished apartments.
1	Tailor,	52 0 0	4 0 0	Clothing.
1	Shoemaker,	52 0 0	4 0 0	Ditto.
1	Carpenter,	52 0 0	4 0 0	Ditto.
1	Head Nurse,	26 0 0	25 0 0	Fuel, light, clothing, rations, and furnished apartments.
1	Night ditto,	15 0 0	25 0 0	Ditto.
1	Refractory Attendant,	18 0 0	25 0 0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	16 0 0	25 0 0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Cook,	12 0 0	25 0 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	16 0 0	25 0 0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Laundress,	14 0 0	25 0 0	Ditto.
6	Attendants (1st Class),	14 0 0	25 0 0	Ditto.
11	Ditto, (2nd Class),	10 0 0	25 0 0	Ditto.
ENNIS :				
1	1st Class and Hospital Attendant,	27 0 0	29 6 0	Rations, fuel and light, washing, lodging, medical attendance, and clothes.
2	1st Class Attendants,	22 0 0	29 6 0	Ditto.
3	2nd Class ditto,	18 0 0	29 6 0	Ditto.
4	3rd Class ditto,	16 0 0	29 6 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto ditto, and Carpenter,	25 0 0	29 6 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto ditto, and Shoemaker,	18 0 0	29 6 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto ditto, and Tailor,	18 0 0	29 6 0	Ditto.
1	Ploughman and Milker,	18 0 0	29 6 0	Ditto.
1	Night Watchman,	16 0 0	29 6 0	Ditto.
1	Steward and Gardener,	40 0 0	25 1 0	Same as attendants, except clothes.
1	Baker,	40 0 0	25 1 0	Ditto.
1	Engineer,	48 0 0	25 1 0	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper,	32 0 0	28 8 0	Gatehouse, fuel and light, clothing, rations.
1	Laundress,	14 0 0	28 6 0	Rations, fuel and light, washing, lodging, medical attendance, and clothes.
1	Cook,	14 0 0	28 6 0	Ditto.
1	1st Class and Hospital Attendant,	17 0 0	28 6 0	Ditto.
2	1st Class Attendants,	14 0 0	28 6 0	Ditto.
3	2nd Class ditto,	10 0 0	28 6 0	Ditto.
2	3rd Class ditto,	9 0 0	28 6 0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	9 0 0	28 6 0	Ditto.
1	Dining Hall Maid,	9 0 0	28 6 0	Ditto.
1	Store Maid,	9 0 0	28 6 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	9 0 0	28 6 0	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse,	10 0 0	28 6 0	Ditto.
1	Laundry Maid,	9 0 0	28 6 0	Ditto.

[continued.]

No. 27.—TABLE showing SCALE of WAGES and ALLOWANCES of SERVANTS and ATTENDANTS in DISTRICT ASYLUMS—*continued.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.	Nature of Allowances.
ENNISCORTHY :		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Stoker,	30 0 0	40 19 0	Rations, fuel and light, washing, apartments, bedding, clothing, and one pair of boots.
1	Gardener,	30 0 0	40 19 0	
1	Baker,	36 0 0	40 19 0	
1	Gatekeeper,	18 0 0	40 19 0	
1	Hall Porter,	18 0 0	40 19 0	
1	Tailor,	24 0 0	40 19 0	
1	Shoemaker,	24 0 0	40 19 0	
1	Head Attendant,	25 0 0	40 19 0	
1	Attendant,	24 0 0	40 19 0	
1	Ditto,	21 0 0	40 19 0	
5	Ditto,	18 0 0	40 19 0	
1	Ditto,	17 0 0	40 19 0	
1	Ditto,	14 0 0	40 19 0	
1	Head Nurse,	30 0 0	36 18 0	
2	Attendants,	15 0 0	36 18 0	
4	Ditto,	12 0 0	36 18 0	
1	Ditto,	11 0 0	36 18 0	
1	Ditto,	10 0 0	36 18 0	
1	Cook,	14 0 0	36 18 0	
1	Laundress,	14 0 0	36 18 0	
1	Kitchen Maid,	8 0 0	36 18 0	
1	Hall Maid,	12 0 0	36 18 0	
KILKENNY :				
1	Gatekeeper,	40 0 0	21 0 0	Residence, clothing, fuel, light, and washing.
1	Wardman,	18 0 0	27 0 0	
1	Night Watchman,	16 0 0	27 0 0	
1	Hall Porter,	21 0 0	27 0 0	
1	1st Class Attendant,	24 0 0	27 0 0	
1	Ditto,	20 0 0	27 0 0	Residence, clothing, rations, fuel, light, and washing.
1	Ditto,	18 0 0	27 0 0	
1	2nd Class Ditto, and Gardener,	30 0 0	27 0 0	
3	Ditto—each,	16 0 0	27 0 0	
3	Ditto—each,	13 0 0	27 0 0	
1	Cook,	15 0 0	26 0 0	
1	Laundress,	14 0 0	26 0 0	
1	Assistant Laundress,	10 10 0	26 0 0	
1	Wards Maid,	12 0 0	26 0 0	
1	Hall Maid,	10 10 0	26 0 0	
1	Kitchen Maid,	9 0 0	26 0 0	
1	1st Class Nurse,	15 0 0	26 0 0	
2	Ditto—each,	14 0 0	26 0 0	
2	2nd Class Nurses—each,	12 0 0	26 0 0	
1	Ditto,	10 0 0	26 0 0	
KILLARNEY :				
1	Head Attendant,	50 0 0	30 0 0	Apartments, rations, fuel, light, clothing, and washing.
6	1st Class Attendants,	Different.	27 12 0	
8	2nd Class ditto,	Different.	27 12 0	
1	Night ditto,	20 10 0	27 12 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	19 0 0	27 12 0	Ditto.
1	Engineman,	39 0 0	24 2 0	Ditto.*
1	Carpenter,	55 0 0	1 19 0	A pint of porter daily.
1	Tailor,	45 0 0	1 19 0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	25 0 0	27 12 0	Same as male attendants.

* Engineman not allowed uniform.

[continued.]

No. 27.—TABLE showing SCALE of WAGES and ALLOWANCES of SERVANTS and ATTENDANTS in DISTRICT ASYLUMS—*continued.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.	Nature of Allowances.
KILLARNEY—con.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Ploughman,	25 0 9	3 12 3	Breakfast daily.
1	Gateman,	15 0 0	14 0 0	House, fuel, and clothing.
1	Farm Labourer,	18 5 0	4 7 5	1 lb. of bread and pint of porter daily.
1	Head Nurse,	24 0 0	23 19 0	Same as male attendants.
3	1st Class Nurses,	12 0 0	23 19 0	Ditto.
7	2nd ditto ditto,	Different.	23 19 0	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse,	14 0 0	23 19 0	Ditto.
1	Head Laundress,	15 0 0	23 19 0	Ditto.
1	Assistant ditto,	10 0 0	23 19 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto ditto,	8 0 0	23 19 0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	14 0 0	23 19 0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	10 0 0	23 19 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	8 0 0	23 19 0	Ditto.
LETTERKENNY :				
1	Head Attendant,	40 0 0	25 3 6	Residence, clothing, board, and washing.
1	Attendant and Shoemaker,	35 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto Painter,	35 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto Tailor,	35 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Night Attendant,	25 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
9	Attendants,	Various.	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Hospital Attendant,	20 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	24 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Gate Porter,	25 0 0	24 12 0	Ditto.
1	Carpenter,	58 0 0	—	Non-resident.
1	Farm Attendant,	30 0 0	24 12 0	Residence, clothing, board, and washing.
1	Laundress,	15 0 0	21 0 6	Ditto.
1	Cook,	14 0 0	21 0 6	Ditto.
1	Hospital Nurse,	12 0 0	21 0 6	Ditto.
1	Night do.,	12 0 0	21 0 6	Ditto.
1	1st Class do.,	12 0 0	21 0 6	Ditto.
1	1st Class do.,	11 0 0	21 0 6	Ditto.
3	1st Class do.,	10 0 0	21 0 6	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	10 0 0	21 0 6	Ditto.
2	2nd Class Nurses,	Various.	21 0 6	Ditto.
2	2nd Class do.,	Various.	21 0 6	Ditto.
2	Assistant Laundresses,	Various.	21 0 6	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	8 0 0	21 0 6	Ditto.
LIMERICK :				
1	Head Male Attendant,	35 0 0	31 17 0	Bread, milk, meat, butter,*tea, sugar, and uniform.
7	Male Attendants,	22 0 0	32 17 0	Ditto.
13	Assistant Attendants,	18 18 0	31 17 0	Ditto.
2	Night Attendants,	22 0 0	31 17 0	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	30 0 0	31 17 0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	30 0 0	31 17 0	Ditto.
1	Carpenter,	40 0 0	29 0 0	Rations.
1	Engineer and Fireman,	35 0 0	30 18 0	Rations, fuel, and house,
1	Painter and Glazier,	£1 per week.	—	Non-resident.
1	Postboy,	5s. per week.	—	Ditto.
1	Head Nurse,	30 0 0	27 6 0	Rations, fuel, washing, lodging, and uniform.
8	Nurses,	16 0 0	27 6 0	Ditto.
15	Assistant Nurses,	12 0 0	27 6 0	Ditto.

[continued.]

No. 27.—TABLE showing SCALE of WAGES and ALLOWANCES of SERVANTS and ATTENDANTS in DISTRICT ASYLUMS—continued.

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.	Nature of Allowances.
	LIMERICK—con.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Laundress,	18 0 0	27 6 0	Rations, fuel, washing, lodging, and uniform.
2	Assistant Laundresses	12 0 0	27 6 0	O'ho.
1	Cook,	18 0 0	27 6 0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	12 0 0	27 6 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	14 0 0	27 6 0	Ditto.
1	Refectory Maid,	12 0 0	27 6 0	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse,	20 0 0	27 6 0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Night Nurse,	15 0 0	27 6 0	Ditto.
1	Matron's Servant,	6 6 0	27 6 0	Ditto.
	LONDONDERRY :			
1	Tailor,	28 0 0	30 16 0	Rations, uniform, other clothing, part of room, with coal and gas.
1	Shoemaker,	28 0 0	30 16 0	Ditto.
1	Weaver,	23 10 0	30 16 0	Ditto.
1	Gardener,	23 2 0	30 16 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	22 10 0	30 16 0	Ditto.
1	Night Attendant,	22 10 0	30 16 0	Ditto.
2	Attendants,	22 10 0	30 16 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	19 10 0	30 16 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	18 10 0	30 16 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	17 10 0	30 16 0	Ditto.
1	Carpenter,	57 4 0	—	Non-resident. No allowance.
1	Gatekeeper,	19 10 0	37 6 0	House, rations, uniform, and other clothing.
5	Nurses,	13 0 0	29 6 0	Rations, part of room, with coal, gas, and clothing.
1	Night Nurse,	13 0 0	29 6 0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	14 0 0	29 6 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	14 0 0	29 6 0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Nurse,	10 0 0	29 6 0	Ditto.
8	Ditto,	9 0 0	29 6 0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Laundresses,	10 0 0	29 6 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	9 0 0	29 6 0	Ditto.
1	Office Maid,	9 0 0	29 6 0	Ditto.
1	Farm Gatekeeper,	4 0 0	4 0 0	House.
	MARYBOROUGH :			
1	Gardener,	52 0 0	9 0 0	Dinner each day.
1	Engineer and Plumber,	52 0 0	28 0 0	Maintenance, clothing, and washing, &c.
1	Hall Porter,	20 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
1	Hospital Warder,	20 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
1	Attendant,	20 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
5	Ditto,	18 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	16 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	14 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	12 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	22 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	20 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper,	24 0 0	12 0 0	Light, coal, and vegetables.
4	Nurses,	14 0 0	23 0 0	Maintenance, 3 dresses, washing, &c.
5	Ditto,	13 0 0	23 0 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	12 0 0	23 0 0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	14 0 0	23 0 0	Ditto.
1	House Servant,	10 0 0	23 0 0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	9 0 0	23 0 0	Ditto.
1	Laundry Maids,	8 0 0	23 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	9 0 0	23 0 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	15 0 0	23 0 0	Ditto.
1	Hospital Nurse,	16 0 0	23 0 0	Ditto.

[continued.]

No. 27.—TABLE showing SCALE of WAGES and ALLOWANCES of SERVANTS and ATTENDANTS in DISTRICT ASYLUMS—*continued.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.	Nature of Allowances.
MONAGHAN:				
1	Engineer,	£ s. d. 60 0 0	£ s. d. 24 0 0	Gate-house, fuel, light, washing, milk, and vegetables.
1	Land Steward and Gardener, .	50 0 0	36 0 0	House, fuel, light, washing, milk, and vegetables.
1	Attendant, Refractory and Reception Ward,	28 0 0	30 0 0	Apartments, rations, fuel, light, and washing.
5	Attendants, 1st Class, each, . .	25 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto ditto, „	24 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
8	Ditto, 2nd Class, „	22 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
4	Ditto ditto, „	20 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	Night Attendant,	25 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	18 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	18 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	16 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	Nurse, Refractory and Reception Ward,	18 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
3	Nurses, 1st Class, each, . . .	16 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
10	Ditto, 2nd Class, „	12 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, ditto,	11 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
3	Ditto, ditto,	10 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse,	16 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid,	12 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	Laundry Maid,	12 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper,	14 0 0	24 0 0	Gate-house, fuel, light, washing, milk, and vegetables.
1	Dairy Maid,	10 0 0	—	None.
MULLINGAR:				
1	Storekeeper,	40 0 0	80 0 0	Board, clothing, apartments, fuel, light, &c.
1	Land Steward,	40 0 0	38 1 9	
1	Attendant and Shoemaker, . .	35 0 0	38 1 9	
6	Attendants,	20 0 0	38 1 9	
1	Ditto,	19 0 0	38 1 9	
4	Ditto,	18 0 0	38 1 9	Coal, candles, &c.
2	Ditto,	16 0 0	38 1 9	
1	Refectory Attendant,	16 0 0	38 1 9	
1	Messenger,	10 0 0	38 1 9	
1	Engineman,	40 0 0	38 1 9	
1	Gate Keeper,	42 0 0	12 0 0	Apartments, board, fuel, light, washing, &c., and an allowance of £4 per annum for clothes each.
1	Head Attendant,	28 0 0	31 3 8	
5	Attendants,	15 0 0	31 3 8	
1	Ditto,	14 0 0	31 3 8	
4	Ditto,	12 0 0	31 3 8	
1	Ditto,	11 0 0	31 3 8	
6	Ditto,	10 0 0	31 3 8	
1	Laundress,	18 0 0	31 3 8	
1	Assistant ditto,	12 0 0	31 3 8	
1	Cook,	17 0 0	31 3 8	
1	Kitchen Maid,	10 0 0	31 3 8	
1	Hall Maid,	15 0 0	31 3 8	
1	Refectory Maid,	13 0 0	31 3 8	
OMAGH:				
1	Gatekeeper,	25 0 0	43 5 0	Rations, clothing, and residence.
1	General Artisan,	50 0 0	40 5 0	Ditto.
1	Engineer,	*40 0 0	40 5 0	Ditto.
1	Bandmaster,	30 0 0	40 5 0	Ditto.
1	Tailor and Attendant,	80 0 0	40 5 0	Ditto.

* Five pounds added to wages of Engineer by special Order in Council, dated 13th September, 1881.

[continued.]

No. 27.—TABLE showing SCALE of WAGES and ALLOWANCES of SERVANTS and ATTENDANTS in DISTRICT ASYLUM—continued.

No. of each Class.	Asylum. Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.	Nature of Allowances.
OMAGH—con.				
6	Attendants,	£ 25 0 0	£ 40 5 0	Rations, clothing, and residence.
1	Ditto, acting as Shoemaker, .	36 0 0	40 5 0	Ditto.
8	Ditto,	{ £25, £24, £20, £18 }	{ 40 5 0 }	Ditto.
1	Assistant,	16 0 0	40 5 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	24 0 0	40 5 0	Ditto.
1	Head Nurse,	20 0 0	42 10 0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	16 0 0	37 10 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	16 0 0	37 10 0	Ditto.
7	Nurses,	£15, £14,	37 10 0	Ditto.
6	Ditto,	£12, £11, £10	37 10 0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen Maid,	12 0 0	37 10 0	Ditto.
15	Assistants,	{ £12, £11, £10, £8 }	{ 37 10 0 }	Ditto.
RICHMOND				
1	Head Attendant,	45 0 0	45 9 0	Clothing, rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
1	First Class Carpenter,	36 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
1	Ditto Mason,	36 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
1	Ditto Painter and Glazier, . .	30 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
8	Ditto Attendants,	25 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
13	Second Class ditto,	20 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
5	Third Class ditto,	18 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	24 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	18 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
1	Gate Porter,	23 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	21 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
1	Storeman,	22 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
2	Night Attendants,	20 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
1	Gardener,	50 0 0	37 19 2	Rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
1	Messenger,	20 0 0	43 19 2	Clothing, rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
1	Tailor,	34 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	34 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
1	Plumber,	43 0 0	37 19 2	Rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
1	Engineman,	45 0 0	37 19 2	Ditto.
1	Bandmaster,	26 0 0	—	None.
1	Ploughman,	20 0 0	43 19 2	Clothing, rations, fuel, light, washing, and residence.
1	Refectory Man,	20 0 0	43 19 2	Ditto.
12	First Class Nurses,	16 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
22	Second Class ditto,	13 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
6	Third Class ditto,	11 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
1	Nurse, Male Hospital,	16 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
4	Night Nurses,	13 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
1	Cook,	25 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
1	Assistant Cook,	14 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
3	Refectory Maids,	13 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	23 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
1	Laundry Maid,	13 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
1	Store Maid,	20 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.
1	Hall ditto,	13 0 0	40 2 6	Ditto.

[continued.]

No. 27.—TABLE showing SCALE of WAGES and ALLOWANCES of SERVANTS and ATTENDANTS in DISTRICT ASYLUMS—*continued.*

No. in each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head per annum.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.	Nature of Allowances.
SLIGO:				
1	Attendant and Carpenter, . . .	£ s. d. 52 0 0	£ s. d. — — —	None.
1	Gate Porter, . . .	34 14 0	22 16 0	Residence, clothing, fuel, and light.
1	Hall Porter and Painter, . . .	30 0 0	30 0 0	Residence, board, washing, fuel, light, and clothing.
1	Attendant and Shoemaker, . . .	30 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	Attendant and Schoolmaster, . . .	27 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	Night Attendant, . . .	25 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	1st Class Attendant, . . .	24 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, . . .	23 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, . . .	21 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	2nd Class Attendant, . . .	19 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto, . . .	18 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, . . .	17 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
3	Ditto, . . .	16 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, . . .	15 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.
1	Attendant and Schoolmistress, . . .	19 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	Cook, . . .	16 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress, . . .	16 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	Night Attendant, . . .	18 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	Head Attendant, . . .	20 0 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	1st Class Attendant, . . .	16 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, . . .	15 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, . . .	14 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
3	2nd Class Attendant, . . .	12 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto, . . .	10 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, . . .	8 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Maid, . . .	12 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
1	Scully Maid, . . .	9 10 0	27 0 0	Ditto.
WATERFORD:				
1	Head Attendant, . . .	30 0 0	28 0 0	Residence, clothing, washing, fuel, &c.
3	Attendants, each, . . .	20 0 0	26 11 0	Ditto.
1	Attendant, . . .	15 0 0	26 11 0	Ditto.
2	Attendants, . . .	14 0 0	26 11 0	Ditto.
4	Attendants, . . .	12 0 0	26 11 0	Ditto.
1	Night Watch, . . .	16 0 0	28 0 0	Residence, clothing, washing, fuel, and extra clothing.
1	Gateman, . . .	15 0 0	36 0 0	Furnished lodge, all other allowances of attendants, his family residing in lodge.
5	Nurses, each, . . .	14 0 0	25 0 0	Residence, clothing, and rations.
9	Assistants, each, . . .	7 7 0	25 0 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress, . . .	14 0 0	25 0 0	Ditto.
2	Assistant Laundresses, . . .	7 7 0	25 0 0	Ditto.
1	Cook, . . .	14 0 0	25 0 0	Ditto.
1	Night Watch, . . .	14 0 0	25 0 0	Ditto.

APPENDIX

LUNATICS

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Persons who were Confined in Gaols as 31st December, 1881, and of the Number of Lunatics so Confined who were

GAOLS.	Remaining in Custody from previous Year.			Committed during the Year.			Total Number in Custody.			Removed to District Asylums by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Removed to Central Asylum by Order of Lord Lieutenant.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . . .	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
Belfast, . . .	-	-	-	14	1	15	14	1	15	14	-	14	-	1	1
Castlebar, . . .	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
Cavan, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Clonmel, . . .	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	-	8	2	-	2	1	-	1
Cork City, . . .	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-
Cork County, . . .	1	-	1	4	-	4	5	-	5	4	-	4	1	-	1
Downpatrick, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Dundalk, . . .	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-
Enniskillen, . . .	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Galway Town, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Grangegorman, . . .	-	-	-	3	4	7	3	4	7	2	4	6	1	-	1
Kilkenny, . . .	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
Limerick City, . . .	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-
Limerick County, . . .	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-
Londonderry, . . .	1	-	1	2	2	4	3	2	5	1	2	3	2	-	2
Naas, . . .	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1
Nenagh, . . .	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
Omagh, . . .	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
Richmond Bridewell, . . .	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	2	-	2	1	-	1
Sligo, . . .	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	-	-	-
Trillick, . . .	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Tullamore, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	-	1	1	6	1	7	6	2	8	5	1	7	1	-	1
Wexford, . . .	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5	-	-	-
Wicklow, . . .	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
Total, . . .	2	1	3	61	25	89	66	26	92	58	25	83	8	1	9

D.

IN GAOLS.

"*Criminal Lunatics*," or Lunatics charged with offences, during the Year ending
Removed to Asylums, Discharged, or who Died during the same period.

Discharged by Order of Lord Lieutenant.			Otherwise Removed from Gaol.			Died.			Total Removed, Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st December, 1881.			GAOLS.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	Armagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	1	5	-	-	-	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	Castlebar.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	Cavan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	Clonmel.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	Cork City.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	Cork County.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Downpatrick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	Enniskillen.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	Galway Town.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	Grangegorman.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	Kilkenny.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	Limerick City.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	Limerick County.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	Londonderry.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	Naas.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	Nenagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	Omagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	Richmond Bridewell.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	Tralee.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Tullamore.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	8	-	-	-	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	Wexford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	Wicklow.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	26	92	-	-	-	Total.

SUMMARY of all classes of Lunatics who were confined in Gaols during the Year ended 31st December, 1881, and of the number of Lunatics so confined who were removed to Asylums, Discharged, or who Died during the same period.

Classification of Lunatics.	Number Remaining in Custody on 31st December, 1880.		Number Committed during the Year ended 31st December, 1881.						Total Number in Custody during the Year 1881.		Removed, Discharged, and Died.										Total Removed, Discharged, or Died in the Year.		Remaining in Gaols on 31st December, 1881.													
											Removed to District Asylums by Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.					Removed to the Central Asylum by order of the Lord Lieutenant.									Discharged by order of the Lord Lieutenant.					Otherwise removed from Gaol.					Died.	
											M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.					F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Persons acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity,	2	-	2	5	2	7	9	2	9	2	5	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	0	-	-	-	-	-					
Persons found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading,	-	-	-	18	9	27	18	9	27	14	8	22	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	9	27	-	-	-	-					
Persons under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, who became insane in gaol,	-	-	-	85	12	47	35	12	47	35	12	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	12	47	-	-	-	-						
Persons committed in default of surety to keep the peace, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to committal,	-	1	1	5	-	5	5	1	6	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	-	-	-						
Persons committed under the Vagrancy Act, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to committal,	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-						
Total,	2	1	8	64	25	89	66	26	92	58	25	83	8	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	26	92	-	-	-	-						

APPENDIX E.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

RETURN of the Number of Persons confined in Convict Prisons, who were or became insane during the year ending 31st December, 1881, and of the Number of Lunatics so confined who were removed to Asylum, Discharged, or who Died during the same period.

	Convicts.			County Prisoners.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining in custody on 31st December, 1880,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Became insane during the year ended 31st Dec., 1881,	5	2	7	1	1	2
Total number in custody during the year	5	2	7	1	1	2
Removed, Discharged, Died:						
Removed to Dundrum Asylum by warrant of Lord Lieutenant,	5	2	7	-	1	1
Discharged by order of Lord Lieutenant, or on expiration of sentence, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otherwise removed from Prisons, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1
Died,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Removed, Discharged, and Died, .	5	2	7	1	1	2
Remaining in Prisons on 31st December, 1881,	-	-	-	-	-	-

Long sentence County Prisoners are now confined in Mountjoy Prisons, which were till lately exclusively for *Convicts*.

APPENDIX F.

PRIVATE LICENSED HOUSES.

No. 1.—TABLE showing the Numbers Licensed for, the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

ASYLUMS.	Number Licensed for.			Number remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1880.						Admitted during the Year 1881.						Total Number under treatment during the Year 1881.						Discharged during the Year 1881.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
										Relapsed Cases.			Cases of First Attack.									Total Number Admitted.			Recovered.			Improved.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	26	14	40	16	9	25	—	2	2	4	3	7	4	5	9	20	14	34	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No. 1.—TABLE showing the Numbers Licensed for, the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year ending 31st December, 1881—*continued*.

ASYLUMS.	Discharged during the Year 1881.				Died during the Year 1881.								Escapes.		Total No. Discharged, Died, and Escaped, during the year 1881.				Number Remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1881.		
	Unimproved or Incurable.		Total Number Discharged.		Natural Causes.				Accidental Causes.													Total Number Died.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	-	1	1	4	5	9	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	15	9	24		
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin,	-	1	1	-	4	4	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	14	29	43		
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	-	-	-	5	2	7	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	13	13	26		
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3		
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12		
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2		
Esker House, do.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3		
Farnham House, do.,	-	-	-	7	2	9	3	1	4	-	-	3	1	-	4	3	28	23	51		
Hampstead House, do.,	-	-	-	4	-	4	3	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	7	24	1	25			
Hartfield House, do.,	-	-	-	5	-	5	3	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	8	30	-	30			
Highfield House, do.,	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	4	15	15			
Lindville, Co. Cork,	3	1	4	4	6	10	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	7	15	20	35			
Lisale House, Co. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3			
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	-	1	1	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	11			
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	5	8			
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	-	-	-	3	10	13	1	4	5	-	-	1	4	-	6	37	64	101			
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin,	-	1	1	7	3	10	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	7	14	54	74	128			
Verville, do.,	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	18	18	18			
St. Vincent's, do.,	-	4	4	-	11	11	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	94	94	94			
Woodbine Lodge, do.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3			
Total,	3	10	13	42	55	97	15	18	33	-	-	15	-	-	73	130	238	396	685		

No. 2.—TABLE showing the Number of Patients in Private Asylums on 31st December, 1881.

ASYLUMS.	Curable.			Incurable.			Idiota.			Epileptics.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, County Armagh,	7	5	12	7	4	11	-	-	-	1	-	1	15	9	24
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin,	4	13	17	8	14	22	1	1	2	1	1	2	14	29	43
Cittadella, Co. Cork, .	7	8	15	6	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	26
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny, .	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	-	5	5	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Esker House, County Dublin,	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Farnham House, do., .	3	3	6	23	17	40	-	-	-	2	3	5	28	23	51
Hampstead House, do., .	6	-	6	18	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1	25
Hartfield House, do., .	2	-	2	27	-	27	1	-	1	-	-	-	30	-	30
Highfield House, do., .	-	2	2	-	12	12	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	15	15
Lindville, Co. Cork, .	4	6	10	10	12	22	1	2	3	-	-	-	15	20	35
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	1	5	6	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	7	11
Orohardstown House, Co. Dublin,	-	1	1	2	4	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	5	8
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	1	-	1	33	59	92	3	5	8	-	-	-	37	64	101
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin,	-	-	-	18	41	59	34	30	64	2	3	5	54	74	128
Verville, Co. Dublin,	-	4	4	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	18	18
St. Vincent's, do., .	-	14	14	-	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	94
Woodbine Lodge, do., .	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total,	35	67	102	156	281	437	40	38	78	7	11	18	238	307	635

No. 3.—TABLE showing the Social Condition of Patients in Private Asylums on 31st December, 1881.

ASYLUMS.	Married.			Single.			Widowers or Widows.			Unknown.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, County Armagh,	2	4	6	11	5	16	2	—	2	—	—	—	15	9	24
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin,	3	12	15	10	15	25	1	2	3	—	—	—	14	29	43
Cittadella, Co. Cork, . .	2	1	3	10	12	22	1	—	1	—	—	—	13	13	26
Cookstown House, Pil- town, Co. Kilkenny, . .	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	3
Course Lodge, County Armagh,	—	1	1	—	10	10	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	12	12
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
Esker House, County Dublin,	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3
Farnham House, do.,	5	—	5	20	20	40	3	3	6	—	—	—	28	23	51
Hampstead House, do.,	6	1	7	13	—	13	5	—	5	—	—	—	24	1	25
Hartfield House, do.,	6	—	6	23	—	23	1	—	1	—	—	—	30	—	30
Highfield House, do.,	—	4	4	—	10	10	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	15	15
Lindville, Co. Cork, . .	3	3	6	10	14	24	2	3	5	—	—	—	16	20	36
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3
Midland Retreat, Queen's County,	1	3	4	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	11
Orchardstown House, County Dublin, . . .	—	—	—	3	4	7	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	5	8
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	1	5	6	34	56	90	2	3	5	—	—	—	37	64	101
Stewart Institution, County Dublin, . . .	1	4	5	53	65	118	—	5	5	—	—	—	54	74	128
Verville, Co. Dublin, . .	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	18	18
St. Vincent's, do., . .	—	8	8	—	72	72	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	94	94
Woodbine Lodge, do., . .	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Total,	30	47	77	191	305	496	17	45	62	—	—	—	238	396	635

No. 4.—TABLE showing Form of Lunacy in the several Cases in Private Asylums on the 31st December, 1881.

ASYLUMS.	MANIA.						MELANCHOLIA.								Mono- mania.		Hypo- chon- driacs
	Mania.		With Epilepsy.		With Paralysis.		Hysteria.	Chorea.	With Epilepsy.		With Paralysis.	With occasional Violence.	With Suicidal Epilepsy.		Mono- mania.		
	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.			M.	P.			M.	P.	M.	P.	
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh.	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin,	8	12	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Citadella, Co. Cork	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocktown House, Filtown, Co. Kilkenny,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Elm Lawn, County Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Faker House, do.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Karnham House, do.,	22	18	2	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Hampstead House, do.,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardfield House, do.,	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-
Highfield House, do.,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Lindville, Co. Cork,	13	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	14	28	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	6
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	5	11
Verville, Co. Dublin,	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
St. Vincent's, do.,	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Woodbine Lodge, do.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	87	170	4	7	3	-	-	13	1	1	19	53	-	-	4	4	26
																	1

No. 4.—TABLE showing Form of Lunacy in the several Cases in Private Asylums on the 31st December, 1881—*continued*.

ASYLUMS.	INCOHERENCE.						IMBECILITY.						Slight Impairment of the Faculties.	Idiocy.		Total in Asylums on 31st December, 1881.							
	Incoherence.		With Epilepsy.		With Paralysis.		With occasional Violence.		Imbecility.		With Epilepsy.						With Paralysis.		With occasional Violence.		Tending to Dementia.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh.																					24		
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin.		1																			9		
Citadella, Co. Cork.																					29		
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny.																					43		
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh.																					13		
Elm Lawn, County Dublin.																					3		
Esker House, do.,																					2		
Farnham House, do.,																					3		
Hampstead House, do.,																					51		
Hartfield House, do.,																					23		
Highfield House, do.,																					24		
Lindville, Co. Cork.																					30		
Lisle House, Co. Dublin.																					15		
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,																					15		
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin.																					35		
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City.																					3		
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin.																					11		
Verville, Co. Dublin.																					7		
St. Vincent's, do.,																					5		
Woodbine Lodge, do.,																					8		
																					101		
																					128		
																					74		
																					18		
																					94		
																					3		
Total.	6	11	-	-	1	-	4	2	20	27	2	-	9	8	10	18	8	7	39	40	238	397	635

No. 5.—TABLE showing the Ages of Patients in Private Lunatic Asylums, on 31st December, 1881.

ASYLUM.	Under 20 years.			20 to 40 years.			40 to 60 years.			Over 60 years.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, County Armagh,	-	-	-	6	1	7	7	4	11	2	4	6	15	9	24
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin,	-	-	-	1	7	8	11	12	23	2	10	12	14	29	43
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	-	1	1	8	6	12	4	6	10	1	-	1	13	13	26
Cookstown House, Piltown, Co. Kilkenny,	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	3
Course Lodge, County Armagh,	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	12	12
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
Esker House, County Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Farnham House, do.,	-	-	-	5	4	9	14	16	30	9	3	12	28	23	51
Hampstead House, do.,	-	-	-	5	-	5	14	-	14	5	1	6	24	1	25
Hartfield House, do.,	-	-	-	7	-	7	15	-	15	8	-	8	30	-	30
Highfield House, do.,	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	5	5	-	6	6	-	15	15
Lindville, Co. Cork,	-	-	-	8	8	11	8	6	14	4	6	10	15	20	35
Lisle House, County Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	3	3
Midland Retreat, Queen's County,	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	6	8	1	1	2	4	7	11
Orchardstown House, County Dublin,	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	4	1	2	3	3	5	8
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	-	-	-	17	26	43	9	22	31	11	16	27	37	64	101
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin,	29	22	51	10	10	20	14	26	40	1	7	8	54	74	128
Verville, County Dublin,	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	10	10	-	4	4	-	18	18
St. Vincent's, do.,	-	-	-	-	31	31	-	41	41	-	22	22	-	94	94
Woodbine Lodge, do.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total,	94	23	52	64	117	181	100	170	270	45	87	132	288	397	635

No. 6.—TABLE showing the Educational Condition of Patients in Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1881.

ASYLUMS.	Well Educated.			Can Read and Write well.			Can Read and Write indifferently.			Can Read only.			Cannot Read or Write.			Unknown.			Total		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, County Armagh,	15	7	22	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	9	24
Bloomfield Retreat, County Dublin,	14	29	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	29	43
Citadella, County Cork,	13	13	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	26
Cockstown House, Phil- town, Co. Kilkenny,	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Esker House, do.,	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Farnham House, do.,	28	23	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	23	51
Hampstead House, do.,	24	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1	25
Hartfield House, do.,	28	-	28	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30
Highfield House, do.,	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
Lindville, County Cork,	12	17	29	2	3	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	20	35
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Midland Retreat, Queen's County,	2	6	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	4	7	11
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	3	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	34	56	90	2	6	8	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	37	64	101
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin,	17	35	52	2	11	13	3	3	6	3	4	7	29	21	50	-	-	-	54	74	128
Verville, Co. Dublin,	-	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18
St. Vincent's, do.,	-	74	74	-	11	11	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	94
Woodbine Lodge, do.,	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total,	191	320	511	9	38	42	4	15	19	4	5	9	30	22	52	-	1	1	238	396	635

No. 7.—TABLE showing the Number of Patients in Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1881, classified as to Professions, Trades, &c., &c.

Asylum.	Married.				Single.				Total, Married and Single.				Previous Professions or Occupations.							
													Army.	Navy.	Church.	Law.	M.	P.	M.	P.
	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.								
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh.	4	4	8	11	5	16	15	9	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin.	3	12	15	11	17	28	14	29	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Citadella, Co. Cork.	3	1	4	10	12	22	13	13	26	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Cookstown House, Filtown, Co. Kilkenny.	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh.	—	2	2	—	10	10	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin.	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Esker House.	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farnham House, do., .	8	3	11	20	20	40	28	23	51	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Hamstead House, do., .	11	1	12	13	—	13	24	1	25	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—
Hartfield House, do., .	7	—	7	23	—	23	30	—	30	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Highfield House, do., .	—	5	5	—	10	10	15	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lindville, Co. Cork.	5	6	11	10	14	24	15	20	35	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
Lisale House, Co. Dublin.	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co., Orchardstown House, County Dublin.	1	3	4	3	4	7	4	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City.	—	1	1	3	4	7	3	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin.	3	8	11	34	56	90	37	64	101	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—
St. Vincent's, do., .	—	9	10	53	65	118	54	74	128	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodbine Lodge, do., .	—	8	8	—	10	10	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodbine Lodge, do., .	—	22	22	—	72	72	—	94	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodbine Lodge, do., .	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	46	89	135	192	308	500	238	397	635	15	8	16	10	—	—	—	8	—	—	—

No. 7.—TABLE showing the Number of Patients in Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1881, classified as to Professions, Trades, &c., &c.—*continued*.

ASYLUMS.	PREVIOUS PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.										Found Lunatics by Inquisition.			Sent by authority of Relatives or Friends.			Total remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1881.		
	Student.		In Trade.		Other Occupations.		Farmers.		No occupation.		Total.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh.	2	-	3	1	3	1	3	-	3	7	15	9	24	-	15	9	15	9	24
Bloomfield Retreat, Co. Dublin.	1	-	4	-	2	2	1	-	5	27	14	29	43	-	14	28	14	29	43
Citadel, Co. Cork.	-	-	1	-	8	-	1	-	13	13	13	26	36	-	11	13	13	26	36
Cookstown House, Filtown, Co. Kilkenny.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	3	-	1	2	1	2	3
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	12	12	-	-	12	-	12	12
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	2	2
Esker House, do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	3	-	3	3
Farham House, do.	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	14	23	28	23	51	11	17	18	28	23	51
Hampstead House, do.	1	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	6	1	24	1	25	12	12	1	24	1	25
Hartfield House, do.	-	-	1	-	15	-	6	-	-	15	30	-	30	11	19	-	30	-	30
Highfield House, do.	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	4	20	15	15	15	-	11	11	15	5	15
Lindville, Co. Cork.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	-	20	35	-	20	35
Lisla House, Co. Dublin.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	3	-	3	3
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co., Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	6	4	7	11	-	4	7	4	7	11
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City.	8	-	9	12	2	-	2	-	3	52	37	64	101	5	32	59	37	64	101
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin.	3	-	3	4	2	4	2	4	43	62	54	74	128	-	54	74	54	74	128
Verrill, Co. Dublin.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	18	18	-	-	10	-	18	18
St. Vincent's, do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	94	-	94	94	-	-	81	-	94	94
Woodbine Lodge, do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	3	-	3	3
Total.	18	-	20	5	44	20	20	4	84	368	238	397	635	41	36	77	197	361	558
																	238	397	635

No. 8.—TABLE showing the Ages of Patients who were Discharged or who Died in Private Lunatic Asylums during the Year ended 31st December, 1881—continued.

ASYLUM.	INCURABLE.						Total Incurable.			DIED.						Total Died.			Gross Total Discharged and Died.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Under 20 Years of age.			20 Years and under 40.			40 Years and under 60.			60 Years and upwards.			Under 30 Years of age.			30 Years and under 40.			40 Years and under 60.			60 Years and upwards.			M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.										M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED BY NEILL AND COMPANY,

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR WILLIAM V. HARCOURT, M.P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 24th February 1882.

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Twenty-fourth Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland during the year 1881.

I. THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE ON THE 1st OF JANUARY.

Number and
Distribution of
the Insane.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland on 1st January of the present year, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, are shown in the tabular statement on the following page.

Number of
Lunatics on
1st January
1882.

It appears from this statement that of the insane persons in Scotland of whom we had official cognisance at that date, 1638 were maintained from private sources, 8655 by parochial rates, and 62 at the expense of the State.

In our Twenty-second Report we had the honour to submit a statement of the changes in the numbers and distribution of the insane, which had taken place between the 1st of January 1858, when we entered on our functions, and the 1st of January 1880. In order to present these changes in such a way as would permit of their character being easily appreciated, we divided the whole period into quinquennials, commencing with the quinquenniad 1860-64, previous to which time the collection of our statistics was not so complete as it has been since. We propose to give year by year the statistical tables upon which this statement was founded, with such additions as are supplied by the facts of each year, and they are accordingly appended to this Report in the first section of Appendix A. But as we stated in our last Report, we do not propose to submit in each Annual Report a detailed review of the progress which they reveal, as we believe such a review will prove more useful if given only once in five years, that is, at such times as the

Detailed
Retrospect not
to be given
this year.

Number and Distribution of the Insane.

Number of Lunatics at 1st January 1882.

Number of Lunatics at 1st January 1882.

MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.	Male.	Female.	Total.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			State Patients in General Prison, Perth.			Inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles.					
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In Royal and District Asylum,	3049	3147	6196	635	598	1243	2385	2554	4939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Private Asylum,	46	110	156	46	119	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Parochial Asylum,	636	714	1350	...	...	...	836	714	1550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses,	323	398	721	...	...	...	323	398	721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Private Dwellings,	656	1023	1684	45	71	116	311	957	1268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Lunatic Department of General Prison,	4700	5395	10095	746	774	1520	3954	4621	8575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools,	132	76	198	70	48	118	52	26	80	...	...	...	70	48	118	52	26	80
TOTALS,	4864	5491	10355	516	823	1339	4906	4649	9555	42	29	62	70	48	118	52	28	80

statistics of a complete quinquenniad have been added to the tables. In the present Report, therefore, after giving the details for the past year we shall merely indicate the general progress of the statistics since the establishment of the Board. (See page lvii.)

Number and
Distribution of
the Insane.

II. STATISTICS OF LUNACY IN 1881.

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1881.

CHANGES IN THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE DURING THE YEAR.

Changes in the
Number and
Distribution of
the Insane.

In the manner of distribution of the insane in the different classes of establishments and in private dwellings, the following changes occurred during 1881 :—

In Royal and District Asylums there was a decrease of 6 private patients and an increase of 273 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there was a decrease of 1 private patient. No pauper patient in Scotland is provided for in a private asylum.

In Parochial Asylums there was an increase of 8 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there was an increase of 4 pauper patients.

In the Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth there was an increase of 7 inmates.

In Training Schools for Imbeciles there was a decrease of 3 private and an increase of 6 pauper inmates.

In Private Dwellings there was an increase of 3 private and 52 pauper patients.

The whole increase of *registered* lunatics* during 1881 was 333, consisting of a decrease of 4 private and an increase of 337 pauper patients.

The details which most deserve special notice among these changes are as follows :—(1) The increase of the number of pauper lunatics in asylums and other establishments during the past year exceeds the increase during any year since the establishment of the Board; (2) there is again an increase, though not so great as last year, of the number of pauper lunatics accommodated in private dwellings; (3) all pauper lunatics continue to be provided for in public establishments.

PATIENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Tables IV., V., VI. (Appendix A) give the statistics relating to establishments for each year since 1858. Under the term Establishments we include Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for

* The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are registered separately, and are not included in this statement.

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1881.

Patients in
Establish-
ments.

Imbecile Children, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison. But it is necessary to point out that these tables take no account of changes among the inmates either of the Training Schools or of the General Prison.

Table IV. shows the numbers resident and the whole movement of the population in all the establishments for each year, distinguishing between private and pauper lunatics and between males and females; that is to say, it gives the number resident at the beginning of each year, and the number of patients who were admitted during the year, the number discharged, the number transferred from one establishment to another, and the number of deaths.

Increase of
their Number.

By the changes which took place during the past year there was a decrease of 7 in the number of private patients in establishments. There was an increase of 285 in the number of pauper patients in establishments.* This is above the increase during 1880, and is higher also than that which was regarded as an exceptionally high average (254) during the preceding four years 1875-8, and was attributed to the operation of the parliamentary grant towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics.

Admissions to
Establish-
ments.

(1) Direct
Admissions.

a. ADMISSIONS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

(1) *Admissions directly under a Sheriff's Order or a Certificate of Emergency.*

In estimating the number of persons who are admitted to establishments and who thereby add to the gross number of asylum patients, we must deduct the number of admissions which refer to mere transferences from one establishment to another. In Table V. the number of admissions for each year is therefore given after deducting transfers; and it discloses the facts that the number of private patients admitted during last year was 439, being 10 less than the preceding year, and 47 less than the average for the preceding five years, and that the number of pauper patients admitted was 2101, being 116 more than the preceding year, and 270 more than the average for the preceding five years.

(2) Admissions
to Establish-
ments by
Transfer.

(2) *Admissions by Transfer.*

The number of patients transferred from one establishment to another during 1881 was 115 above the number transferred during the preceding year, which had been characterised by an exceptionally small number of transfers having occurred during its course. The number of pauper patients transferred was, as it always is, much larger in proportion to the total admissions

* These figures depend partly on the number of persons who have ceased to be private patients and have become paupers, and *vice versa*. It must not be assumed, in considering the movement of population shown in the tables, that each patient necessarily continues till his discharge in the class to which he belonged on admission.

than the number of private patients transferred. The following tabular statement shows the way in which the transfers occurred. They were authorised by Sheriffs in 73 instances, and in 430 by the Board.

Statistics of Lunacy in 1881.

(2) Admissions to Establishments by Transfer.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards in Poor-houses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,	15	6	84	103	...	3	...	...	14	10	30	42	24	268
Private Asylums, . . .	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Parochial Asylum, . . .	...	...	66	49	...	...	...	...	24	22	...	1	...	162
Lunatic Wards in Poor-houses, . . . . .	...	...	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
TOTALS,	21	8	162	166	...	3	...	...	38	32	30	43	32	471

(3) Admission of Voluntary Patients.

(3) Admission of Voluntary Patients to Establishments.

Voluntary patients are not registered as lunatics, but their names and other particulars regarding them are preserved in a special record. The whole number of such persons admitted into asylums in 1881 was 38. The average number for the five years 1875-79 was 49, and the number during 1880 was also 49. Their whole number at 1st January 1882 was 31.

We have for some years been able to state that nothing has occurred to indicate any difficulty or disadvantage traceable to the presence of this class of patients in asylums; and we continue to be of opinion that it is a useful provision of the law which permits persons who desire to place themselves under care in an asylum to do so in a way which does not require them to go through forms from which they naturally shrink, and yet affords sufficient guarantee against abuse. At the visits of the Medical Commissioners to asylums all voluntary inmates are seen, and they have then an opportunity of making statements in regard to their position, should they desire to make any. Where there is reason to suppose that they in any way fail to understand the conditions of their residence, we consider it proper to explain these conditions; but we have never found that the nature of their position has been intentionally concealed from them.

b. DISCHARGES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

Discharges from Establishments.

The remark we made when speaking of the admissions to establishments, in regard to the necessity for the exclusion of such admissions as were merely transferences from one establishment to another, is applicable also to the discharges from establishments. The general statistics of the discharges for

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1881.

each year after deducting transfers are given in Table VI. (Appendix A).

Discharges
from
Establishments
of Persons
Recovered.

(1) *Discharges of the Recovered.*

There were 206 private patients discharged recovered during 1881, which is 39 above the number for the preceding year, and 12 above the average for the five years 1875-79. The number of pauper patients discharged recovered was 982, which is 41 above the number for the preceding year, and 121 above the average during the five years 1875-79. Table VII. (Appendix A) shows the proportion of recoveries per cent. of the numbers admitted into each class of establishments. In the following tabular statement these percentages for the past year may be compared with one another and with the corresponding percentages for the average of the previous five years:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Recoveries per cent. of Admissions.								
	1875 to 1879.			1880.			1881.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In Royal and District Asylums,	36	44	40	41	41	41	36	42	39
„ Private Asylums,	40	44	42	36	33	37	52	50	51
„ Parochial Asylums,	33	36	35	44	37	40	35	51	43
„ Lunatic Ward of Poorhouses,	11	10	11	4	3	6	2	7	5

It will be observed that in this statement private and pauper patients are not distinguished from one another. It would be necessary that this should be done, and also that the effect of transfers should be eliminated from the calculations before the results obtained in the different classes of establishments could be fully appreciated.

Discharges
from
Establishments
of Persons
Unrecovered.

(2) *Discharges of the Unrecovered.*

The number of private patients discharged unrecovered, excluding transfers, during 1881 was 123, which is 22 below the number for 1880 and 38 below the average of the five years 1875-79. The number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered was 312, which is the highest number so discharged in any one year. It is 9 above the number for 1880, and is 47 above the average for the five years 1875-79.

The following tabular statement shows the different forms of procedure under which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1881:—

MODE OF DISCHARGE.	Number of Patients removed unrecovered from Asylums during 1881.			Statistics of Lunacy in 1881. — Discharges from Establishments of Persons Unrecovered.
	Private.	Pauper.	Total.	
By Friends,	106	121	106	
„ Minute of Parochial Board, . . . . .	...	85	276	
„ Remaining with friends after expiry of probationary period,	4	18	17	
„ Expiry of Emergency Certificate,	1	14	14	
„ Escape,	1	17	18	
„ Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England, Ireland, or other Countries,	8	88	46	
„ Expiry of Sheriff's Order under sec. 15 of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54,	8	8	5	
„ Transference to Training Schools for Imbeciles, . . . . .	...	1	1	
„ Order of Sheriff under sec. 92 of 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71,	1	...	1	
	128	812	485	

C. DEATHS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Deaths in Establishments.

One hundred private patients died in establishments during 1881, which is 8 more than in 1880, and 1 above the average of the five years 1875-79; and 539 pauper patients died, which is 21 more than in 1880, and 57 above the average of the five years 1875-79.

The following statement shows the death-rate for private and pauper patients in establishments per cent. of the average number resident in 1881, and the corresponding average death-rates for the previous year and for the quinquenniad 1875-79.

CLASSES OF PATIENTS.	Death-rates in all Classes of Establishments per cent. of the Number Resident.								
	1875-79.			1880.			1881.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Private Patients,	8.7	6.8	7.5	7.5	5.6	6.6	7.9	6.2	7.1
Pauper Patients,	9.1	7.6	8.3	7.5	8.2	8.0	8.1	7.9	8.0

The rate of mortality per cent. of the number resident in different classes of establishments for 1881, for 1880, and for the quinquenniad 1875-79, is shown in the following statement:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	1875-79.			1880.			1881.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Royal and District Asylums,	8.4	7.0	7.7	7.4	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.5
Private Asylums,	12.1	5.6	8.0	10.0	2.8	5.1	6.8	5.5	5.8
Parochial Asylums,	12.3	9.5	10.8	8.8	8.7	8.5	9.2	9.1	9.1
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	5.7	6.6	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.3	7.7	5.3	6.4

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1881.

Table VIII. (Appendix A) gives the average annual mortality and the causes of death in royal and district asylums for the twenty-four years, 1858-81.

Removals from
Establishments
on Probation.

d. REMOVALS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS ON PROBATION.

At 1st January 1881, 39 patients were absent from asylums on probation. Of these, 26 have been finally discharged as recovered, 5 have been sent back, and 14 remain under the care of friends. In the course of 1881, 77 patients were discharged on probation. Of these 13 have been finally discharged as recovered, 3 remain under the care of friends, 15 have been returned to asylums, and 46 are still on probation.

The total number of probationary removals since their authorisation in 1862 to the close of 1881, has been 2288, namely:—

In 1862 and 1863,	109	In 1873,	145
" 1864, . . .	73	" 1874, . . .	118
" 1865, . . .	103	" 1875, . . .	123
" 1866, . . .	102	" 1876, . . .	120
" 1867, . . .	112	" 1877, . . .	105
" 1868, . . .	137	" 1878, . . .	101
" 1869, . . .	149	" 1879, . . .	113
" 1870, . . .	148	" 1880, . . .	87
" 1871, . . .	185	" 1881, . . .	77
" 1872, . . .	181		

The diminution of the number of discharges on probation during late years is probably due in part to an increasing habit of testing the recovery of patients by liberating them for twenty-seven days on pass, which can be done by superintendents without obtaining official sanction.

Of the total number (2288) of patients discharged on probation since 1862, 397 were replaced in the asylums from which they had been removed before the expiry of the period of probation.

The numbers discharged on probation from the different establishments in 1881 are shown in the following statement:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	3	Brought forward, . . .	52
Argyll District Asylum, . . .	1	Midlothian District Asylum, . . .	1
Ayr District Asylum, . . .	14	Montrose Royal Asylum, . . .	1
Banff Dist. Asylum, Lady'sbridge, . . .	0	Perth Royal Asylum, . . .	0
" " Woodpark, . . .	0	Perth District Asylum, . . .	0
Dumfries Royal Asylum, . . .	2	Roxburgh District Asylum, . . .	16
Dundee Royal Asylum, . . .	0	Stirling District Asylum, . . .	0
Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . . .	15	Mavisbank Private Asylum, . . .	2
Elgin District Asylum, . . .	0	Melville House Private Asylum, . . .	0
Fife District Asylum, . . .	0	Mollendo House Private Asylum, . . .	0
Glasgow Royal Asylum, . . .	1	Saughtonhall Private Asylum, . . .	0
Glasgow District Asylum, . . .	1	Westermains Private Asylum, . . .	0
Haddington District Asylum, . . .	0	Whitehouse Private Asylum, . . .	0
Inverness District Asylum, . . .	15	Abbey Parochial Asylum, . . .	1
Carry forward, . . .	52	Carry forward, . . .	74

Brought forward,	73	Brought forward,	76	Statistics of
Barony Parochial Asylum,	0	Dundee (West),	1	Lunacy in
Glasgow Parochial Asylum,	0	Edinburgh Poorhouse,	0	1881. —
Govan Parochial Asylum,	0	Hamilton Poorhouse,	0	Removals from
Greenock Parochial Asylum,	1	Inveresk Poorhouse,	0	Establishments
Paisley Parochial Asylum,	0	Kincardine Poorhouse,	0	on Probation.
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	0	Linlithgow Poorhouse,	0	
Buchan Poorhouse,	0	Old Machar Poorhouse,	0	
Cuninghame Poorhouse,	2	Perth Poorhouse,	0	
Dumbarton Poorhouse,	0	Wigtown Poorhouse,	0	
Dundee (East),	0			
Carry forward,	78	Total,	77	

In some asylums, chiefly those of Ayr, Edinburgh, Roxburgh, and Inverness, the practice of discharging patients on probation is frequently resorted to. In several, it is seldom or never adopted.

The cases in which it may be resorted to with most advantage are those in which there is some special difficulty in deciding whether an improvement in the mental condition of a patient is dependent on his removal from the conditions of ordinary life, or whether he has regained sufficient soundness of mind to enable him to suit himself to them.

INCREASE OF THE NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS DURING 1881.

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1881. —

We have already pointed out (page iii) that the number of pauper lunatics has increased during the past year by 337. This consisted of an increase of 285 in the number of pauper lunatics in establishments, and of 52 in the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings.

Increase of the
Number of
Pauper
Lunatics
during 1881.

The increase of the number of pauper lunatics in establishments during the past year is greater than it has been in any previous year. During the quinquenniad 1871-75, the average yearly increase was 142. During the quinquenniad 1876-80, the average yearly increase was 238. During last year it was 248; and this year it has exceeded that number by 37. The effects of the parliamentary grant in aid of the cost of pauper lunatics will be dealt with fully in another section of this report; but it is desirable in considering these figures always to remember that the grant was first given in 1875, and that the annual increase of the number of pauper lunatics in establishments became much greater during that year than it had been previously. This rise in the rate of increase, it is shown by the figures which have just been given, has continued to characterise the statistics since the year 1875, and during the last two years the rate has shown no symptom of declining. It is difficult to estimate the degree to which the rise from an annual increase of 142 to an increase of 238, and latterly to an increase of 285, is due to the operation of the grant; but circumstances frequently come under our observation which show that the rise is to a very appreciable extent due to that cause. It has become obvious that the same care is not taken by parochial authorities as was formerly taken to determine whether treatment in an

Statistics of
Lunacy in
1881.

—
Increase of the
Number of
Lunatics
during 1881.

asylum is really necessary before sending a patient to such an institution, and there is also reason to believe that the natural guardians of insane persons are more ready than they used to be to try to escape from their legal and moral responsibilities in regard to them. The husband or father, who formerly refrained from seeking public aid in providing for an insane wife or child, now tries to get the parochial board to send the patient to the asylum, on the ground that the parish will be relieved by Government of a large portion of the cost.

The operation of the same causes may no doubt be traced in the statistics of the pauper patients in private dwellings. These patients, who during 1870-74 had been decreasing at the rate of 16 per annum, not only ceased to decrease in number during the next five years, but showed an average increase of 6 per annum. In the year 1880 the exceptionally high increase of 101 took place, and during last year the increase was 52.

We believe that to some extent the increase in the number of persons treated in private dwellings as pauper lunatics is an advantage both to them and to the public. But in so far as it is a placing upon the State of burdens, which individuals are capable of bearing and which it is their duty to bear, it cannot be productive of benefit. The persistent and rapid increase in the number of persons placed as pauper lunatics in establishments is, however, unless it can be shown to be necessary, an evil of great magnitude. The unnecessary detention of any patient in an asylum is to be deprecated as in itself an evil. But when it is considered that, according to the average cost of asylums, such an increase in the number of pauper inmates in district asylums as has taken place last year involves for the mere cost of land and building, an addition of from £30,000 to £50,000 to the burdens on the county rates, besides the expense incurred by the parishes in maintaining them, it becomes evident that even on financial grounds it is important that the increase should not be greater than the welfare of the insane and the interests of the public will justify. We propose to return to this subject when dealing with the question of the expenditure for pauper lunatics (see p. xlv.).

The detailed statistics referring to the subjects here dealt with are given in Tables IX., X., and XI. of Appendix A.

Establishments
for Lunatics.

—
The Distribu-
tion of Lunatics
in Establish-
ments.

III. ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.

THE ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH LUNATICS ARE ACCOMMODATED.

Table XII. (Appendix A) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each royal, district, private, and parochial asylum and licensed poorhouse on 1st January 1882, and also the number of pauper lunatics from each county in each royal, district, and parochial asylum and licensed poorhouse. It shows that, with very few exceptions, the pauper lunatics of Scotland are disposed of either in asylums erected for them by the districts or parishes to which they belong, or in asylums with which the district boards have made contracts.

SHERIFFS' ORDERS.

Establishments
for Lunatics.

Table XVI. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of orders granted by the sheriffs for the admission of lunatics into any public, private, district, or parochial asylum, or house, stating the asylum or house to which such order referred, during the year ending 31st December 1881. The number of orders granted during the year was 2565.

Orders granted
by the Sheriffs
during the
year.

LICENCES GRANTED BY THE BOARD.

Licences
granted by the
Board to
Asylums and
Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.

Table XVII. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of licences granted by us for the continuance or establishment of charitable institutions, private asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses, and the transfer of any licence from one establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1881. These amounted to 29, and they were granted for the renewal of the licences of 3 charitable institutions, 6 private asylums, and 20 wards for lunatics in poorhouses.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Results of
Treatment in
Establish-
ments.

In the several sections of Table XVIII. (Appendix A) we give the average number resident, the number admitted, and the results of treatment for each establishment. We have already alluded to the general results which these tables exhibit when commenting on Table VII.

Table XIX. (Appendix A) gives for each month and each quarter of the year 1881, the numbers of private and pauper lunatics admitted into each class of establishment, the numbers discharged therefrom recovered and not recovered, and the number of deaths that took place. In preparing this table we have this year, as was done in last Report, eliminated the transfers from one establishment to another, so that the figures for the admissions really show for each month the number of persons whose insanity was of such a character that it was then determined to resort to asylum treatment. The period at which a patient comes to be discharged from an asylum, even after reaching that degree of improvement which renders a discharge as recovered possible, depends on so many circumstances, several of which relate to the convenience of his friends and guardians, that great caution must be observed in drawing any conclusion from the figures in the recovery column of the table.

Statistics of
Lunacy for
each Month.

Table XX. (Appendix A) gives for each class of establishment, and also for each separate establishment, the length of residence of patients discharged therefrom, both of those recovered and those not recovered, in the year 1881.

Length of
Residence of
Patients Dis-
charged from
Establish-
ments.

Establishments
for Lunatics.

Length of
Residence of
Patients who
Died in
Establish-
ments.

Causes of
Death in
each Establish-
ment.

Table XXI. (Appendix A) gives the length of residence in the different classes of establishment, and also in each separate establishment, of patients who died therein in the year 1881. It also gives the average ages of the patients at death.

Table XXII. (Appendix A) gives a classification of the causes of death of those patients who died in establishments during the year 1881, giving each class of establishment and each establishment separately.

Changes among
Attendants.

CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS.

The whole number of changes among attendants during 1881 was 531, which is considerably over the number for the previous year, and we regard it as unfavourable to the interests of the patients that they should be so numerous. We think it deserving of careful consideration by the administrators of those institutions where changes occur frequently, whether some addition to the wages or some increase of the comforts of the attendants is not desirable. According to the returns made to us the following were the causes of leaving or of dismissal during the year:—Left voluntarily, 150 men and 194 women; on account of ill health, 8 men and 23 women; absconded, 1 woman; dismissed for drunkenness, 11 men and 2 women; for insubordination, 6 men and 17 women; for absence without leave, 9 men and 6 women; for incompetence or unsuitableness, 24 men and 30 women; for carelessness or neglect of duty, 3 men and 9 women; for illtreatment of patients or on account of complaints of patients, 16 men and 3 women; for dishonesty, 1 man and 1 woman; for improprieties of conduct, 2 men and 2 women; on account of services being no longer required, 3 men and 5 women; on account of inquiries originating in information received from us that he had previously been dismissed from another establishment, 1 man; 4 men died during their term of service.

Escapes from
Asylums.

ESCAPES FROM ASYLUMS.

The whole number of escapes during 1881 was 310. Of these, 206 were brought back within 24 hours, 61 within a week, and 21 after a week; 22 were not brought back during the currency of the sheriff's order or the certificate of emergency on the authority of which they had been detained. Three of these last were removed from the asylum registers as recovered, 1 as improved, 7 as relieved, and 9 as not improved; 2 were reported as still insane.

The following statement shows the number of escapes that have taken place during each year from 1871 to 1881:—

Years.	Number of Escapes.	Not brought Back.		Number of Escapes per 1000 of Patients in Asylums.	Establishments for Lunatics. Escapes from Asylums.
		Removed from Register as Unrecovered.	Removed from Register as Recovered.		
1871, . . .	167	12	...	27	
1872, . . .	170	24	5	28	
1873, . . .	208	25	4	33	
1874, . . .	247	28	3	38	
1875, . . .	257	21	6	38	
1876, . . .	272	29	2	39	
1877, . . .	254	26	5	35	
1878, . . .	288	36	8	38	
1879, . . .	265	16	6	34	
1880, . . .	260	21	4	33	
1881, . . .	310	19	3	37	
Totals, .	2698	257	46	36	

This statement shows that the number of escapes during 1881 has been about the average proportion for the last ten years; but the number of cases in which the escaped patient was not brought back within a week was two less than last year. Very few of the patients not brought back before the expiry of the period during which the law permits of their being retaken without new certificates or sheriff's order are permanently lost sight of. Many are ultimately replaced in asylums; and some remain at large from being found to have recovered, or to be in a state not justifying their being replaced in an asylum.

ACCIDENTS IN ASYLUMS.

Accidents in Asylums.

The whole number of accidents reported to us as having taken place during the year 1881 was 141. Of these 11 ended fatally. In seven of these cases the death was more or less the result of the patients' own acts; but, as has been frequently pointed out in these Reports, it is difficult to determine in how many of the cases the acts were characterised by suicidal purpose. In only one case, that of a man, who cut his throat, does it appear to have been so determined with certainty. One man was choked by the impaction of food in the gullet, a woman died from the effects of a burn, a man was poisoned by drinking some liquid intended for sheep dip, a woman died of an injury inflicted by forcing a tooth brush down the gullet, and a man and a woman were found drowned. Two fatal accidents to patients were the result of violence inflicted by others. In one of these cases the patient died from injury to the abdomen inflicted by another patient with a spade. The patient who inflicted the injury is a good-tempered but weak-minded man, and his act appeared to have been due to heedlessness, and not to malicious intention. In the other case the injury was inflicted by two attendants, but the patient's death was probably only hastened by the injury he received. He was labouring under a very intense form of maniacal excitement, and was roughly treated by the attendants. They were tried for the offence, and both were sentenced to

Establishments
for Lunatics.

Accidents in
Asylums.

imprisonment. Another unfortunate accident resulted in the death of an attendant, who was struck with a spade by a patient whom he was bringing into the asylum from the grounds. The blow produced fracture of the skull, and death followed within a few days. The remaining fatal accident was fracture of the skull from a fall on the occurrence of an epileptic fit.

Five cases of injury, which did not terminate fatally, were the result of attempts at suicide; but in most of these cases only slight injury was inflicted.

In 45 cases the accidents involved fractured bones or dislocated joints. These were occasioned in 22 cases by falls, in 7 cases by assaults made by fellow-patients, in 5 by struggling with fellow-patients or attendants, and in 10 cases the cause was not ascertained. The remaining accidents consisted of 17 injuries to the head by falls, by assaults by patients, or by acts of the sufferers themselves; 21 flesh wounds, abrasions, burns, and scalds; and 42 injuries of unimportant character. A considerable number of the accidents as usual occurred in the cases of epileptics.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or of death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion, occurring in an asylum, the superintendent is required to give intimation not only to the Board, but also to the procurator-fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

Progressive
History of
Patients first
admitted in,
1868.

PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS FIRST ADMITTED INTO ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE YEAR 1868.

The following tabular statement is the twelfth of a second series of such tables:—

Year.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first Admitted into Asylums in 1868.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December of each year.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-ad- missions.				
1868	1819	88	...	...	88	805	97	107	848
1869	...	73	5	...	88	299	70	94	558
1870	...	40	...	...	40	51	23	60	464
1871	...	36	3	...	42	38	25	48	395
1872	...	36	2	...	89	26	13	28	367
1873	...	24	1	...	26	23	15	26	340
1874	...	19	2	...	23	15	11	13	314
1875	...	19	1	...	21	16	9	13	297
1876	...	17	1	...	19	13	4	9	290
1877	...	19	...	...	19	10	6	13	260
1878	...	19	1	...	21	10	8	14	240
1879	...	13	...	...	13	15	1	11	255
1880	...	17	...	...	17	8	8	11	245
1881	...	13	1	...	13	11	4	13	228

In this table we continue to trace the history of those patients who were admitted into the asylums of Scotland in 1868, and who had not previously been inmates of Scotch asylums, unless they were so before 1st January 1858, when our registers were instituted.

Establishments
for Lunatics.
Progressive
History of
Patients first
Admitted in
1868.

From this table several important deductions can be drawn. With regard to the recoveries, it appears that the 1319 patients who were admitted in 1868 yielded 39 per cent. of recoveries during the first two years, and during the succeeding eleven years only 18 per cent. It is to be kept in mind, as we have been accustomed to point out in drawing inferences from the table, that one patient may figure more than once as a recovery, and it must not be concluded therefore that 750 persons out of the 1319 patients admitted were discharged recovered, nor, of course, that those who were discharged recovered were all permanently restored to sanity. Indeed it has been ascertained that a large number of the re-admissions are drawn from among the recovered patients. If the whole of the re-admissions came from this source the proportion of the 1319 that could be regarded as permanently recovered would be very largely reduced. A certain number of the re-admissions are, however, drawn from among the patients discharged unrecovered; and a considerable number of the re-admissions refer to a comparatively small number of patients who have been discharged and re-admitted several times. The data furnished by the number of deaths can be relied on for more precise inferences. It may safely be concluded from them that the annual death-rate among patients who have been less than four years inmates of asylums is from about 12 to 25 per cent. of the number resident, and that among those who have been more than four years and less than thirteen years inmates of asylums the annual death-rate is only an average of 5 per cent. of the number resident. This difference is of importance as showing the necessity, when considering the death-rate of any asylum, of taking into account the average length of residence of the inmates.

IV. PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INSANE.

Present Condition
of Estab-
lishments.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves in the following groups:—(a) Royal and District Asylums, (b) Private Asylums, (c) Parochial Asylums, (d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (f) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in the General Prison.

In discussing the condition of individual establishments, it will be convenient to observe this grouping.

The Reports by the Commissioners of their inspection of the different establishments are given in Appendix B. These Reports are entered in the books of the respective establishments on the occasion of the statutory visits of the Medical Commissioners to the several institutions, and they form the basis of the following remarks.

(a) Royal and District Asylums.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

Aberdeen
Royal Asylum
at Aberdeen.

In the reports entered during the past year in the patients' book of the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, it is stated that the new buildings referred to in previous entries have now been completed. The establishment is again spoken of as exhibiting much that is deserving of commendation, most of the defects from which it suffers being due to the peculiarity of the site. The extent of land attached to the asylum is insufficient to permit of the patients being treated in the most efficient way; and as the number of inmates continues to increase, the disadvantages of this become more and more apparent.

The accommodation provided for private patients at Elmhill continues to be highly spoken of.

Argyll and
Bute District
Asylum at
Lochgilphead.

In the Argyll and Bute District Asylum, there has been a remarkable increase in the number of inmates. It is pointed out in the report that the number of lunatics placed on the poor roll of the parishes of the district has increased year by year since 1870. During the whole period, the number of such persons has been higher proportionally than the numbers in other districts in Scotland and the increase has been going on more rapidly. It is also pointed out, that, owing to the comparatively small number of discharges, the increase in the number of inmates was out of proportion to the increased number of admissions, the number of pauper inmates being now 80 per cent. above the number resident in 1871.

The overcrowding of the asylum in consequence of this rapid accumulation of patients is reported as having reached a degree which is dangerous to the patients, and which is telling injuriously on their management. The District Board are at present engaged in making provision to relieve the overcrowding by the erection of a separate block of building. In view, however, of the necessity for obtaining more immediate relief, the following recommendations were made:—1. That a considerable number of incurable and inoffensive pauper patients be discharged and provided for in private dwellings. 2. That all pauper patients chargeable to parishes out of the district be removed and placed in the asylums of the districts to which they belong. 3. That the number of private patients be reduced from 40 to 28. 4. That the number of patients living at the farm be somewhat increased. 5. That as soon as the new laundry comes into use, the old laundry be converted into a large combined dayroom and dormitory.

The management of the asylum is now conducted under very unusual difficulties; but the establishment is reported as being carried on with praiseworthy efficiency. The reclaiming of land, which affords a valuable outlet for the labour of the male patients, and the ordinary work of the farm, are being steadily carried forward.

The Ayr District Asylum remains very nearly in the same condition as when it was reported on last year. All parts of the house were said to be in excellent order and very clean. Progress has been made in the laying out of the grounds, and a large amount of useful work in the open air is done by the men, both to their own advantage and to that of the asylum. The tree planting gives satisfactory results, but it is recommended that it should be carried out more extensively. No new arrangement has yet been made in regard to the water supply. This consequently continues to be inadequate for the requirements of the establishment. The attention of the District Board has been several times called to this defect, and it is hoped that they will succeed in remedying it at an early date. It has been recommended to them that they should have the water closets and lavatories entirely removed from the dormitory floor, on account of the insanitary effects which they are apt to produce.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Ayr District Asylum at Glengall, Ayr.

In the report on the Banff District Asylum at Ladysbridge, it is stated that the industrial occupation of the patients receives as usual much attention, and that both in this matter and in the large amount of liberty accorded to the patients, the asylum does more than hold the high place it has long occupied. The farming operations are stated to continue to yield a considerable profit, and the rate of board charged to the parishes remains exceptionally low.

Banff District Asylum at Ladysbridge, Banff.

The Banff District Auxiliary Asylum at Woodpark is again favourably reported on. The daily life of the inmates is said to resemble, as far as is consistent with the maintenance of order, the home life of well-to-do working class households. What discipline there is, is of the least irksome kind, and the arrangements throughout are distinguished by their simplicity. It is important to draw attention to the statement made in one of the entries that only one patient has been returned to the parent asylum since the opening of the establishment. The importance of this fact rests on the evidence it affords that so considerable a proportion of the inmates of the parent establishment at the time the auxiliary asylum was opened consisted of incurable patients, for whose care the simple arrangements of this establishment are sufficient; and it illustrates what we have frequently stated in our reports, that the population of asylums now consists to a larger extent of persons of a harmless and easily managed class, who would not some years ago have been regarded as proper subjects for detention in such institutions.

Banff District Succursal Asylum at Woodpark, Banff.

The reports on the condition of the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries indicate that considerable improvement has taken place during the past year. The general administration has been made more efficient by the introduction of arrangements for securing order and regularity. These relate chiefly to the management of the stores, the distribution of the food, and the

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

Crichton Royal
Institution,
Dunfermline.

organisation of the industrial occupation of the patients. Increased attention is now paid to the whole question of industrial occupation. The patients are now systematically classified according to the kinds of work for which they are best fitted, and nominal lists of them are kept in the clerk's office showing the mode in which each patient is employed. The more complete development of this mode of dealing with the patients has not merely rendered the management of the institution more efficient, but has also produced greater contentment among the patients. Extensive papering and painting has been done, and the work is still in active progress; this, it is satisfactory to observe, is being done without the employment of extraneous labour.

The serving of the meals, both for the higher class and for every other class of patients, has been much improved. It is satisfactory to note that no attendants are now permitted to dine with the private patients.

There is a considerable increase in the number of doors provided with ordinary locks and handles, and several of the doors opening on the grounds now stand open during the day. The suitability of such ordinary arrangements for the proper management of many of the patients is shown in a striking manner, as was pointed out in one of the entries, by the fact that during the summer, successive parties of Crichton patients were taken to a house on the seaside, which was in every respect an ordinary villa. Between 50 and 60 patients, or about one-third of the whole number in the Crichton, were, at one time or other, resident there during the season; and no structural change was made in the house to fit it for their reception, nor during the time of their residence there do special restraints or discipline appear to have been required.

The Southern Counties Asylum section of the Institution is stated to be much overcrowded, and a difficulty has been experienced by the Trustees and Directors in arriving at an opinion as to the best way of obtaining additional accommodation. This difficulty has arisen from the peculiar position in which the Trustees and Directors are placed by the Lunacy Act of 1857. With a view to meet the emergency at present, it is pointed out in the second entry that there are pauper patients at present in the asylum who could be safely and properly treated out of an asylum, and that it is desirable that the overcrowding should be as far as possible relieved by the removal of these patients from the asylum. It is also pointed out that the rate of board charged for pauper patients has been exceptionally low, and that there has been no burden laid on the county assessments to provide asylum accommodation. In this way the Trustees and Directors have conferred gifts of large money value both on the payers of the county rates, and also on the payers of the poor rates. And it is indicated that the rate of board for pauper patients could with propriety be raised so as to be sufficient to defray all the expenditure required for their maintenance.

We feel it to be important in the public interest, that as far as possible the objects for which the institution was founded should

not be sacrificed. Any surplus which may remain in the hands of the Trustees and Directors as profit from the keeping of the richer class of patients, ought in our opinion to be applied to affording accommodation and treatment to the poorer class of private patients who cannot without hardship pay even a pauper rate of board. The institution under the present system of management is in all respects well fitted for performing this function, and it appears that it has not developed in this direction so fully as other royal asylums have done.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

The new buildings of the Dundee Royal Asylum had not been opened for occupation at the time of the last entry. The block of building intended for the accommodation of pauper patients was however at that time nearly ready for occupation, and some of the patients are now resident there. We have again to express our regret that the erection of the block for private patients has not yet been commenced. This will certainly limit to a great extent the usefulness of the institution, and may also injure its finances. The condition of the patients, when they were visited in the old buildings, is stated to have been as satisfactory as could be expected in the circumstances.

Dundee Royal Asylum at Dundee.

The Royal Edinburgh Asylum is very favourably reported on, except in so far as it is injuriously affected by the overcrowding of the pauper section of the establishment, and by the condition of the female side of the West House, which has not yet undergone reconstruction. Every day's experience, it is stated, goes to show that the improvements that have been carried out in the other parts of the institution were planned with great judgment and knowledge. The additions to the laundry have been completed during the past year, and are now in occupation. The new arrangements, besides affording the means of doing an increased amount of work, will facilitate the doing of the work in an orderly and systematic manner. Alterations, which seem to have been very well considered, are being made which will convert a portion of the female separate building at the West House into an infirmary somewhat similar to that which now exists on the male side. The overcrowding of the West House, and the increasing pressure on the establishment for the accommodation of pauper patients, have now reached a point at which it seems necessary that the relations of the asylum to the district should be more definitely fixed. It is suggested that the Managers should not in future engage to provide for more than 400 or 450 paupers. Should the Managers resolve on taking this course, intimation of their resolution should be given to the District Board of Lunacy and to the General Board, so that no time may be lost in making adequate provision for the wants of the district.

Edinburgh Royal Asylum at Morningside, Edinburgh.

The management of the Elgin District Asylum continues to be well spoken of, and with the exception of what is due to the

Elgin District Asylum at Elgin.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Elgin District Asylum at Elgin.

overcrowded state of the female side of the house, the manner in which the patients are provided for is commended. The District Board is urged to take steps to relieve the overcrowding as soon as possible. The accommodation for the patients who reside at the farm house of Bilbohall, and their mode of life there continues to be found satisfactory. Although the accommodation is of a simpler and cheaper kind than what is provided in the main asylum, the inmates of the farm house regard residence there in the light of a privilege which they would not willingly be deprived of. It is stated in the last entry that "it has not been found necessary to adopt any special discipline in the management of the house. None of the appliances usual in asylums for assuring the detention of the patients are to be seen; and indeed the patients enjoy all the freedom that they can reasonably desire. Each patient who is fit to work has definite duties connected with farm work suited to his capacity. There are regular hours appointed for meals, for work, for rest, and for sleep, and nothing further appears to be needed to preserve order and secure contentment. It is instructive to note, that, though the opportunities of escape seem to be so abundant, there has been no instance of an attempt to leave, for more than twelve months."

Fife and Kinross District Asylum at Springfield, Cupar-Fife.

The Fife and Kinross District Asylum continues to be distinguished by the care that is bestowed on the industrial occupation of the patients and by the absence of unnecessary restrictions on their liberty. One hundred and eighteen men and 119 women are mentioned as being employed on the occasion of the last visit, only 3 men and 8 women among those thought able to work being unemployed. Thirty-nine men and 53 women have liberty on parole within the asylum grounds, and 10 men and 1 woman are permitted to go beyond the grounds without supervision. The system of open doors has undergone considerable development, only one division on each side of the asylum being now locked; and these two divisions contain only 32 men and 22 women. The large amount of liberty which is disclosed by these figures is recorded with approval. In the case of many chronic patients, to whom the asylum must be more or less of a permanent home, it adds greatly to their comfort, and benefits their mental condition, to give them such liberty. And it is important in regard to many patients who are expected soon to be in a condition which will justify their discharge from the asylum, that their fitness for complete liberty should be developed and tested by the withdrawal of strict supervision for some time before they are discharged.

Since the date of the last entry, the asylum was deprived by death of the services of its medical superintendent, Dr. Joseph John Brown. By his death the country has lost an official who had already rendered valuable service, and from whom it was hoped many years of useful work were still to be obtained.

It is pointed out in the reports on the Glasgow Royal Asylum that there has been going on for some time an increase in the number of private patients and a decrease in the number of pauper patients in that establishment. As the decrease in the number of pauper patients has been mainly due to the resolution of the Directors not to admit any more pauper patients until the number of pauper inmates had become considerably reduced, the pauper patients at present in the asylum are nearly all of the chronic and incurable class. The asylum has thus for the present lost much of its character as an hospital asylum for the treatment of recent and curable forms of insanity, as far as pauper patients are concerned; but it is hoped that with the further development of the arrangements to be made by the Glasgow District Lunacy Board this character of the institution will be restored.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Glasgow Royal Asylum at Gartnavel, Glasgow.

We regard with approval the action of the Directors in making the asylum fully available for the private patients of the district, especially in so far as they belong to the middle and lower-middle classes of society. These, as we have frequently occasion to repeat, constitute in many respects the most unfortunate and the worst cared for class of the insane.

It is stated in the second entry that many important changes have recently been made in the East House, with a view to provide comfortably for private patients at low rates of board; and it is added, that such patients enjoy advantages much beyond anything represented by the rate of board paid for them. While this is done, increasing attention is being given to the rendering of the accommodation for affluent patients thoroughly satisfactory in its character.

The general condition of the establishment and of the patients is reported as in all respects satisfactory.

The Glasgow District Asylum at Bothwell was opened on the 21st of April, and is now fully occupied. Its condition is on the whole favourably reported on. The day-rooms and dormitories were found scrupulously clean, in excellent order, and presenting an aspect of great cheerfulness and comfort.

Glasgow District Asylum at Kirklands, Bothwell.

Favourable notice is taken of the cooking and serving of the food. Special mention is also made of a feature in the dining hall arrangements which elsewhere exists only in the Haddington District Asylum:—At every table both men and women were seated. This natural arrangement was adopted at the opening of the asylum, and is said to have been kept up with growing approval as the asylum filled. The bathing arrangements also present a novelty. On the male side of the asylum there is a large plunge bath, about 31 feet long and 8 feet wide. Its depth in the centre is about 4½ feet and at the ends it is only 2½ feet deep. Nearly one half of the men use this bath,—preferring it to the ordinary bath, and using it much more frequently.

The mortuary arrangements are reported to be not satisfactory. It is recommended that a suitable mortuary should be erected at once. This, as is recommended in the entry, should be provided with at least two apartments. One of these, in which the friends

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

Glasgow Dis-
trict Asylum
at Kirklands,
Bothwell.

of patients gather for the funerals, should be comfortably furnished, and be as far as possible like a room in an ordinary dwelling. Much unnecessary pain is sometimes caused to the feelings of those whose friends die in an asylum by the mortuary arrangements not being such as good feeling would indicate.

It is worthy of note that this asylum, though situated in the immediate neighbourhood of a busy town, is entirely unprovided with walled airing courts, and that the amount of liberty accorded to the patients is considerable.

Haddington
District Asy-
lum at Had-
dington.

The Haddington District Asylum is reported as having been found clean and in good order, and the patients neatly and comfortably clothed. It is mentioned in the second entry that a larger number of patients were found at work at the date of that report than on the occasion of any previous visit. This is recorded with pleasure, for it had been indicated in previous reports that the number of patients engaged in work was not so large as was desirable. A considerable number of the doors are now supplied with ordinary locks with handles. Dry rot recently appeared at both ends of the administration block, and it has been necessary to rejoinst and refloor some of the rooms. The floors of the corridors have been improved by the laying down of linoleum, and a dado of wainscoat has been fitted up in the central female day-room. The furniture has also been improved by the addition of some comfortable stuffed seats.

Inverness
District
Asylum at
Inverness.

The Inverness District Asylum has been for some time suffering from the effects of overcrowding; but steps are now being taken to extend the accommodation. A new separate building, containing a dining hall, a kitchen, a bakery, and stores, has been erected and connected with the old buildings by a covered way. The present dining hall, kitchen, and stores are to be converted into day-rooms and dormitories; and further accommodation is being obtained by additions to the main building. These changes will enable the institution to receive a greatly increased number of patients, and they will also simplify the management, which has latterly been carried on under great difficulties. The patients of both sexes will now be able to dine at the same time, which they have not done for some years; and this of itself will be the removal of an important difficulty. For the present, the organisation of the asylum is rather injured than benefited by the building operations.

The general management is favourably reported on. The wards were found in good order, clean, and well ventilated, and there were few manifestations of excitement among the patients. The industrial occupation of the patients is favourably noticed. The men appear to be employed to a large extent in outdoor labour.

Since the date of our last Annual Report Dr. Anderson has been obliged by the state of his health permanently to vacate the office of superintendent of the Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum, and his place has been filled by the appointment of Dr. R. W. Cameron. The entries speak favourably of the condition of the institution since it has been under Dr. Cameron's charge. The patients were found remarkably free from excitement, and in a satisfactory state of physical health. They were suitably clothed, and supplied with food in abundance and of good quality. The wards were clean, in good order, and comfortable. Industrial occupation continues to receive careful attention, 76 per cent. of the men and 83 per cent. of the women having been found usefully employed. All of those unemployed were unfit for work either from mental or bodily infirmity.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum at Rosewell.

At the Montrose Royal Asylum the newly acquired farm of Denhead is found to afford important facilities for carrying out the industrial occupation of the patients. It is fortunate that the nature of the ground makes it well adapted for the making of roads and walks, which will be useful both for the work of the farm and for supplying pleasant opportunities of exercise and recreation. In this way it will be directly beneficial both to the richer and poorer classes of patients. It is noted in regard to the condition of the patients on inspection that their physical condition appeared better than usual, and it is thought that this was probably due to the better sanitary state of the asylum, which results from the new arrangements of the plumber work and drains. These arrangements have now been completed, and they are exceptionally complete and satisfactory in their character. One of the most important principles adhered to in the arrangement of the plumber work is that every part is kept in view and easily got at, so that defects when they occur may be at once detected and remedied. It is needless to say in regard to a system which is reported to be satisfactory that all the soil pipes are carefully ventilated, and that none of them are carried down inside the building. The mode of disposal of the sewage is found to be easily managed, and it has already added considerably to the productiveness of the farm.

Montrose Royal Asylum at Sunnyside.

A new feature in the management of the patients is the boarding of several of the industrious male patients in cottages occupied by the attendants and servants of the asylum. These patients live as ordinary sane boarders might do, and are in every way treated as members of the families with which they live.

The new dining-hall, kitchen, and amusement room are now approaching completion.

Since last report some important improvements have been made in the arrangements of the Perth Royal Asylum. One of these is the complete removal of all the walls of the three airing courts on the male side, and the conversion of the space occupied by them into one large open garden, surrounded only by a low

Perth Royal Asylum at Perth.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

Perth Royal
Asylum at
Perth.

open fence furnished with wickets which do not lock. Coincident with this there has been within the asylum an increase in the number of doors furnished with the ordinary locks and handles; and some of the doors giving access to the grounds stand open during the day. There is also a considerable increase in the number of patients who enjoy parole. During the summer a house at Carnoustie was taken for the use of the patients; and many of them had thus the advantage of change of scene and of air, and a useful break in the monotony of ordinary asylum life.

Though all the occupants of this asylum are private patients, it is recorded with satisfaction that Dr. Urquhart has succeeded in getting a considerable number of the gentlemen to engage in active and useful work out of doors. The difficulty of effecting this in the case of private patients has generally prevented them from having the benefit of one of the most efficient of the means of curative treatment, and one from which the poorer class of patients derive very important advantage.

Further structural alterations in the buildings are in contemplation, and will be carried out as opportunity offers.

Perth District
Asylum at
Murthly.

The improvements in the decoration and furnishing of the Perth District Asylum, which had been going on during the last few years, have made further progress since last report. During last year the improvements have been the refitting of one of the female day-rooms, the introduction of neat drinking fountains into some of the corridors, and the painting and decoration of several of the corridors and rooms. These have all been done by the inmates of the asylum. The inadequate extent of land attached to the institution is increasingly felt to hinder the development of industrial occupation in the treatment of the male patients. The women are reported to be kept very satisfactorily occupied, and in some cases it is noted that the effect which their employment has had in improving their mental condition has been very gratifying. The washing-house and laundry are made use of as they ought to be in providing a large amount of healthy occupation and exercise.

A very satisfactory change has been made in the mortuary arrangements. The room in which the friends of patients gather for funerals is now suitably and comfortably furnished and decorated.

The patients are stated to have been found in a satisfactory condition, and the wards of the asylum were in excellent order, clean, well aired, and comfortable.

Roxburgh Dis-
trict Asylum
at Melrose.

The Roxburgh District Asylum is reported to be very full, and the District Board are understood to have under consideration the steps that may in consequence of this be required to be taken. The asylum is reported as having been found in good order. The wards were clean, well ventilated, suitably warmed, and cheerful in appearance. The patients were in a satisfactory state of health; there was as usual evidence that they receive

much kindness and consideration, and none made complaints regarding the way they are treated. An experiment has been made in boarding six of the more trustworthy patients with the steward and the upholsterer, who occupy cottages on the estate. At first the full advantages to be derived from such a position were not obtained by the patients, from the separation which was made in some of the household arrangements between the patients and their guardians. It is understood, however, that these arrangements have been altered so that the patients may now be regarded as members of the families in the fullest sense.

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

Royal and Dis-
trict Asylums.

Roxburgh Dis-
trict Asylum
at Melrose.

The accommodation at the Stirling District Asylum is being increased by the erection of a separate block of building. Considerable progress has already been made in the work, and it is hoped that it may be completed early next year. In the mean time the difficulties and anxieties resulting from the overcrowding of the present accommodation are very considerable; but the superintendent has hitherto succeeded in averting the evils which usually present themselves in overcrowded establishments. The patients, it is stated, are as much as possible in the open air, and great attention is paid to the dietary, and the efforts to employ them usefully and healthfully are favourably mentioned. It is observed, with approval, that in order to add to the means of occupying the men, it is proposed to take on lease a piece of unreclaimed land about five acres in extent, which adjoins the present farm. It is indicated as desirable that the means of actively occupying the women should be increased by doubling the present number of tubs in the laundry.

Stirling Dis-
trict Asylum
at Larbert.

The asylum was found in fair order, though it is noted that, owing to the difficulties consequent on the overcrowding, the repairs and additions to the furniture, which are required in several parts of the asylum, do not receive the attention that they ought to receive.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

Private
Asylums.

The reports on the condition of Mavisbank Asylum continue to be of a favourable character. It has the appearance of a private mansion, and the patients are kept in great comfort. The staff is large, and there are other indications that the establishment is liberally managed.

Mavisbank
Asylum, near
Loanhead,
Midlothian.

Melville House Asylum was as usual found in good order, and the inmates were free from excitement and complaint.

Melville House
Asylum at
Musselburgh.

Mollendo House Asylum is also reported as being in good order. The condition of the inmates was satisfactory, and they appear to enjoy a considerable amount of freedom, and to be subjected to no unnecessarily irksome discipline.

Mollendo
House Asylum
at Mussel-
burgh.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Private Asylums.

Saughton Hall Asylum, near Edinburgh.

Westermains Asylum, Kirkintilloch, Dumbarton-shire.

Saughton Hall Asylum was found in good order. The houses continue to present an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. The inmates are reported to have been found free from excitement and complaint, and the usual indications of kind and liberal treatment were observed.

Westermains Asylum is stated to be still characterised by the large amount of liberty accorded to the inmates. They are reported as receiving every attention they require; and the house is stated to be everywhere cheerful and comfortable.

Whitehouse Asylum at Inveresk, Midlothian.

Whitehouse Asylum continues to be managed in the quiet home-like way for which it has long been distinguished. The patients are believed to receive all that liberal treatment and kindly care can give.

Parochial Asylums.

Abbey Asylum at Paisley.

(e) *Parochial Asylums.*

The Abbey Parochial Asylum continues to be one of those in which the patients are in specially large proportion engaged in useful work. At the date of the second entry the male wards were found absolutely empty, every male patient being in the open air or in the workshops, and all but eight, who were in very feeble bodily condition, and who were walking about the grounds without an attendant, being actively engaged in some kind of useful work. The general condition of the establishment and of its inmates is very favourably spoken of. It is recommended in both entries, however, that waxing of the floors should be substituted for the present system of frequent wet scrubbing.

Barony Asylum at Woodilee, near Lenzie.

In the Barony Parochial Asylum the employment of the men in active and healthy work continues to be a highly satisfactory feature of the management, and is certainly productive of important benefits to the patients. Last year the farm buildings at the recently purchased farm of Muckcroft were made available for the accommodation of patients. At the date of the second entry nine patients were resident there; but eventually it is proposed that twenty shall be kept there. They are under the immediate care of a trustworthy attendant and his wife. Five acres of ground close to the house are being enclosed to form a vegetable garden, the cultivation of which is intended to be the chief work of the inmates of the farm-house and their attendants; but they will also have the care of such animals as are on the neighbouring portion of the asylum estate.

It is mentioned in one of the entries that the disuse of locked doors is still continued, and that further experience demonstrates more and more the advantages of the arrangement. The question whether it is accompanied by an increase in the

number of escapes, is one which naturally arises in regard to it, and it would be useful if it could be satisfactorily answered. A comparison of the number of escapes reported by different establishments unfortunately does not enable us to arrive at a solution. This is owing to the want of a perfectly uniform understanding of what constitutes an escape, and asylums are so various in their situation and circumstances that it would be very difficult to frame a definition that would be fair to all of them. Perhaps, as is suggested in the entry, "as true an indication of the facts as any other may be obtained from the impression on the minds of those who have had personal experience of the various systems." And in regard to this it is mentioned, that three of the principal officials in this asylum, persons who have had experience of different systems in other asylums, state that they do not think the open doors occasion an increase in the numbers of escapes, while they do not hesitate to say that they greatly decrease the desire of patients to escape. So complete is the disuse of the key in this establishment, that it is mentioned in the last entry, that during the whole visit, which extended over two days, a key was never needed to open a door. No key indeed was in the possession of the ordinary attendants.

Present condition of Establishments.

Barony Asylum near Lenzia.

The reports on the condition and general management of the asylum are, as usual, indicative of high approval.

At the end of last year the City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum became diminished in size, from part of the accommodation which had belonged to it being taken by the Parochial Board to be converted into ordinary poorhouse wards. It is intended ultimately to reduce the accommodation to 100 beds for females. But owing to the new accommodation for the Glasgow District being still far from adequate, 175 female patients will be accommodated for some time in this establishment. The reports for the past year describe the asylum to be as satisfactory as can be expected, considering the disadvantages of its site. Very successful efforts have been made to mitigate these disadvantages, Great care and skill are shown in the medical treatment of the patients, and judicious efforts are made to benefit their mental condition by industrial occupation, healthy amusements, and exercise in the open air.

City of Glasgow Asylum, Parliamentary Road, Glasgow

The Govan Parochial Asylum is, as usual, reported on as being clean and in good order. But in some respects the reports indicate defects in the way in which the establishment is administered. A case occurred at the beginning of the past year in which a patient's death resulted from rough usage received from two of the attendants. The attendants were tried and sentenced to imprisonment for the offence. In the second entry it is mentioned that there is a more frequent use of seclusion and restraint in the treatment of the patients than is usual in asylums; and it is indicated that the staff of attendants was not sufficient in number for the size of the establishment. This

Govan Asylum at Merryhills.

Present condition of Establishments

insufficiency in the number of attendants, it is understood, has now been remedied.

Parochial Asylums.

Greenock Asylum at Smithston, Greenock.

The Greenock Parochial Asylum is favourably reported on. The defects in the arrangements of the buildings which were referred to in our last Annual Report have now been remedied, and a further improvement has been made by removing to the dormitories the steam coils which were in the dayrooms. The open fireplaces have been found sufficient for the heating of the dayrooms; but until the steam coils were introduced the temperature of the dormitories was found to fall dangerously low during the cold weather. It is recorded with satisfaction that all the washing, both for the poorhouse and for the asylum, is now done by the female inmates of the asylum. The necessary arrangements appear to have been well considered, and they are carefully and successfully carried out in practice, with manifest benefit to the patients. In the employment of the men, the superintendent also shows much interest, and obtains a large success. It is a matter of regret that the establishment does not, however, obtain all the benefit that it might do from the land attached to it. A considerable portion is let, and there are no farm buildings, and consequently no regular farm labour connected with the administration. It is recommended that thick belts of trees should be planted along the exposed portions of the property.

The state of the wards and the condition of the patients are described as highly satisfactory.

Paisley Burgh Asylum at Riccartbar, Paisley.

The condition of the Paisley Parochial Asylum continues to be reported on as improving. The dayrooms and the dormitories are described as having been found very clean and in good order, and the general management of the establishment is favourably mentioned. Attention is again drawn to the faulty arrangements for the disposal of the sewage. It is hoped, however, that in the course of the present year this defect will be remedied.

In consequence of the inadequate amount of accommodation for pauper lunatics in the Glasgow District, arrangements have been made for the reception of some of the Lanarkshire patients into this asylum. The number of inmates for which it is licensed has, in accordance with this, been increased from 125 to 155.

(d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

These establishments receive such patients only as are regarded as incurable and inoffensive. They are, however, completely separated from the ordinary poorhouse wards, and are specially constructed for the accommodation of lunatics. They are therefore properly to be regarded as succursal asylums.

The condition of the lunatic wards of the St. Nicholas Poorhouse continues to be satisfactory. It is suggested that some addition might with advantage be made to the means of giving active employment to the female patients.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Aberdeen, or St. Nicholas Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

Buchan Poorhouse at New Maud, Aberdeenshire.

The lunatic wards of the Buchan Poorhouse form one of the establishments in which very successful efforts have been made to employ the patients in useful work. A great deal of useful out-door work is done by the men; and the women are nearly all profitably employed, either in the laundry or kitchen, or in knitting socks for a manufacturer who buys them from the poorhouse. Much credit is given to the superintendent for the energetic way in which he is developing the resources of the establishment.

In the lunatic wards of the Cuninghame Poorhouse also, great attention is paid to the industrial occupation of the inmates. Out of a total of 48 male inmates, 44 were found actively engaged in useful healthy work in the open air. The women are also engaged to a greater extent than usual in active work. Out of a total of 49 women, there are, besides those engaged in needlework and household work, upwards of 20 regularly engaged in the washing-house and laundry. The general condition of the patients is stated to be very satisfactory, and the wards were found throughout in excellent order.

Cuninghame Poorhouse, near Irvine, Ayrshire.

The lunatic wards of the Dumbarton Poorhouse continue to be managed in the satisfactory manner which has been referred to in many previous reports. Work continues to be done by the patients not only for the establishment itself, but also for the public. The patients are well provided for in every way.

Dumbarton Poorhouse at Dumbarton.

The lunatic wards of the Dundee East Poorhouse are also favourably reported on. In the management of the patients there is a noticeable amount of personal freedom accorded to them. Irksome restraints are as far as possible avoided; a considerable number of the patients are on full parole; they go to church, are permitted frequently to visit their friends, and often take walks in the town or country unaccompanied by attendants. This mode of management, as is stated in one of the entries, implies a careful consideration of the condition of each patient; it develops and tests trustworthiness, and leads to contentment. It is also recorded that it is found to induce a greater readiness on the part of the patients to engage in useful work. The want of land for the out-door occupation of the men is still, however, a difficulty and a cause of regret, though as much as possible is made of the land now in possession. The wards were, as usual, found in excellent order.

Dundee East Poorhouse at Dundee.

Present Condition of Establishments.**Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.****Dundee West Poorhouse at Dundee.**

The state of the lunatic wards of the Dundee West Poorhouse and the condition of the inmates are stated to be highly satisfactory. The management is kindly and judicious, and the wants of the patients are liberally provided for. A judicious improvement has been made in the substitution of an improved form of water closet for those previously in use.

City of Edinburgh Poorhouse at Craigmlockhart, Edinburgh.

In the last report on the state of the lunatic wards of the Edinburgh City Poorhouse, it is recorded with satisfaction that the cultivation of the kitchen garden, and of part of the farm ground, has been definitely entrusted to the inmates of the lunatic wards and their attendants. This has had a very beneficial effect on the male patients, and has not affected prejudicially the administration of the other parts of the establishment. The comfort of the wards has been increased by a recent addition of several articles of furniture. The wards are stated to have been found clean and in good order.

Hamilton Poorhouse at Hamilton.

The management of the lunatic wards of the Hamilton Poorhouse is, as usual, well spoken of. The extent to which the patients of both sexes are engaged in really useful and profitable work, and the almost complete absence of personal restraint and irksome discipline, continue to attract attention.

Inveresk Poorhouse at Inveresk, Midlothian

The lunatic wards of the Inveresk Poorhouse are described as in excellent order. The patients are kept in a condition of considerable comfort, and are supplied with every reasonable requirement.

Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven.

The lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse are in satisfactory condition. The land which was acquired last year has now been properly fenced, and the male patients have an abundance of suitable work. The inmates were found entirely free from complaint.

Linlithgow Poorhouse at Linlithgow.

The lunatic wards of the Linlithgow Poorhouse were found in good order. The inmates were free from complaint, and their aspect indicated a sufficient and suitable dietary and abundant exercise in the open air.

Old Machar Poorhouse at Aberdeen

The lunatic wards of Old Machar Poorhouse were found in good order. The repairs which were alluded to in our last report as being required have been effected, and the patients were found in satisfactory condition.

The lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse are stated to have undergone some improvement, owing to additions that have been made to the furniture. The patients were found in satisfactory condition.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses

Perth Poorhouse at Perth.

The management of the lunatic wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse is said to have become much better of late years than it formerly was, and the wards during the past year were found in excellent order. The patients are judiciously treated, and their comforts are well provided for.

Wigtown Poorhouse at Stranraer.

(e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

The Baldovan Institution was found, as usual, in excellent order, and it continues in every respect to be admirably conducted.

Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

Baldovan Institution at Dundee

Columbia Lodge, Liberton, continues to afford comfortable accommodation for imbeciles and idiots belonging to the richer classes; and the inmates receive such educative treatment as they are capable of deriving benefit from.

Columbia Lodge at Liberton, near Edinburgh

The Larbert Institution is in a much more satisfactory state than it had been for some time previous to the date of our last report. The staff of officers and servants has undergone a complete reorganisation, and a considerable improvement has been made in the furnishing and fitting up of the establishment. The inmates have been made much more comfortable, and they are much improved in health. The educative function of the institution is also carried on more efficiently.

Larbert Institution at Larbert, Stirlingshire.

(f) Establishment for State or Criminal Lunatics.

The Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth continues to be the place where those lunatics, and persons who have been lunatics, are accommodated, who are regarded as requiring detention in a prison, and who are called criminal lunatics.

Establishment for State or Criminal Lunatics.

Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth.

During 1881, 30 patients were admitted to this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or were guilty, as reported to us, and the places from which they were brought, are shown in the following statement:—

Present Con-
dition of Estab-
lishments.

GENERAL PRISON OF SCOTLAND, PERTH.

Admissions to Lunatic Department during the year 1881.

Establishment
for State or
Criminal
Lunatics.

Lunatic De-
partment of
the General
Prison at Perth.

No.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Name.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which Accused or Convicted.
3/676	Glasgow Prison	22 Dec. 1880	M. S. or B.	5 Jan. 1881	Murder.
3/188	Main Prison	18 May 1880	T. J.	18 Jan. 1881	Assault with intent to ravish.
3/107	Do.	6 May 1880	M. W.	26 April 1881	Assault with intent to ravish.
4/2 & 279/34	{ Ballunie near Coupar-Angus	28 June 1875	H. R. H. or R.	27 April 1881	Murder.
4/13	Perth County Prison	27 April 1881	J. M.	12 May 1881	Theft.
3/571	Main Prison	8 Nov. 1880	J. T. P., jun.	30 May 1881	Breach of trust and embezzlement.
4/74	Aberdeen Prison	8 June 1881	T. P.	11 June 1881	Murder.
4/164	Woking Prison	14 July 1873	M. M'L, alias J. W.	24 June 1881	Assault and robbery, and prev. con. of robbery and of theft.
4/165	Do.	17 Sept. 1874	J. B.	24 June 1881	Assault by stabbing or cutting to the effusion of blood, serious injury of the person, and danger of life.
4/166	Do.	7 Oct. 1874	J. T.	24 June 1881	Assault and robbery, and p. c. of theft.
4/167	Do.	6 Oct. 1874	P. H.	24 June 1881	Theft, and p. c. of theft.
4/168	Do.	16 Nov. 1874	A. W.	24 June 1881	Culpable homicide.
4/169	Do.	20 April 1875	W. J.	24 June 1881	Assault and robbery, and p. c. of theft.
4/170	Do.	7 April 1876	A. J.	24 June 1881	Theft by cattle stealing, and p. c. of theft.
4/196	Do.	23 April 1877	T. M'M.	28 June 1881	Theft, hab. and rep., and p. c. of theft.
4/197	Do.	27 Dec. 1877	W. J. O.	28 June 1881	Forgery, also using and uttering.
4/198	Do.	26 April 1878	W. M'L.	28 June 1881	Theft by housebreaking, and p. c. of theft.
4/199	Do.	22 April 1878	J. M'G.	28 June 1881	Assault and p. c.; also robbery and p. c. of theft.
4/200	Do.	6 Sept. 1878	E. K.	28 June 1881	Theft by housebreaking, and p. c. of theft.
4/201	Do.	6 May 1879	A. R.	28 June 1881	Theft by housebreaking, and opening lockfast places.
4/202	Do.	9 May 1879	J. M.	28 June 1881	Rape, or assault with intent to ravish.
4/214	Main Prison	15 June 1881	W. H.	29 June 1881	Theft by housebreaking, and p. c. of theft.
4/225	Woking Prison	4 May 1880	A. M'K.	16 July 1881	Theft by housebreaking, and p. c. of theft and robbery.
4/344	Edinburgh Prison	20 Aug. 1881	C. G. or W.	29 Aug. 1881	Breach of peace and assault.
4/401	Aberdeen Prison	8 Sept. 1881	C. D.	26 Sept. 1881	Murder.
4/453	Ayr Prison	30 Sept. 1881	W. H.	19 Oct. 1881	Wicked and felonious fire-raising.
4/454	Do.	30 Sept. 1881	M. S. or B.	19 Oct. 1881	Murder; also assault.
4/455	Cupar Prison	13 Oct. 1881	E. W.	19 Oct. 1881	Theft.
4/506	Glasgow Prison	26 Oct. 1881	J. B. or B.	8 Nov. 1881	Murder.
4/325	Main Prison	19 July 1881	N. C.	22 Nov. 1881	Assault to serious injury of person.

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1881:—

Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths		Present Condition of Establishments.	Establishment for State or Criminal Lunatics.	Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
40.0	18.5	25	5	2	1	14	1	5	0			

The inmates at 31st December 1881 were classified as follows:—

1. Found to be insane in bar of trial, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure,	24
2. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure,	17
3. Sentenced to death, but respited, or sentence commuted on account of insanity,	2
4. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had expired,	1
5. Convicts whose sentences had not expired,	16
6. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had not expired,	2
TOTAL,	62

We find from the reports of the Medical Commissioners that the addition to the resources of the establishment which was made by the acquisition of four acres of land, has conferred considerable benefit on the inmates. As was anticipated in our Report last year, the number of patients mechanically restrained has been much reduced.

The new building for the accommodation of female patients has been completed, and is now in occupation. Some recommendations were made by the Commissioners in regard to the details of the arrangements of this building, and in regard to the plans for altering the building hitherto occupied by the female inmates, so as to make it suitable for the accommodation of male inmates. These recommendations have been communicated by us to the Prison Commissioners, by whom they have been fully considered and accepted.

The wards were, as usual, found clean, and the inmates well cared for.

V. LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

We believe it to be useful to repeat a brief statement which has been given in previous Reports, describing the position occupied by patients in private dwellings in Scotland, and of the amount of official supervision which they receive from us.

Both private patients and paupers, if they are detained in establishments for the insane, come equally under our supervision. But in the case of private patients in private dwellings,—that is, insane persons who are not paupers and who are not placed in establishments for the insane,—it is not required by the statutes that all of them should be under our supervision. It is

Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

only in certain circumstances that such persons require to be certified and reported to us. All pauper patients, however, without exception, whether provided for in establishments or in private dwellings, are intimated to us, placed on our registers, and brought under supervision.

Private
Lunatics.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings with the sanction of the Board on the 1st of January 1882, was 116, and the number of pauper lunatics so provided for was 1568.

Fifty-eight of the private patients were persons placed under curatory by the Court of Session, and 58 were ordinary private patients. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 31 were in houses which possessed special licences for the reception of not more than four patients.

The circumstances which bring under our supervision a non-pauper insane person who is not placed in an establishment, are the following:—

(1) If he is boarded in a private house for profit, and suffers from mental disorder of confirmed character.

(2) If, whether kept for profit or not, he has been insane for more than a year, and is subject to compulsory confinement to the house, to restraint or coercion of any kind, or to harsh and cruel treatment.

(3) If he possesses property which has been placed under curatory by the Court.

A large number of private patients living in family, who are neither kept for profit nor restrained nor cruelly used, are thus not under our jurisdiction. Even a patient who is kept for profit does not require to be reported to us, if it is certified by a registered medical practitioner that he is afflicted with a malady which is not confirmed, and that it is expedient to place him for a temporary residence, not exceeding six months, in the house in which he is so kept.

We do not regard it as desirable that any class of persons should be brought under our official supervision unless such supervision appears to be necessary to guard against abuse, but we regard as a duty of great importance the systematic visitation of those patients in private dwellings in regard to whom the statute requires the supervision of the Board to be exercised.

We have already drawn attention to the fact that the number of pauper patients in private dwellings, which had not varied much for the five years 1875–79, increased during 1880 by 101, and during 1881 by 52. The increase during 1881 is shown by Table IX. (Appendix A.) to be derived from several sources. A comparison of the numbers for 1881 with the average numbers for the previous five years 1875–79, shows that there have been 20 more new cases intimated by inspectors of poor during 1881, and 38 more patients transferred from asylums to private dwellings. There have, however, been 3 more transferred to asylums from private dwellings, and 11 more deaths.

Pauper
Lunatics.

Reports by
the Deputy
Commissioners.

The reports by the Deputy Commissioners of their visitation of patients in private dwellings are given in Appendix C. These

reports for the past year deal chiefly with the condition of the pauper patients, and in regard to their condition the reports are favourable. Deputy-Commissioner Fraser points out that great differences exist between different counties, and different parishes, in regard to the proportion in which the chronic and harmless patients are removed from asylums to private dwellings. He draws attention to the fact that pauper lunatics in private dwellings may be divided into two classes, which are in many respects distinct. There are (1) those who have never required asylum treatment, and who have become pauper lunatics owing to the poverty of their natural guardians leading to a contribution towards their maintenance being given from the parochial rates. And there are (2) those who have been affected with mental disease for which asylum treatment had to be resorted to, and who have been discharged from the asylum, having fallen into a state of chronic and harmless insanity for which treatment in an asylum is unnecessary. In some districts of the country there are a large number of the first of these classes, and in other districts there are few. The number is large in the poorer rural districts, such as the Highlands and Islands, and small in opulent manufacturing districts; and their number in either case is to a great extent independent of the views of the local authorities as to the extent to which lunatics should be permanently detained in asylums. The number of the second of these classes in any district is, on the other hand, largely dependent on the views held by the local authorities, that is, on the views of the asylum and parochial officials. If an asylum medical officer is slow to recognise the fact that a patient has ceased to require asylum treatment, or holds the opinion that nothing except complete sanity can justify the discharge of a patient from an asylum, the number of patients removed from the asylum under his charge to private dwellings will be small. And if where the medical officer is quick to recognise the propriety of such removals, the parochial officials are slow to find suitable private dwellings and suitable guardianship for the patients, then also the number removed will be small. Dr. Fraser thinks it important, therefore, to draw attention to those districts where the inaction of asylum or parochial officials leads to an unnecessary accumulation of chronic and harmless lunatics in establishments, and he selects the City of Edinburgh Parish as the parish among those he has direct relations with, which affords the best illustration of what can be done by intelligent and energetic administration. Other large parishes such as Govan, the City of Glasgow, and Inverness, also afford illustrations of intelligent activity of the same kind.

Dr. Fraser is of opinion that there is an increasing tendency at present, both to resort unnecessarily to asylum treatment, and also to detain patients longer than is proper after asylum treatment has been resorted to.

"In proof of the first averment" he says, "the Reports of many of our medical superintendents of asylums can be put in evidence; for in them are contained complaints of having to admit patients who in their opinion could have been sufficiently cared for in a private dwelling or at home. Many rural inspectors of

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poor seem to regard the asylums, not only as a place for the treatment of the insane, but also as a hospital for the treatment of any form of nervous disease with which mental enfeeblement may be associated, or as a home for aged persons whose faculties are failing; and relatives now prefer the asylum for their paralytic friends to the poorhouse, as the former implies a more dignified form of pauperism than the latter. The question suggests itself to me,—Has not the misuse of asylums now set in? and I feel forced to reply that I perceive what seems to me unmistakable evidence of a too-ready inclination to resort to them as the only provision for all who suffer under any form of mental unsoundness. The case of M. J. is instructively illustrative of what I say. This patient, a young woman slightly imbecile of about 25 years of age, was under the care of her parents who were intemperate, the father especially so. The young woman and her father quarrelled on a Saturday evening, and she on being struck returned the blow. As a consequence of this the parents applied to the parochial authorities to send her to the asylum, and accordingly two medical certificates were obtained for that purpose. The sheriff-substitute refused to grant the warrant, on the ground that the certificates did not indicate a sufficient degree of insanity to justify him in doing so. I was then instructed to visit her, and report as to the provision required for the case. I found her a strong able-bodied young woman, who could speak clearly of all that had happened on the evening of the quarrel, and who was able to do household work as well as the average of servants. What mental deficiency she had was shown by her incapacity to learn at school, and by her inability to do any factory or pottery work, a kind of labour which she once or twice attempted to engage in. I at once came to the conclusion that asylum treatment was not in the least necessary, and I was able to recommend a guardian in the country who would efficiently look after her. She was sent to the home I recommended, did well in every way, and proved herself a useful helper in the house. The guardian with whom she was placed 'failed to see anything wrong with her mind.' After she had remained four months with this guardian, the parents removed her from the poor-roll and took her home, because they missed her assistance in the household work. Had not the sheriff refused to grant the warrant, this imbecile would have been sent to the asylum quite unnecessarily, as the subsequent history of her case proves."

Dr. Fraser is impressed with the belief that one important reason why asylums are too frequently made the permanent homes of the chronic insane, is the imperfect knowledge that is possessed, even by most asylum officials, of the extent to which adequate provision may be made for them in private dwellings. In his report last year he discussed "the various agencies which affect and promote the boarding out of lunatics;" and he now adds:—

"Further experience has proved to me, however, that no mere discussion of the subject can enable a person to appreciate the capabilities of this scheme of providing for the chronic insane, its present extent, and the good results which have been obtained from it. I am also convinced that a practical insight into its real nature is necessary to all concerned in providing for the insane. As it is out of the question for any one who has never inspected or studied asylums to speak intelligently of the care and treatment of the insane in asylums, and of the capabilities of such institutions to fulfil their humane purpose; in like manner it cannot be expected that the practicability and the advantages of domestic care can ever be properly understood by any one who has not carefully observed what is going on in those localities in which the system is in active working order. I would therefore recommend all interested in the question of how the ever-increasing number of chronic lunatics is to be provided for, and especially I would recommend medical officers of those asylums in which overcrowding is beginning to be felt, to make themselves, as far as they have opportunity, practically acquainted with the condition of the boarded out insane."

The remainder of Dr. Fraser's report deals with (1) the bodily condition of the pauper lunatics in private dwellings in the

counties under his inspection; (2) the various degrees of usefulness of which they are capable; (3) the relationship of the guardians to the patients; (4) their habits as to cleanliness or otherwise; (5) the satisfactoriness or unsatisfactoriness of the way in which they are provided for and attended to; (6) the duration of insanity in each case; (7) the number who have never been in asylums, and the number who have been there, with the periods that have elapsed since their discharge; (8) the average alimentary allowances given under the different kinds of guardianship and in the different districts; and (9) the various forms of insanity under which the patients labour. Dr. Fraser has noted the particulars in regard to all these different details in regard to every case under his inspection, and has tabulated the material thus obtained. The results of his investigations, and the observations which he makes in regard to them, constitute a very interesting and valuable addition to our knowledge of the condition of the patients in private dwellings, and we have pleasure in directing attention to the whole document.

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Deputy-Commissioner Lawson also supplies a large amount of statistical information in regard to the pauper patients inspected by him. In the comments which he makes on the data he has collected he deals first with the forms of unsoundness of mind which characterise the patients, and second with the method of disposing of them either "as single patients with relatives or with strangers," or "as members of a cottage household of two, three, or four patients residing in a specially licensed house."

In regard to the different forms of mental unsoundness, Dr. Lawson recognises the fact that any classification must be to some extent only a rough one, and that especially in regard to imbecility and idiocy the distinction made between them is of an arbitrary character. The classification he has adopted distinguishes the patients as Imbeciles, Idiots, Dements, Melancholics, and Maniacs; and he finds the proportion of each of these classes among the pauper lunatics in private dwellings under his inspection to be according to the following percentages:—

Imbeciles,	.	.	.	49·8	per cent.
Idiots,	.	.	.	15·7	"
Dements,	.	.	.	12·3	"
Melancholics,	.	.	.	2·4	"
Maniacs,	.	.	.	19·8	"

Dr. Lawson makes some interesting remarks upon these forms of insanity as they appear in this calculation.

"It appears to me," he says "that the members of the first three of these classes constitute virtually one large group, characterised by one feature, which is of great importance when the method of disposing of pauper lunatics is under consideration. That great feature is, freedom from dangerous propensities. This large class then embraces 77·8 per cent. of all the pauper lunatics whom I have visited during the year 1881. I am quite prepared to admit that there is room for honest difference of opinion whether many or all of these 696

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pauper lunatics might not enjoy many comforts in a well-managed and medically superintended institution which they do not enjoy in their present dwellings. Most of them might be fed with greater precision, and perhaps more nutritiously; their surroundings would be more luxurious, and their habits of living more regular. They might be placed in the presence of many amusements designed to relieve the monotony which had been super-added to their already too monotonous lives. They might even be trained to employ themselves to a greater extent than if they had remained in private dwellings. But there can be no reasonable doubt that they would also sacrifice much by the change. What leads a pauper to prefer a miserable pittance in a private dwelling to the comparative luxury even of a poorhouse? It is the sense of liberty; the idea of having a home; the desire for voluntary isolation or for voluntary sociability. Imbecility does not repress these features of the mental life; dementia does not destroy them. Those who advocate asylums as the only places where persons of unsound mind can, with a view to their own welfare, be properly dealt with, argue the question from a speculative point of view. If they were to begin the consideration of the question by submitting themselves to a month's trial of the daily life of the most liberally managed institution for the insane; submitting themselves in every particular to the regularities and discipline and monotony of asylum life, there would be few who would advocate the placing of insane persons in asylums whose withdrawal from social and domestic life was not absolutely necessitated by the probabilities of danger or indecency. And however much the removal to asylums of these 595 imbeciles, idiots, and dementeds might be advocated on speculative grounds, I am convinced that in no case could such a removal be pleaded for on the ground of necessity; and such necessity would be the only ground upon which their removal could be sanctioned.

It comes naturally, however, to any one to ask, if these 595 pauper lunatics had not been officially recognised and provided for in private dwellings, would it have been necessary for them to be intimated as pauper lunatics requiring treatment and detention in asylums or poorhouse wards; or would they have been dealt with simply as paupers, without special provision being made for them on account of their mental peculiarities? It is impossible to give a direct answer to this question, because one cannot speculate upon the conduct under problematical circumstances of 253 parochial boards in 22 counties, administering the poor law under very diverse conditions and acting on different views of what constitutes sanity, or what will satisfy the dictates of humanity. Of two things, however, I am certain. The first is, that humanity required that these pauper lunatics should have an exceptional form of parochial and central supervision on account of their unsoundness of mind; and the second is, that patients such as those whom I have to inspect as imbeciles, idiots, and dementeds in private dwellings, constitute no small share of the population of every pauper asylum I have ever visited. It would be of great public assistance in the determination of the possibilities of dealing in private dwellings with large numbers of those now resident in asylums, if asylum superintendents were to publish yearly in their reports a table such as that with which I have preceded these remarks, showing the nature of the mental malady under which their patients labour. Most medical superintendents tabulate the mental disorders of patients on admission, but such a table gives no indication of the relative number resident on a fixed date of persons labouring under the different forms of mental imperfection or disease. Though I have spoken of imbecile, idiotic, and demented patients as being, as a class, free from dangerous propensities, instances occur amongst all of them which must be treated exceptionally. Such exceptions, however, would not materially affect the statement that as a class they are harmless. On the other hand, with regard to patients suffering from melancholia and mania, there might be more reasonable doubt as to whether they could be suitably dealt with in private dwellings."

Both Dr. Fraser and Dr. Lawson directed their special attention last year to the proportions of the pauper lunatics in private dwellings, who have been previously inmates of establishments. Their reports must be referred to in order to perceive the full bearing of their views. But we have already

indicated generally the aspect of the matter discussed by Dr. Fraser; and the following quotation from Dr. Lawson's report will show the point of view from which he deals with it. Referring to a tabular statement he has drawn up, he says that it

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"shows that of all the pauper patients whom I have visited in private dwellings, 213, or 27·8 per cent., had at some time or other been in institutions for the insane, and 552, or 72·2 per cent., had never been dealt with anywhere but in private dwellings. It is very noticeable that the proportion between the two classes represented in this table varies greatly in different counties. In counties where there are convenient and accessible means of dealing with insanity in institutions without that superabundance of accommodation which admits of the accumulation of chronic lunatics, and where it is known that the lunacy dealt with is the lunacy of the county itself, the proportion is almost identical, and it seems a moderate one. A group of counties can be formed which comply with comparative accuracy with such conditions—counties in which the machinery for dealing with lunacy may be regarded as having been in proper working order, and approximately sufficient for the requirements of society. When the counties of Ayr, Forfar, Lanark, and Kirkcudbright are taken from the list tabulated above and formed into a group, it is at once seen that there is a marked similarity between them in the proportion of pauper lunatics in private dwellings who have been, and who have not been, in institutions. When the average of the four counties is taken, the result is found to be, that of the pauper lunatics in private dwellings, 38·2 per cent. have been in institutions, and 61·7 per cent. have not. When, however, we form a group of counties where the facilities for dealing with lunacy are fewer, where poverty prevents the adoption of the wisest courses, and where the difficulty and danger of transporting the acutely insane over long distances, to land them in asylums, lead to the disturbance of the ratio between those who are sent and those who are not sent to institutions, we have a different result. Thus when Caithness, Sutherland, Orkney and Shetland are formed into a group, it is found that, of the pauper lunatics resident in private dwellings in that northern district, only 8·6 per cent. have been in asylums, and 91·4 per cent. have not."

It is interesting and instructive to note the difference between the proportions in this northern district with the proportions mentioned by Dr. Fraser as existing among the patients in private dwellings belonging to the City Parish of Edinburgh. In the northern counties only 8·6 per cent. *have been* in asylums, and in the City Parish only 7·5 *have not been*. The enormous difference between the two proportions illustrates the fact on which we have dwelt fully in previous Annual Reports that the statistics of lunacy in different districts are not as they are apt to be thought, mere statements of the amount and character of insanity in the population, but are perhaps as truly to be regarded as indications of the social and economical condition of the inhabitants.

Dr. Lawson supplies in his report another illustration of the way in which statistical data may mislead, if not carefully and intelligently scrutinised. He says:—

"Shortly after the taking of the census in the spring of 1881, I took occasion to ascertain during my visitation how many of those who had relatives or strangers living with them as lunatics, under the sanction of the Board, had returned them to the enumerators as of unsound mind. I took in particular the county of Forfar, and found that in at least ten instances (18 per cent.) persons who were actually being paid for by the parochial board and the Exchequer, because they were of unsound mind, were not returned by

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their guardians as such. I think this observation possesses some little interest, as showing that the census returns cannot be taken as a reliable guide to the prevalence of unsoundness of mind in the country, and demonstrating how hopeless it is to expect persons to make correct voluntary statements about a matter in which their judgment is obscured by prejudice."

It is of course not surprising to any one accustomed to deal with such data to find that two enumerations made under such widely different circumstances should yield widely different results; but it is useful when so definite an illustration of the difference is found to draw attention to it. The public are not unreasonably apt to regard all official enumerations of the persons who are of unsound mind, as statements which ought to be identical. It is easy to perceive, however, when a little consideration is given to the matter, that there may be at one time and in one set of circumstances, sufficient reasons for regarding a person in a certain state of mind as a lunatic, which reasons would have no effect at another time and in other circumstances.

In speaking of the way in which the patients in private dwellings are provided for, Dr. Lawson says he has "pleasure in recording that, with very few exceptions, the pauper patients he visited in 1881, were admirably provided for, and to all appearance happy. The few unfavourable cases are those of imbeciles residing with their parents. In those cases every exertion has been made to produce amelioration unsuccessfully. At the same time, he says "it is only fair to admit that such patients are nurtured with affection, though no effort seems to be sufficient to render them or their guardians clean." He makes an equally favourable report of the condition of the private patients under his inspection. "Without a single exception" he says, "these patients are most advantageously situated, and the treatment which they receive is in keeping with the means at their disposal. They are all admirably suited for treatment in private dwellings."

VI. POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

Position of
Districts.

For lunacy purposes Scotland is at present divided into the following districts:—

List of Dis-
tricts and
Counties
which form
them.

Counties forming the different Districts.	Districts arranged geographically.
Shetland,	1. Shetland district.
Orkney,	2. Orkney do.
Caithness,	3. Caithness do.
Sutherland, Inverness, Ross, and Nairn,	4. Inverness do.
Elgin,	5. Elgin do.
Banff,	6. Banff do.
Aberdeen,	7. Aberdeen do.
Kincardine,	8. Kincardine do.
Forfar,	9. Forfar do.
Perth,	10. Perth do.
Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Linlithgow,	11. Stirling do.
Fife and Kinross,	12. Fife and Kinross district.

Midlothian and Peebles,	{	13. Edinburgh district, formed of the following five parishes belonging to the county of Midlothian, namely—(1) City of Edinburgh, (2) St Cuthberts and Canongate, (3) South Leith, (4) North Leith, and (5) Duddingston.	Position of Districts.
		14. Midlothian and Peebles district, formed of the remaining parishes of Midlothian and of the County of Peebles.	
Haddington, . . . . .	.	15. Haddington district.	
Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, . . . . .	.	16. Roxburgh do.	
Lanark, . . . . .	.	17. Glasgow do.	
Renfrew, . . . . .	.	18. Renfrew do.	
Argyll, . . . . .	.	19. Argyll do.	
Bute, . . . . .	.	20. Bute do.	
Ayr, . . . . .	.	21. Ayr do.	
Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, . . . . .	.	22. Southern Counties do.	

The following remarks on the different districts refer only to those pauper lunatics who are in establishments. With those pauper lunatics who are provided for in private dwellings, the District Boards do not practically concern themselves.

The district of Shetland continues to be dependent on the Shetland Royal Asylum at Montrose for the accommodation of its pauper lunatics. District.

Pauper lunatics belonging to the Orkney district, who require removal from home, are received into the Edinburgh Royal Asylum; but arrangements are being made whereby the lunatics of at least some of the parishes will in future be accommodated in the Montrose Royal Asylum. Orkney District.

Under an agreement with the directors of the Montrose Royal Asylum, pauper lunatics belonging to the Caithness district, who need asylum treatment, continue to be sent to that establishment. Caithness District.

The additional buildings in connection with the District Asylum of Inverness are approaching completion, and it is hoped that they will be ready for occupation in the course of the year. The District Asylum will then afford sufficient accommodation for all the wants of the district. Inverness District.

No change of importance has occurred in the position of the Elgin District. Elgin district.

The wants of the Banff district are now adequately met by the asylum at Ladysbridge and the succursal asylum at Woodpark. Banff District.

The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen district are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, and in the lunatic wards of the Aberdeen, Old Machar, and Buchan Poorhouses. The Aberdeen District.

**Position of
Districts.**

Royal Asylum has been for some time inconveniently crowded. No steps have, however, been taken to provide further for the wants of the district, and we desire again to repeat the expression of our opinion that no steps should be taken which would involve an enlargement of the Royal Asylum. The character of that institution, as well as its site, make it undesirable that it should undergo any extension; and the wants of the district could be suitably met by the establishment of an asylum in some locality where a considerable extent of land can be obtained.

**Kincardine
District.**

The agreement between the Kincardine District Lunacy Board and the directors of the Montrose Royal Asylum is still in force. The wants of the district are fully met by this institution and the lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven.

Forfar District.

The Forfar district continues to have its wants supplied by the Royal Asylums of Dundee and Montrose and by the lunatic wards of the East and West Dundee Poorhouses. No definite arrangements have been made for apportioning the pauper lunatics between the two Royal Asylums, either according to the parishes to which the paupers belong or according to any other practicable arrangement. We have before pointed out that serious difficulty may some day result from the want of some such arrangement, and even at present, the uncertainty as to the length of time that these establishments may be called on to supply the amount of accommodation at present required of them interferes disadvantageously with their usefulness. The pauper section of the new Dundee Asylum is not yet completed, but it is expected to be ready for occupation almost immediately.

Perth District.

No change has taken place in the position of the Perth district. The District Asylum at Murthly and the lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics.

**Stirling
District.**

The pauper lunatics of the Stirling district are accommodated in the District Asylum at Larbert and in the lunatic wards of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Poorhouses. The District Asylum is still overcrowded; but a new block of building in connection with the District Asylum is in course of erection and when this is completed it is believed that the wants of the district will be fully met.

**Fife and Kin-
ross Districts.**

The District Asylum for Fife and Kinross, which is the only establishment connected with the district, has been considerably enlarged by the addition of the new block, and it is believed that it now supplies sufficient accommodation for the wants of the district.

The urban district of Edinburgh has hitherto been supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum at Morningside. This establishment, as we stated in our last Report, will soon be unable, however, to receive all the pauper lunatics of the district for whom accommodation is required, and also to provide, as it is intended to do, for private patients. It has hitherto been one of the most useful of the public asylums as an establishment where private patients of the more opulent class are received; and it has also, by means of the profits derived from this, performed an important charitable function in receiving a considerable number of the poorer class of private patients at rates of board lower than the cost of their maintenance. The managers rightly regard any curtailment of this function of the asylum as a thing to be avoided, and they believe that any enlargement of the establishment is undesirable. No action has yet been taken, however, by the District Board to make further provision for the district.

Position of
Districts.

Edinburgh
Urban District.

No change has taken place in the position of the Midlothian and Peebles district, the Haddington district, or the Roxburgh district.

Midlothian
and Peebles,
Haddington,
and Roxburgh
Districts.

The pauper lunatics of the Glasgow district are at present accommodated in the District Asylum at Bothwell, the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Parochial Asylums of the Barony, the City of Glasgow, and Govan parishes, the lunatic wards of Hamilton Poorhouse, and temporarily in other establishments beyond the district. The number of pauper patients in the Glasgow Royal Asylum is still considerably above what it is intended to accommodate. The City Parochial Asylum has ceased to accommodate male patients, and it is proposed, as soon as the District Board is in a position to make permanent arrangements to meet the whole wants of the district, to restrict it to providing accommodation for 100 harmless and incurable female patients. The District Board are at present looking for a site suitable for a new district asylum.

Glasgow
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Renfrew district are accommodated in the Parochial Asylums of Abbey, Paisley, and Greenock.

Renfrew
District.

The pauper lunatics of the districts of Argyll and Bute are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lochgilphead. An additional block of building is at present in course of erection to provide for the large increase in the number of patients in the district. This is not expected, however, to be ready for occupation till some time in the ensuing year.

Argyll and
Bute District.

No change has taken place in the position of the Ayr district or of the Southern Counties district.

Ayr and
Southern
Counties
Districts.

VIL. EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

The parochial expenditure for each county on account of pauper lunatics is given in Table XXIII. (Appendix A), for the year ending 14th May 1881. From this Table it appears that, for the maintenance of 10,018 pauper lunatics who were under care in asylums, lunatic wards of poorhouses, and private dwellings, and for other expenses connected with them, a total sum of £201,068, 3s. 11d. was paid; of which, £161,144, 12s. 1d. was cost of asylum treatment, £13,788, 4s. 10d. was for maintenance in lunatic wards of poorhouses, £20,532, 16s. 4d. was for boarding in private dwellings, and £5,602, 10s. 8d. was for certification, transport, and other expenses. There was £9,289, 15s. 7d. of this expenditure contributed by relatives and others, and £76,856, 5s. 6d. was contributed by Government.

Increase of
Expenditure.

Table XXIV. shows the rate at which the expenditure for pauper lunatics has increased since 1858.

Contributions
by relatives,
&c.

The contributions towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics made by relatives and obtained from other private sources have increased from £1,877 in 1859 to £9,289 in 1880-81.

Cost of Land
and Buildings
not taken into
account in the
Tables.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the expenditure as given in Table XXIV. refers only to the cost of maintenance, which is borne in the first instance by the poor-rate, and contributed to by Government and relatives of the paupers. It does not take into account the interest on the greater part of the money which has been laid out in the purchase of land, and the erection of the institutions in which pauper lunatics are treated. These expenses are defrayed out of assessment in all counties where Districts Asylums have been provided. In the case of patients accommodated in Royal and Public Asylums, or in Parochial Asylums not belonging to the parishes to which the patients are chargeable, some account is taken of the cost of providing the accommodation, but this is not regulated by any fixed rule.

Daily Cost of
Maintenance in
each Class of
Establishment.

The average daily cost of maintenance of pauper patients in the different classes of establishments for the ten years 1871 to 1880-81 is shown in Table XXV. (Appendix A). The general average rate is shown by the Table to be 1s. 4d., which is the same as that for the two previous years.

Daily Cost of
each Mode of
Provision for
each County.

Table XXVI. (Appendix A) shows, from returns furnished to us by inspectors of poor, the average daily rate of maintenance for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ending 14th May 1881. It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining a pauper lunatic in an asylum, in licensed wards of poorhouses, and in private dwellings, varies considerably in the different counties.

As regards asylums, the lowest daily cost is 1s. 1½d., and the highest 1s. 7½d., which, calculated for the year, would be £20, 18s. 2½d. and £29, 13s. 1½d.

As regards the licensed wards of poorhouses, the lowest daily cost is 10½d. and the highest 1s. 3d., or £15, 19s. 4½d. and £22, 16s. 3d. per annum.

As regards private dwellings, the lowest daily cost is 5½d. and the highest 11½d., or £8, 14s. 10½d. and £17, 2s. 2½d. per annum.

The Effects of the Contribution from Imperial Sources towards the maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in Scotland.

Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The following tabular statement shows the total amount of the grant from imperial sources actually expended on the maintenance of pauper lunatics in Scotland for each year since the grant was given; and it shows also, for each of the years in question, (1) the estimated proportion of the grant expended on those pauper lunatics who are provided for in asylums or establishments, and (2) the estimated proportion expended on those pauper lunatics who are provided for in private dwellings in such a way that the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland have dispensed with their detention in asylums—in other words, whose residence in private dwellings has been permitted or sanctioned by the Board.

Year ending 14th May.	Total Amount of Grant.			Estimated Proportion of Grant expended on Pauper Lunatics in Asylums or other Establishments.			Estimated Proportion of Grant expended on Pauper Lunatics whose residence in Private Dwellings has been sanctioned by the Board.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1875	59,488	1	0	50,984	4	5	8,548	16	7
1876	62,687	15	5	53,967	18	10	8,669	16	7
1877	65,470	1	0	56,525	4	7	8,944	16	5
1878	68,583	10	0	59,489	14	4	9,048	15	8
1879	71,272	18	6	62,013	14	6	9,259	4	0
1880	78,883	18	11	64,159	13	3*	9,674	5	8*
1881	76,856	5	6	66,958	5	8*	9,903	0	0*
Estimate for 1882	79,952	0	0	70,049	0	0	9,903	0	0

* These figures are not estimated proportions, but real amounts.

Effects of the
Grant on
Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

The estimates for each of the years 1875-81 having proved nearly correct, it is believed that the estimate for the current year ending 14th May 1882 will also prove substantially correct; but being only an estimate, it will not be used in the calculations which follow. It is appended to the foregoing statement in order to show that there is as yet no indication of a pause in the rate at which the amount of the grant increases from year to year.

Increase of
Grant since
1875.

From 1875, the first year of the grant, to 1881, the last year, the total increase is £17,373, or 29·2 per cent.*

The increase of the amount of that part of the grant which is expended on pauper lunatics in asylums or other establishments for the same period is estimated at £16,019, or 31·4 per cent.

On the other hand—still dealing with the same period—the increase of the amount expended on patients in private dwelling is estimated at £1,355, or 15·8 per cent.

Increase of the
total Expendi-
ture on the
Maintenance of
Pauper
Lunatics since
1859.

The rate of the increase of the total expenditure on the maintenance of pauper lunatics in Scotland is shown in the following statement:—

Average annual expenditure

for the five years from	1859 to 1868	£95,224 11 3
" " "	1864 to 1868	112,213 18 5
" " "	1869 to 1873	137,121 14 8
" " "	1874-5 to 1878-9†	173,663 14 7
Expenditure for the year	1879-80	193,586 5 7
" " "	1880-81	201,068 3 11

These figures, of course, include the grant from imperial sources towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics. Like those of the previous statement, they reveal a large and progressive increase of the cost of pauper lunacy.

* By next year it is estimated that the increase will be about £20,500.

† In 1873, in order to give inspectors of poor less trouble, it was resolved to change the end of the financial year from 31st December to 14th May. This, however, though it causes some difficulty in dealing with the figures, does not affect any conclusion to be drawn from this statement, as each sum refers to a period of twelve months.

It does not necessarily follow, however, that this increase is undesirable. Every such increase is not undesirable. The passing of the Scotch Lunacy Act of 1857, for instance, was expected and intended to lead to a desirable increase of expenditure. That Act, which was the outcome of a Report by a Royal Commission revealing a state of matters, as regards the condition and treatment of the insane poor, which shocked the country, was intended to remove a national disgrace; and, with this object in view, it provided for large outlays of money, and gave great facilities for obtaining the proper care and treatment of pauper lunatics.

Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The increased Expenditure not necessarily undesirable.

The Act referred to, and, to some extent also, its important amendments in 1862 and 1866, did actually lead to a largely increased expenditure on pauper lunacy, as they were intended and expected to do. But after the new asylums, the erection of which was secured by these statutes, had been for some years in occupation, and after the kindness and efficiency of the treatment which their inmates received had been for some time fully and widely known, there was a pause or diminution in the rate of increase; and it was thought that the figures for the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th years after the Lunacy Act of 1857 came into operation disclosed a reduced and more or less steady rate of growth of the cost of maintaining pauper lunatics, which rate of growth, for various reasons, seemed likely to continue for a considerable time, and was not thought likely to be intensified.

The Lunacy Laws have led to a desirable Increase.

The rate of Increase which seemed steady and normal.

The expenditure on pauper lunacy for each of the years in question is as follows:—

	1869	£131,709	13	9
Years exhibiting what seemed to be a normal rate of increase.	1870	133,593	2	9
	1871	134,182	3	10
	1872	137,164	12	7
	1873	148,959	0	7

The increase of expenditure in 1873 is large as compared with the increase in 1870, 1871, and 1872; but, if there had not occurred in that year a general rise in the rates of board charged for pauper lunatics, in consequence of the high price of provisions then prevailing, there would not have been a materially greater increase of expenditure in 1873 than took place in the preceding years. In other words, the exceptional increase in 1873 was not due to any exceptional increase of the number of pauper lunatics in asylums, but almost entirely to the exceptional cost of maintenance which then arose from the increased cost of living which prevailed in the country at that time. The large expenditure of 1873 is thus commented on in the 17th Annual Report of the Board to the Home Secretary:—"One of the chief causes will no doubt be found in the increased cost of living, which has obliged public and district asylums to raise their rate of board."

Exceptional Increase in 1873, and its cause.

Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The Amount of Increase since the giving of the Grant, beyond what is regarded as normal.

The average yearly rate of increase during the three years 1870-1872, when a seemingly normal rate manifested itself after the first fostering effects of the Lunacy Acts were exhausted, was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If starting from 1873, with its high expenditure of £148,959, due largely to a rise in the rate of board in asylums consequent on the increased cost of provisions, the expenditure had continued to increase at this seemingly normal rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, the expenditure for the year ending 14th May 1881 would have been £165,642. But the actual expenditure for that year was £201,068, or £35,426 above what it would have been at the rate of growth which was regarded as normal, in the sense that it was the result of causes likely to affect all years or periods in much the same way.

The rate of board for pauper lunatics in asylums continued to rise for three years after 1873, but during the last four or five years it has fallen. Notwithstanding this, however, a high rate of increase of the expenditure on pauper lunatics has continued during these years, as is shown by the following figures:—

For the year.	Total Expenditure on the maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.
	£
1876-77	173,588
1877-78	183,383
1878-79	188,279
1879-80	193,586
1880-81	201,068

Recent large Increase apparently due only to the Grant.

The parliamentary grant was first given for the year 1874-5, but there was a strong expectation of it for some time before it was actually voted; and during the period 1874-1881 nothing new occurred, except the giving of the grant, which was calculated to influence the production or cost of pauper lunacy in a way differing much from what occurred during the period 1869-73. Indeed, the crowded state of asylums in Scotland in 1879, 1880, and 1881, should rather have depressed than elevated the rate of increase, and it has been held that the bad state of trade in the country should have had a like effect. Nothing remains, therefore, but the grant, to explain the exceptional rise in the cost of pauper lunacy during late years.

The increased Expenditure the result of increased number of Pauper Lunatics

It is scarcely necessary to show that the increased expenditure now under discussion represents, and almost entirely results from, an increase of the number of registered pauper-lunatics, but it is perhaps desirable to show how this really stands. The number of registered pauper lunatics at 1st January 1870 was 6,197, and at 1st January 1875 it was 6,661, showing an increase of 464.* At the same rate of increase the number of registered pauper lunatics at 1st January 1882, that is, after the grant had been given for

* The figures for these quinquennial periods are taken because they are readily available. They sufficiently show all that it is desirable to show.

seven years, should be 7,310; but it is really 8,575 or 1,265 above the increase which may be regarded as normal. Nothing is known to have occurred since 1875 which can explain this abnormal increase, except the fact that since 1875 the State has contributed largely towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics.

Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The exceptional increase referred to, namely 1265, is made up of 969 pauper patients in asylums, and of 296 in private dwellings.

There is still another way of illustrating the late exceptional increase of pauper lunatics, and it is shown in the following tabular statement, which shows the number of pauper patients admitted into asylums and other establishments, excluding transfers from one establishment to another.

Increase of the number of Pauper Lunatics admitted into Establishments since the giving of the Grant.

Average annual number for the quinquenniad	1860-64	1,039
"	1865-69	1,242
"	1870-74	1,485
"	1875-79	1,831
Actual number during the year	1880	1,985
"	1881	2,101

The facts which have been adduced, taken together, make it all but certain that the grant from imperial sources towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics has led to a considerable increase of their number, and also, of course, to an increase of the money expended on their maintenance. What is believed to have actually happened in this matter was predicted by the Board when the question of relieving local taxation in this direction was under discussion in the Houses of Parliament. It was then said that a time might come when the increased expenditure fairly attributable to the giving of the grant would equal the amount of the grant, or, in other words, that eventually, as a consequence of the grant, the local tax would have risen £100 for every £100 received from the Exchequer, so that there would, in fact, be no local relief. The extent to which this has already come about is disclosed by the following figures:—

The Grant has increased the number and consequently the cost of Pauper Lunatics.

This result predicted.

It has been shown that the expenditure, under the influence of the grant, or at least during its existence, has risen in 1881 to £201,068, or £35,426 above what it would have risen to at the rate of increase which, when the grant came into operation, was regarded as normal. The amount of the grant in 1881 was £76,856. There is thus a net relief to the the local rates of the difference between these two sums, namely £41,430 or, in other words, a relief of £53, 18s. for every £100 contributed from imperial sources.

The consequent partial failure to relieve Local Taxation.

A deduction of about £5,000, from the increased annual expenditure apparently due to the grant, would cover the whole increase of expenditure on patients in private dwellings which the grant has brought about as well as the cost of about 150 patients in asylums, and would thus, it is believed, wipe off every part of the total increase due to the grant which can possibly be of a desirable

Amount of the increased Expenditure which is undesirable.

Effects of the
Grant on
Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

character. This would leave £30,426 as the undesirable increase of expenditure through the operation of the grant, and would make every pound of the grant give local relief only to the extent of rather more than two-fifths of a pound.

If the rate of increase of late years continues for the next six or seven years, the increased expenditure on the maintenance of pauper lunatics held as due to the grant, will probably equal and perhaps exceed the whole contribution made by the State in 1875, the first year the grant was voted.

It is desirable, however, to look at this question from some other points of view, and this it is now proposed to do.

Reasons for
giving State
Aid towards
the Main-
tenance of
Pauper
Lunatics.

It is difficult to see what valid reasons can be assigned for contributing from imperial sources towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, except the two which follow :

- (1) That the State ought to contribute to a local tax, over the expenditure of which it exercises a certain control.
- (2) That it is desirable, by so contributing, to lessen resistance to that control.

It is assumed that the control has a good object and is regarded as necessary. Its object in this matter is the improvement of the condition of pauper lunatics.

These reasons, of course, may be advanced as justifying relief to local taxation in many directions.

The mere
weight of the
burden which
Lunacy lays
on the Country
not a sufficient
reason for
State Aid.

It is not seen how the mere weight of the burden which pauper lunacy lays on the country, if it falls fairly and equally on the areas which are separately assessed, can be held to indicate the propriety of a contribution from the State, nor is it seen how a contribution from the State in such circumstances can be shown to be a benefit to the taxpayer. If the burden falls unequally on the different areas separately assessed, that might be a reason for combining or dividing areas, or for taking such other action as would tend to extinguish the inequalities ; but it is not seen how a call for a contribution from the State could reasonably be founded on such inequalities unless the contribution were so given as to redress them.

The Control of
the State
over the
Expenditure
on Pauper
Lunatics a
fair reason for
the Grant.

It is different with the consideration arising out of the control of the State over the expenditure of money raised for a special purpose in localities, and it is intelligible how this control may be held to justify a contribution from the State, the amount of the contribution being related to the measure of the control. Indeed, where the control is very great, it may readily, and perhaps not unreasonably, be held that the whole burden should fall on the State ; and such an arrangement, if it were made to involve the whole control as well as the whole burden, would perhaps be less likely to lead to an objectionable increase of expenditure than the giving of a mere contribution and leaving the control mainly in the hands of local bodies.

The Money
expended on
Pauper
Lunatics is
derived from
two sources,
and the Grant
applies only to
one of them.

Before making further reference to the control of the State over the expenditure of money in providing for pauper lunatics, it is

desirable to point out that the money thus expended is derived from two local sources, and that the contribution from the State relieves only one of them. The district asylums are built and kept up out of money levied on owners in the landward part of counties and on owners and occupiers in burghs, commonly called the county assessment; but the maintenance of the pauper lunatics themselves is defrayed out of the ordinary poor-rate, and the grant applies only to this last.

Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The Grant relieves the Poor Rate only.

It would, perhaps, have been a more equitable arrangement if the law had laid the whole burden on the payers of the poor rate—that is, both the cost of providing asylums and the cost of maintaining the pauper inmates; but it so happens, in consequence (1) of the division of the burden under the statutes, and (2) of the contribution from the State being merely a contribution towards maintenance, that the grant gives no relief to the county assessment. On the contrary, it increases that assessment, because it leads to an increase of the number of pauper patients in asylums for whom accommodation has to be provided out of the county assessment to which no grant in aid is given.

The Grant increases the County Assessment.

It has been shown that the increase of the number of pauper lunatics in asylums up to the end of 1881 is probably about 969 beyond what it would have been, except for the influence of the grant. The normal demand for increased asylum accommodation has consequently been exceeded by what is required to provide for these 969 persons, and accordingly many new buildings have been erected, or are in progress of erection, which, but for the grant, would not yet have been needed. Indeed, it may be roughly estimated that, before the end of next year, the counties in Scotland will have incurred an expenditure of from £70,000 to £100,000 to provide accommodation for the increase of the number of pauper lunatics which the grant has produced.

This fact has not been taken into account in the estimates of the extent to which the grant has failed to relieve, or will fail to relieve, local taxation; but it is nevertheless recognised that it ought to receive consideration if it were necessary to give the calculations more than a substantial accuracy. It would be difficult, however, perhaps impossible, to show with absolute precision the effects of the grant either in relieving local taxation or in increasing the number of pauper lunatics, but the statements and calculations here given sufficiently disclose the character of these effects, and also their measure, which, it is believed, is rather understated than overstated.

In Scotland the grant is extended alike to pauper lunatics who are in asylums or other establishments, and to pauper lunatics whose residence in private dwellings has been sanctioned by the Board, and it is perhaps desirable to explain how this happens.

In Scotland the Grant is extended to Pauper Lunatics both in Establishments and in Private Dwellings.

The jurisdiction of the Scotch Lunacy Board is not limited to pauper lunatics in asylums or other establishments, but extends equally to pauper lunatics in private dwellings. This constitutes a radical difference between the lunacy administration of Scotland and that of England. In Scotland the expenditure on pauper lunatics in private dwellings is as much controlled and regulated

Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Reason for extending Grant to Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

Influence of the Grant not the same on Pauper Lunatics in Establishments as on Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

Influence of Grant on Pauper Lunatics in Establishments.

by the State, through the Board of Lunacy, as is the expenditure on pauper lunatics in asylums or other establishments; they are equally under State supervision, and the same interest is taken in rendering their condition satisfactory. It is for this reason that in Scotland the grant towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics is given to those of them who are provided for in private dwellings as well as to those of them who are provided for in establishments.

It has been already shown that the grant has influenced the total number of pauper lunatics, and the cost both of maintaining them and of providing accommodation for them; but this influence has not been quite the same in the case of pauper lunatics provided for in establishments as it has been in the case of pauper lunatics provided for in private dwellings. It is desirable, therefore, to explain separately its influence on the two classes.

First. As regards pauper lunatics in establishments:—

- (a) The grant has led to an unnecessary increase of their number, (1) by leading to the placing of persons in asylums as pauper lunatics who would not have been placed there but for the grant, and for whom care and treatment in an asylum are not necessary, and (2) by also leading to a greater unwillingness to remove incurable and inoffensive patients, who could be removed without risk to the public and without injury to themselves.

This influence has not shown itself with equal force in all parts of the country, and to this point reference will hereafter be made.

- (b) The grant has not led to any improvement of the condition of pauper lunatics in asylums or other establishments. In other words, it has had no actual influence on the treatment of pauper lunatics in establishments. And perhaps it is desirable to point out here that it has not led to any increase of the rate of board paid for pauper lunatics in district asylums, and that the great increase of the cost of pauper lunatics in establishments does not, therefore, result from a larger sum being spent on each patient, but from the greater number of patients sent to or left in asylums.

Hitherto, as just stated, the grant has had no beneficial influence on the condition or treatment of pauper lunatics in asylums; but hereafter, if the number of persons not needing asylum treatment, who are sent to or left in asylums, continues to be great, its effect in all probability will eventually be injurious to those of the insane poor who do really need asylum treatment, by lessening the hospital character of asylums and increasing their mere boarding and lodging-house character.

These statements as to the effect of the grant on the condition and treatment of pauper lunatics in asylums are, however, matters of opinion, and the value to be attached to them depends, of course, on the opportunities

- of observation which the persons who make them have had, and on their ability to observe and report accurately.
- Second.* As regards pauper lunatics in private dwellings:—
- (a) The grant has led directly to persons being added to the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings who, but for the grant, would not have been so added, or, in other words, who would not have been registered as pauper lunatics. Before the giving of the grant, many of the persons thus enrolled as pauper lunatics under its influence were ordinary paupers.
- Nearly all of the persons thus added to the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings are persons whom it was desirable to add and who have derived advantage from being so added. In this matter, therefore, the influence of the grant has been beneficial.
- (b) The grant has also led indirectly, by an apparent cheapening of the rate of board in asylums, to the removal to asylums of a number of persons who, at the time of first voting the grant, were under care in private dwellings; and as the majority of the pauper lunatics so removed did not need asylum treatment, the grant has done harm (1) by unnecessarily depriving them of freedom, and (2) by fostering the more expensive mode of providing for pauper lunatics.
- (c) The grant has led directly to a general improvement of the condition of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, in consequence of its being necessary to observe the requirements of the Board of Lunacy in regard to such lunatics in order to secure participation in the grant. It has enabled the Board to insist on the carrying out of arrangements for the comfort and care of patients in private dwellings, which otherwise it would have been impracticable to have enforced.
- (d) The grant has increased the total number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, but this increase has neither been great nor undesirable.

Effects of the
Grant on
Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

Influence of
the Grant on
Pauper
Lunatics in
Private
Dwellings.

When speaking of the amelioration of the condition of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, reference is made to its being necessary to observe the requirements of the Board of Lunacy, in order to secure participation in the grant, and this appears to call for amplification and explanation.

In the case of every pauper lunatic in Scotland, whether disposed of in an asylum or other establishment, or in a private dwelling, no claim for participation in the grant is admitted without a certificate from the General Board of Lunacy, bearing that the lunatic in question has been "necessarily detained and properly cared for during the period for which the claim is made."

No participation
in Grant
without
Certificate
from Board.

In granting these certificates, when they relate to pauper lunatics in asylums the Board must necessarily rely almost entirely on the views of the medical superintendents of asylums; but when the certificates relate to pauper lunatics in private dwellings, they are in each case founded on full reports by an officer of the Board, one

Effects of the
Grant on
Expenditure
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Lunatics.

of the Deputy Commissioners, who has seen and examined the patient once, or more frequently, during the period for which the claim is made.

Lunacy of a
Country far
from being a
fixed Amount.

It has been said that "human power cannot multiply the lunatics of a country," but this opinion is here treated as entirely erroneous, if by lunatics are meant those persons whom the State registers and treats as such; and it must be erroneous, unless the views here expressed are wrong. In point of fact, the lunacy of a country is far from being a fixed amount, which can neither be increased nor diminished. There is no uniform standard of mental soundness or unsoundness which is accepted by all medical men when considering whether a certificate of insanity shall or shall not be granted, nor indeed by any one medical man in all circumstances. The ease or difficulty of getting certificates of insanity may depend, and does often depend, on the object in view, or the results which will follow certification. Circumstances apart altogether from the mental condition necessarily influence the granting of these certificates—the source, for instance, from which any expenditure consequent on the granting of the certificates is to be obtained, cannot fail to have an influence.

This specially
true of Pauper
Lunacy.

If all this is true of lunacy generally, it is of necessity still truer of pauper lunacy, because in addition to the lunacy there is then the pauperism, about the determination of which it is clear there may be uncertainty. A lunatic, for example, will become a pauper lunatic in one locality who will almost certainly remain a private lunatic in another. A rich parish will admit a lunatic as a pauper, whom a poor parish would refuse to admit, and of course a poor parish will admit him, if the consequent expenditure by the parish is to be small, more readily than it will if the consequent expenditure is to be considerable.

Increase of
number of
Pauper
Lunatics not
due to
increased
liability to
Insanity in
community.

It has often been shown in the Annual Reports of the Board that the great increase of the number of pauper lunatics since 1857, when the first of the present Lunacy Acts was passed, is not due to an increased production of insanity, or, in other words, to a greater liability to insanity, in the community.

The benevolent operation of the lunacy laws during the first twelve or thirteen years after 1857 caused a large increase of the persons who are registered and officially recognised as pauper lunatics, and it continues to have the same influence, though to a smaller degree. During the last seven or eight years, again, the contribution from the State towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics has had a manifest effect in increasing their number. The total increase is largely, or rather almost entirely, due to these and other such influences. There is no evidence that it results from an increased tendency to mental disorder; but a certain part of the increase is, of course, the result of the increased population of the country, and no doubt another part is due to the increased tendency of the people to live in cities or towns, in which the lunacy-rate, like the general disease- and death- rates, is higher than it is in rural or sparsely peopled districts.

In attributing to the influence of the grant a large proportion of the exceptional increase of the number of pauper lunatics in asylums or other establishments which has taken place since 1874, it is perhaps right to point out that the highland and poor counties have not contributed greatly to this increase, and that, in so far as they actually have contributed to it, the increase has probably not been altogether undesirable. In poor counties the paramount inducement is to lay no avoidable burden on the rates, and although the grant has modified this inducement, it has not removed it. To a certain extent it has had the effect of levelling up the poor counties, in respect of wealth, to the position of rich counties, and has led them with less hesitation to resort to asylum treatment. In this way the grant seems to have led to the sending of about 100 persons to asylums who needed treatment there, and who probably would not have been sent if the grant had not been given. The grant, perhaps, has thus caused an increase of the asylum accommodation of the country which may be regarded as desirable, but this is but a small part of the total increase which, as a whole, has been treated as undesirable.

Effects of the Grant on Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Influence of the Grant in increasing number of Pauper Lunatics not the same in poor and in wealthy Districts.

In wealthy counties, and especially in wealthy city parishes, simplicity of management and the saving of official trouble are always powerful influences in determining whether persons shall be admitted to the roll of pauper lunatics, and whether, if so admitted, they shall be sent to asylums or shall be kept under private care. The tendency of the grant has been to increase the power of these influences, and to lead to the sending of persons unnecessarily to asylums as pauper lunatics, and also to the keeping of persons unnecessarily there as paupers.

It is perhaps impossible to give relief in any form to a local tax by a contribution from State funds which will not lead to increased expenditure; but if the relief take the form of a capitation grant, or a percentage on expenditure, then the increase of expenditure will almost certainly be considerable and probably undesirable. Indeed, if the relief operates in various directions, the increase will almost certainly be undesirable in some of them. This is exactly what appears to have happened as regards the contribution from imperial sources towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics.

Relief of a Local Tax by the State, if in the form of a Percentage or Capitation Grant, almost surely leads to undesirable increase of Expenditure.

If there were persons in the community who should have been dealt with as pauper lunatics, and who were not so dealt with in consequence of the expense which the step would entail, and if the grant, by lessening the direct expense to parishes, has led to the placing of such persons on the poor-roll, then to that extent, which assuredly has for the whole country been small, the grant has conferred a benefit on the insane poor; but long ere this any benefit of that nature arising out of the grant must have been obtained. In that direction no further advantage to the insane poor will or can result from an increase of the grant. On the contrary, it will injuriously affect their true interests if asylums become increasingly peopled, through its influence, with incurable and inoffensive lunatics, to whom asylums are nothing more than lodging and boarding houses, and who would be happier in the state

Further advantage not to be expected from increase of Grant.

Effects of the
Grant on
Expenditure
for Pauper
Lunatics.

of greater liberty they would enjoy under private care. Considerations affecting the well-being of the insane poor, therefore, give no indication that it is desirable to increase the amount of the grant from year to year.

It has also been shown that the influences of the grant, speaking broadly, are such as to render it, in practice, of doubtful value in giving relief to local taxation.

In other words, both of the objects of the grant, or reasons for giving it, are to a large extent not fulfilled, and it does not appear that the extent of the fulfilment will be increased by increasing the grant. It has now reached an amount which may be considered a fair contribution from the State to a local tax over the expenditure of which the State exercises a certain control, and it seems probable that all the objects of the grant would be as fully attained as heretofore if it were fixed for the next five or more years at the amount expended last year—the administration of it remaining substantially as at present.

Dangerous
Lunatics.

VIII. DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

The following statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics, in each of the ten years 1872–81, at the instance of the procurator-fiscal, under the provisions of the 15th section of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54—

1872,	.	.	23	|	1877,	.	.	11
1873,	.	.	11	|	1878,	.	.	2
1874,	.	.	8	|	1879,	.	.	7
1875,	.	.	16	|	1880,	.	.	10
1876,	.	.	12	|	1881,	.	.	13

The lunacy of persons so committed does not usually differ from the lunacy of persons committed in the ordinary way. Some accident in their history, such as might occur in the history of almost any lunatic, generally constitutes the only difference; but when they have been committed to an asylum under the provisions of the Act referred to, difficulties lie in the way of their discharge, unless they can be certified to have completely recovered. It is not desirable that this procedure should be often adopted when placing patients in asylums; but it sometimes has advantages, and certain cases could not be satisfactorily dealt with except in the manner provided for by this or some similar enactment.

Alien
Lunatics.

IX. ALIEN LUNATICS.

During 1881, 38 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. All of these patients were removed from asylums; 8 were sent to England, 29 to Ireland, and 1 to Germany.

We again call attention to the circumstance, that pauper lunatics who are thus sent to Ireland are frequently on arriving

there placed in the ordinary wards of poorhouses, from which they soon discharge themselves and return to this country. In sending such patients repeatedly to and fro, a needless expenditure of money and trouble is thus caused.

Alien
Lunatics.

X. LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

Lunatics
under Judi-
cial Factors.

At the end of 1881 there were 444 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs.

These persons were disposed of in the following ways:—

- 254 were in asylums in Scotland;
- 158 were in private dwellings in Scotland; and
- 32 were resident either in asylums or private dwellings beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board.

Of the 32 who were beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board, 14 were in asylums in England, 15 were in private dwellings in England, 1 was in an asylum in Ireland, 1 was in an asylum in Belgium, and 1 was in Canada.

The amount of supervision which we exercise over these patients was fully described in our Eighteenth and Nineteenth Reports.

XI. THE STATISTICS OF LUNACY FROM 1858 TO 1882.

Statistics of
Lunacy,
1858-82.

Since the 1st of January 1858, when we entered on our functions, the total number of lunatics officially known to the Board and on their registers has increased from 5,823 to 10,355.

In Table I. of Appendix A we give the number of private and pauper lunatics of whom we had official cognisance, exclusive of the inmates of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, and of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, at 1st January 1858 and at 1st January of each year up to the present time, distinguishing the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and in private dwellings, and also distinguishing between the sexes. The number of pauper and private patients and the modes of disposing of them are shown by this Table to have undergone the following changes:—

	INCREASE SINCE 1858.	DECREASE SINCE 1858.
1. Private Patients:—		
a. Placed in Establishments, .	392	...
b. Placed in Private Dwellings, .	96	...
2. Pauper Patients:—		
a. Placed in Establishments, .	4054	...
b. Placed in Private Dwellings, .	...	216
Totals, .	4542	216

The mode in which lunatics of all classes were provided for on the 1st of January 1858, and the mode in which they have been

Statistics of
Lunacy,
1858-82

Difference
between the
modes of Dis-
tribution at 1st
January 1858
and at 1st
January 1882.

provided for on the 1st of January of each year since that time is given in Table II. (Appendix A). The following statement shows the difference between the modes of distribution at the beginning and at the end of the whole period :—

	At 1st JANUARY 1858.	At 1st JANUARY 1882.	INCREASE SINCE 1858.	DECREASE SINCE 1858.
In Royal and District Asylums, .	2280	6187	3907	...
" Private Asylums, .	745	156	...	589
" Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	889	2098	1209	...
" Private Dwellings, .	1804	1684	...	120
" The Lunatic Department of the General Prison, .	26	63	37	...
" Training Schools, .	29	198	169	...
Total Increase or Decrease,			5241	709

These figures show that, of the increase of 5241 which has taken place in the population of public establishments, 709 may be due to a decrease in the number of patients in private establishments and private dwellings. Deducting these, we have had since 1858 a net increase of 4532 in the number of lunatics under the jurisdiction of the Board, or 78 per cent. The increase of the population during the same period has been only 24 per cent.* We have frequently pointed out that the difference in these rates of increase does not necessarily indicate an increasing amount of mental disease, and that it is probably due in a large measure to what is only an increasing readiness to place persons as lunatics in establishments.

Proportion of
Lunatics to
Population.

Part of the information furnished by Table III. (Appendix A) is similar to what is furnished in Table I.; but in Table III. the figures are given in their proportions to population, so that the increase or decrease from year to year can be measured independently of what may be due to differences in the total numbers of the population. The most important facts thus obtained are, that after making allowance for the increased population of the country, the number of private lunatics in asylums has increased 12 per cent. since 1858, and that the number of pauper lunatics in asylums and similar establishments has increased 92 per cent. In dealing with these figures it is always necessary to bear in mind that private asylums of the class which received patients at the lowest rates have now entirely disappeared in Scotland, and that there is reason to believe that most of these patients are now provided for as paupers in public establishments.

There is also given in Table III. a statement of the number of paupers of all classes for each year, so as to allow of a comparison

* The population is calculated according to the estimated population given by the Registrar-General for the middle of 1857 and the population for 1881 according to the census.

of the amount of pauperism due to lunacy with that arising from other causes. The comparison shows that, while pauper lunacy has greatly increased, pauperism in general has sensibly diminished. The number of pauper lunatics which in 1858 was only 157 per 100,000 of population, amounted on the 1st of January of this year to 230 per 100,000, although during the same period the whole number of registered paupers had decreased from 2630 per 100,000, to 1665 per 100,000. One of the consequences of these changes has been to make lunacy, both absolutely and relatively, a larger element in pauperism now than formerly. The precise proportion that it contributes to pauperism is shown in the last column of the Table, where it appears that the pauper lunatics in 1858 only formed 6 per cent. of the total number of paupers, and that in 1882 they form nearly 14 per cent. We have shown in previous Reports that it would not be safe to infer from these statistics that there is any greater prevalence of insanity among the destitute poor; and there is no doubt that they are to be explained, to a large extent, by the fact that a large class of persons who were regarded as ordinary paupers in 1858 are now dealt with as pauper lunatics.

Statistics of
Lunacy,
1858-82.
—
Proportion of
Pauper
Lunatics to
Paupers, both
sane and
insane.

We have to record the resignation by Mr George Munro of his seat at the Board, which took place in August last year; and we desire at the same time to record our regret at the loss of a colleague who, since his appointment by Her Majesty as a Commissioner in the year 1866, has been assiduous in his attendance at our meetings, and by his legal knowledge rendered valuable aid to us in our deliberations. His place has been filled up by the appointment of Mr John Guthrie Smith, Sheriff of Aberdeen and Kincardine.

Resignation of
Mr Munro and
appointment
of Mr. Guthrie
Smith.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

J. DON WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*
G. YOUNG.
JOHN GUTHRIE SMITH.
ARTHUR MITCHELL.
JOHN SIBBALD.

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APPENDIX A.—TABLE I.

The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classifying as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1882.

As 1st January.	NUMBER OF PRIVATE LUNATICS.						NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						TOTALS.		
	In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwellings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.			In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			Private.	Pauper.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1858	508	506	1012	10	10	20	1402	1551	2953	210	974	1784	1082	4787	5869
1859	503	508	1011	11	13	24	1447	1656	3103	225	1030	1257	1085	4986	6071
1860	496	485	971	8	13	21	1567	1612	3179	225	1019	1247	992	5226	6218
1861	479	518	997	9	18	27	1605	1875	3480	799	968	1767	1014	5257	6271
1862	511	520	1031	3	13	16	1624	1824	3448	908	973	1741	1062	5289	6351
1863	507	516	1023	3	13	16	1668	1836	3504	745	931	1679	1044	5288	6337
1864	491	527	1018	6	19	25	1731	1862	3593	712	925	1637	1089	5320	6409
1865	521	524	1045	6	13	19	1774	1909	3783	702	907	1609	1076	5382	6458
Average of the 5 Years.	502	522	1024	8	13	21	1678	1861	3617	745	945	1691	1045	5308	6353
1866	550	558	1108	8	13	21	1836	2086	3922	690	878	1568	1126	5490	6616
1867	583	560	1143	11	14	25	1907	2139	4046	677	871	1548	1168	5594	6762
1868	551	607	1158	12	15	27	1994	2230	4224	658	863	1521	1186	5745	6931
1869	541	587	1128	15	20	35	2118	2376	4494	661	839	1500	1163	5994	7157
1870	568	595	1163	22	27	49	2216	2512	4728	644	825	1469	1212	6197	7409
Average of the 5 Years.	536	581	1119	14	18	32	2014	2289	4283	666	855	1521	1171	5864	6975
1871	601	629	1231	22	24	46	2269	2564	4833	646	815	1463	1269	6288	7555
1872	597	646	1243	26	24	50	2397	2579	4976	645	807	1452	1299	6286	7587
1873	606	649	1255	28	23	51	2364	2620	4984	640	848	1488	1325	6471	7797
1874	608	672	1280	27	29	56	2394	2704	5098	611	830	1441	1356	6529	7885
1875	623	664	1287	21	21	42	2478	2801	5279	604	806	1387	1372	6661	8033
Average of the 5 Years.	603	649	1252	33	38	71	2356	2654	5010	625	825	1454	1323	6464	7787
1876	629	657	1286	28	33	61	2583	2948	5531	568	818	1381	1297	6912	8209
1877	660	697	1357	26	38	64	2697	3076	5773	577	840	1417	1461	7190	8651
1878	667	686	1353	26	33	59	2813	3227	6040	562	823	1385	1461	7425	8886
1879	657	701	1358	23	37	60	2900	3332	6232	560	828	1388	1463	7690	9153
1880	725	663	1387	22	36	58	3055	3419	6474	567	848	1415	1495	7889	9384
Average of the 5 Years.	667	681	1348	25	33	58	2822	3200	6022	565	834	1399	1456	7421	8878
1881	719	696	1415	21	29	50	3167	3555	6722	604	912	1516	1594	8228	9742
1882	701	708	1409	25	21	46	3248	3664	7007	611	907	1518	1620	8275	10095

APPENDIX A.—TABLE II.

The different Modes in which Lunatics have been provided for on
1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1882.

YEAR.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Provincial Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total Number of Registered Lunatics.	In Lunatic Departments of General Prisons.	In Training Hospitals.	General Total.
1858.....	2280	745	830		1804	5708	26	20	5854
1859.....	2406	821	797		1901	6015	20	20	6055
1860.....	2632	862	806		1808	6218	28	22	6268
1861.....	2712	907	845		1800	6273	31	23	6327
1862.....	2820	921	838		1702	6341	20	20	6381
1863.....	2822	927	878		1700	6327	20	20	6367
1864.....	2919	872	910		1656	6357	22	21	6399
1865.....	3125	788	925		1630	6468	26	20	6519
Average of 5 Years.	2800	883	879		1712	6354	31	20	6415
1866.....	3207	812	436	572	1589	6616	46	46	6745
1867.....	3519	672	440	558	1573	6762	45	53	6817
1868.....	3874	501	437	570	1549	6931	46	73	7027
1869.....	4041	557	451	573	1535	7157	50	120	7328
1870.....	4461	303	553	574	1518	7409	40	113	7571
Average of 5 Years.	3824	509	450	569	1553	6975		79	7104
1871.....	4524	338	544	630	1519	7555	51	123	7710
1872.....	4579	358	561	615	1554	7667	51	131	7804
1873.....	4665	342	670	556	1564	7797	54	131	7982
1874.....	4717	338	748	565	1517	7885	51	133	8024
1875.....	5002	226	760	573	1472	8033	49	143	8225
Average of 5 Years.	4697	320	657	568	1525	7787	51	132	7971
1876.....	5158	189	861	609	1492	8309	54	146	8510
1877.....	5236	205	1038	651	1522	8652	57	153	8862
1878.....	5449	208	1092	644	1493	8886	55	156	9097
1879.....	5652	202	1139	657	1508	9158	57	171	9386
1880.....	5798	158	1229	676	1523	9384	61	179	9624
Average of 5 Years.	5459	192	1072	647	1508	8878	57	161	9096
1881.....	5920	157	1342	714	1629	9762	55	195	10012
1882.....	6187	156	1350	718	1684	10095	62	198	10355

APPENDIX A.—TABLE III.

Proportions of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population, the Proportion of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population, and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Registered Paupers, for each Year from 1858 to 1882.

YEARS	* Proportions per 100,000 of Population.								
	Private Lunatics.			Pauper Lunatics.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Number of Registered Paupers.	Number of Pauper Lunatics in every 100,000 of Registered Paupers.
	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums and other Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.			
1858	84	1	35	98	59	157	192	2630	5980
1859	83	1	34	102	62	164	198	2616	6287
1860	82	1	33	111	61	172	205	2581	6657
1861	82	1	33	114	58	172	205	2581	6800
1862	84	1	35	116	57	173	208	2555	6743
1863	83	1	34	116	54	170	204	2542	6710
1864	83	1	34	118	52	170	204	2517	6755
1865	83	1	34	120	51	171	205	2493	6841
Aver. of 5 Yrs.	83	1	34	117	54	171	205	2528	6770
1866	85	1	36	123	49	172	208	2445	7047
1867	86	1	37	126	48	174	211	2371	7338
1868	86	1	37	130	47	177	214	2365	7486
1869	84	1	35	137	46	183	218	2443	7489
1870	85	1	36	143	44	187	223	2430	7714
Aver. of 5 Yrs.	85	1	36	132	47	179	215	2411	7415
1871	86	2	38	145	44	189	227	2376	7923
1872	87	2	39	145	44	189	228	2309	8189
1873	87	2	39	147	44	191	230	2199	8658
1874	87	2	39	148	42	190	229	2085	9127
1875	87	2	39	152	40	192	231	1976	9734
Aver. of 5 Yrs.	87	2	39	147	43	190	229	2189	8727
1876	87	3	40	158	40	198	238	1879	10,527
1877	88	3	41	164	40	204	245	1830	11,138
1878	88	3	41	170	39	209	250	1743	11,965
1879	88	3	41	175	39	214	255	1702	12,574
1880	88	3	41	178	39	217	258	1718	12,661
Aver. of 5 Yrs.	88	3	41	169	39	208	249	1774	11,773
1881	89	3	42	184	41	225	267	1721	13,074
1882	88	3	41	188	42	230	270	1665	13,790

* The number of Lunatics is taken at the 1st January of each year, the Paupers at the 14th May of the previous year, and the Population at the middle of the previous year.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IV.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1881; the Numbers thereinto Admitted; the Numbers therefrom Discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Numbers Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	Number Resident at 1st January.				Number Admitted during Year (including Transfers).				Number Discharged during Year.						Number Transferred during Year.				Number which Died during Year.							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		* Not Recovered.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
																									M.	F.
1858.	506	508	1409	1551	503	295	502	696	72	99	172	280	68	80	110	166	68	90	47	83	141	149				
1859.	503	608	1447	1656	205	196	538	660	77	85	176	266	64	70	128	115	7	67	56	55	146	180				
1860.	486	1567	1812	1876	174	296	561	648	71	88	211	360	66	71	136	144	8	78	70	46	176	169				
1861.	479	643	1596	1876	223	221	621	676	68	83	205	297	78	93	108	176	18	6	59	84	168	161				
1862.	511	690	1624	1924	202	201	534	611	64	73	186	263	81	86	138	161	10	9	75	43	164	178				
1863.	507	618	1668	1936	179	210	592	668	60	101	200	252	69	69	210	237	6	8	130	125	160	161				
1864.	491	627	1731	1952	198	181	796	815	74	81	194	235	61	64	258	286	13	12	268	257	167	168				
Average of 5 Years.	495	612	1637	1900	196	206	599	680	71	85	199	263	70	75	186	215	10	8	119	122	161	161				
1865.	521	534	1774	2009	213	230	603	717	77	99	214	248	78	83	174	217	14	9	119	168	149	161				
1866.	550	655	1836	2066	246	232	616	968	88	113	227	255	83	71	252	456	11	12	278	278	161	161				
1867.	539	640	1907	2189	285	259	701	892	88	103	215	296	85	82	176	261	16	14	104	219	165	161				
1868.	551	697	1994	2230	300	269	719	918	78	96	243	321	84	74	163	186	18	18	126	144	178	171				
1869.	641	667	2118	2376	340	248	944	1160	98	104	248	338	90	86	235	407	21	20	248	300	215	215				
Average of 5 Years.	549	569	1986	2163	225	237	751	895	82	101	236	291	77	81	240	312	16	18	168	236	186	186				
1870.	568	595	2216	2512	231	245	744	988	94	109	261	369	68	94	216	277	22	22	127	166	212	212				
1871.	591	622	2259	2564	244	251	777	885	80	99	266	335	80	106	231	271	17	19	120	147	210	210				
1872.	597	640	2267	2579	215	216	790	898	77	84	203	411	80	58	204	261	20	19	120	115	210	210				
1873.	600	649	2264	2630	273	276	910	1102	81	95	266	457	79	99	233	338	21	20	160	200	214	214				
1874.	608	673	2264	2704	290	290	940	1011	68	98	246	406	78	113	278	396	30	31	166	166	219	219				
Average of 5 Years.	592	635	2204	2586	226	257	827	980	84	94	219	334	81	100	244	287	22	26	136	166	219	219				
1875.	633	664	2473	2801	283	270	1067	1184	87	111	280	446	87	108	297	440	11	21	319	311	219	219				
1876.	629	657	2483	2798	279	263	1106	1265	80	109	416	487	87	108	260	442	18	9	237	313	219	219				
1877.	609	697	2697	3078	273	260	1064	1309	94	120	391	609	113	107	313	314	21	20	178	166	210	210				
1878.	607	686	2613	3227	267	260	1077	1153	96	98	385	476	108	104	313	332	19	23	166	182	210	210				
1879.	607	687	2601	3236	260	260	1070	1168	96	98	385	476	108	104	313	332	19	23	166	182	210	210				
Average of 5 Years.	607	681	2705	3077	270	260	1081	1308	86	108	383	478	108	102	341	361	23	21	213	218	218	218				
1880.	723	692	3055	3419	314	265	1074	1369	81	86	438	608	80	93	397	404	13	17	199	199	218	218				
1881.	719	697	3167	3505	294	297	1306	1466	101	106	403	679	89	73	379	404	31	11	199	199	218	218				

* Including patients transferred from one establishment to another.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE V.*

Number of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each Year from 1858 to 1881.

YEARS.	Number placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1858.....	193	213	406	434	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859.....	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
1860.....	166	215	381	438	573	1061	654	788	1442
1861.....	220	215	435	475	536	1061	695	801	1496
1862.....	192	192	384	449	541	990	641	733	1374
1863.....	173	207	380	472	536	1008	645	743	1388
1864.....	179	167	346	529	559	1075	702	719	1421
Average of 5 Years.	186	199	385	481	558	1039	667	757	1424
1865.....	204	225	429	432	531	1043	686	786	1472
1866.....	235	210	445	537	535	1122	772	795	1567
1867.....	212	238	450	597	664	1261	809	902	1711
1868.....	182	215	397	628	691	1319	810	906	1716
1869.....	219	218	437	666	800	1466	885	1018	1903
Average of 5 Years.	210	221	431	582	660	1242	792	861	1673
1870.....	208	223	431	607	750	1357	815	973	1788
1871.....	227	254	481	647	708	1353	874	962	1836
1872.....	185	197	382	701	733	1434	884	980	1866
1873.....	201	258	457	755	903	1652	951	1153	2109
1874.....	200	228	428	749	828	1577	949	1056	2005
Average of 5 Years.	204	232	436	691	794	1485	895	1026	1921
1875.....	241	249	490	778	923	1701	1019	1172	2191
1876.....	261	274	535	868	967	1835	1129	1241	2370
1877.....	241	230	471	881	1043	1924	1122	1273	2395
1878.....	238	232	470	911	971	1882	1149	1208	2352
1879.....	255	211	466	900	912	1812	1155	1123	2278
Average of 5 Years.	247	239	486	868	963	1831	1115	1202	2317
1880.....	201	248	449	915	1070	1985	1116	1318	2434
1881.....	213	226	439	976	1125	2101	1189	1351	2540

* Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children and to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this table.

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APPENDIX A.—TABLE VI.

The Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Numbers of Deaths therein during each Year from 1858 to 1881.

YEARS.	Removals Recovered.		Removals not Recovered, excluding Transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858.....	171	452	146	90	80	290	397	832	1229
1859.....	162	442	125	66	84	276	371	784	1155
1860.....	159	491	117	127	77	335	353	953	1306
1861.....	167	502	147	149	70	319	384	970	1354
1862.....	137	439	148	144	76	362	361	945	1306
1863.....	161	462	123	205	82	301	366	958	1324
1864.....	155	429	101	172	63	335	319	936	1255
Average of } 5 Years. }	156	463	127	159	74	330	357	952	1309
1865.....	166	462	137	114	64	299	367	875	1242
1866.....	191	482	106	159	91	342	388	983	1371
1867.....	191	513	128	134	84	419	403	1066	1469
1868.....	169	584	127	142	103	349	399	1075	1474
1869.....	197	596	124	194	75	453	396	1243	1639
Average of } 5 Years. }	183	527	124	149	83	372	390	1048	1438
1870.....	196	646	117	173	92	449	405	1268	1673
1871.....	172	638	152	225	91	448	415	1311	1726
1872.....	162	714	116	251	88	426	366	1391	1757
1873.....	176	813	137	271	96	471	409	1555	1964
1874.....	186	754	140	228	85	429	411	1411	1822
Average of } 5 Years. }		713	132	230	90	444	401	1387	1788
1875.....	198	776	160	237	103	458	461	1471	1932
1876.....	189	903	152	237	124	461	465	1601	2066
1877.....	214	900	168	288	91	470	473	1658	2131
1878.....	193	861	160	302	89	489	442	1652	2094
1879.....	177	865	166	260	86	533	429	1658	2087
Average of } 5 Years. }	194	861	161	265	99	482	454	1608	2062
'880.....	167	941	145	303	92	518	404	1762	2166
1881.....	206	982	123	312	100	539	429	1833	2262

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1881.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.		Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1858.....	1233.5	1167.5	449	498	151	201	149	140	109	94	35.3	42.3	33.6	40.3	8.3	8.9
" 1859.....	1307.0	1243.5	463	455	149	186	136	109	107	93	35.9	36.6	33.1	40.3	8.1	7.4
" 1860.....	1281.0	1319.0	443	513	167	208	154	130	139	99	32.7	39.2	37.7	40.1	10.2	7.5
" 1861.....	1274.0	1288.0	439	532	156	219	131	123	126	103	32.5	38.4	38.8	41.1	8.7	7.2
" 1862.....	1405.0	1418.0	435	464	156	197	134	143	147	107	30.9	32.7	33.8	43.4	10.4	7.5
" 1863.....	1408.0	1480.0	437	536	163	215	166	143	139	96	34.1	36.0	35.3	40.3	8.3	6.7
" 1864.....	1585.3	1616.9	633	630	192	201	213	211	137	106	39.6	38.9	30.5	31.9	8.1	6.6
Average of 5 Years.....	1434.8	1440.4	498	534	174	206	150	161	132	103	34.7	37.1	35.0	36.0	9.2	7.1
Year 1865.....	1575.0	1700.5	540	586	196	216	174	170	119	119	34.3	34.3	36.8	36.6	6.7	6.9
" 1866.....	1716.5	1735.0	779	771	237	263	226	220	143	143	45.3	44.4	37.8	34.1	8.3	8.1
" 1867.....	1816.0	1824.0	664	737	219	263	141	144	144	144	36.6	39.6	33.0	39.6	10.7	7.6
" 1868.....	1668.0	1991.0	661	701	234	296	168	175	167	157	39.6	35.3	35.6	40.3	8.3	7.3
" 1869.....	2184.7	2184.7	899	944	272	315	199	238	210	196	41.0	43.2	30.2	33.3	9.5	9.0
Average of 5 Years.....	1853.1	1889.0	768	746	230	275	182	196	163	152	38.2	39.5	32.5	36.9	8.3	8.9
Year 1870.....	2237.5	2349.5	897	834	392	347	305	246	201	195	31.1	26.6	41.9	43.1	8.9	8.9
" 1871.....	2246.0	2286.5	715	811	303	339	246	232	186	196	33.6	35.5	40.1	40.5	8.3	8.7
" 1872.....	2289.5	2353.5	754	865	334	394	223	213	213	183	34.2	36.3	33.0	46.2	9.3	7.9
" 1873.....	2309.5	2353.5	839	943	337	406	260	312	223	179	35.9	40.5	40.7	43.1	9.4	7.5
" 1874.....	2380.5	2479.5	906	963	333	389	235	243	191	185	33.1	33.6	36.8	40.3	8.0	7.5
Average of 5 Years.....	2292.5	2245.3	794	863	314	373	236	256	202	188	34.6	37.7	39.6	42.3	8.3	8.0
Year 1875.....	2468.0	2609.0	963	984	325	425	261	257	236	173	33.6	37.7	34.1	43.2	9.6	6.6
" 1876.....	2601.5	2686.5	847	975	338	373	273	265	210	215	34.7	34.7	35.4	44.5	8.0	8.0
" 1877.....	2578.0	2764.5	832	1013	325	459	244	271	206	183	34.6	36.8	35.4	45.1	8.0	6.7
" 1878.....	2680.0	2870.5	924	970	336	414	275	269	212	191	34.5	33.8	34.6	43.7	7.9	6.7
" 1879.....	2768.0	2963.0	839	917	337	439	247	277	233	206	33.2	31.3	35.9	46.3	8.3	7.0
Average of 5 Years.....	2604.7	2774.3	915	973	331	432	262	274	219	193	35.1	35.1	36.2	44.4	8.4	7.0
Year 1880.....	2690.5	2861.5	863	1036	350	430	243	299	216	235	39.5	34.4	41.1	40.9	7.4	7.9

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each year from 1868 to 1881.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.	Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1868	255.0	433.0	186	323	48	86	31	55	20	35	28.4	28.7
" 1869	251.5	429.0	112	163	44	69	27	50	26	32.1	29.3	28.3
" 1870	323.0	514.5	158	177	43	65	26	43	20	34.3	33.4	37.3
" 1871	338.5	524.0	112	176	30	63	29	38	23	33.9	37.5	37.5
" 1872	405.0	515.0	137	166	27	54	27	46	23	33.5	33.1	36.9
" 1873	408.5	500.5	112	145	28	53	23	36	23	37.7	36.5	44.1
" 1874	355.5	449.5	169	213	31	53	153	154	24	43.2	15.3	33.7
Average of 5 Years	365.3	501.5	162	178	32	61	46	60	26	34.9	24.3	36.9
YEAR 1865	345.5	425.5	122	142	47	59	26	43	22	35.9	26.3	36.0
" 1866	302.5	407.5	145	215	43	55	148	174	31	47.9	29.3	34.5
" 1867	264.0	340.7	159	179	33	64	62	140	26	48.6	28.7	33.7
" 1868	317.0	315.5	130	154	38	58	68	68	19	48.7	24.6	36.8
" 1869	156.7	270.5	63	139	40	53	148	191	11	49.3	45.7	41.1
Average of 5 Years	259.5	359.3	116	148	40	58	67	119	25	45.6	34.1	33.8
YEAR 1870	120.5	219.5	107	188	26	59	67	46	17	58.9	29.2	28.4
" 1871	120.5	215.5	86	163	19	38	46	47	9	67.4	31.4	28.8
" 1872	128.5	217.0	61	79	17	29	38	47	12	44.0	27.9	26.7
" 1873	199.0	219.0	47	69	14	26	29	40	13	58.6	29.9	26.5
" 1874	111.5	200.5	43	72	24	27	60	90	9	38.3	55.8	37.5
Average of 5 Years	126.3	211.1	69	142	26	62	29	52	16	44.9	29.5	31.3
YEAR 1875	78.0	145.0	37	55	21	25	12	53	8	47.4	56.8	45.5
" 1876	123.5	123.5	35	43	11	20	12	15	13	48.7	31.4	36.4
" 1877	129.0	129.0	41	45	14	25	13	13	8	52.9	34.9	35.6
" 1878	76.7	130.0	24	51	12	23	12	22	7	44.3	47.1	33.3
" 1879	73.5	137.7	25	34	6	15	36	36	5	24.0	24.0	44.1
Average of 5 Years	76.1	137.3	24	47	14	21	17	53	9	49.2	28.5	43.6
YEAR 1880	50.0	107.5	14	29	5	11	5	14	3	38.0	35.7	37.9
" 1881	47.5	109.0	17	24	9	12	8	4	6	32.8	53.9	50.0
Average of 5 Years	47.5	109.0	17	24	9	12	8	4	6	32.8	53.9	50.0

APPENDIX A—TABLE VII—continued.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1881.

(c) Parochial Asylums.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Discharges not Recovered.	Deaths.	Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.	Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.
YEAR 1858	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1859	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
1860	180-5	260-5	152	168	27	27	45-3	18-7
1861	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
1862	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
1863	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
1864	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
Average of 5 Years	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
1865	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
1866	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
1867	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
1868	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
1869	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
1870	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
Average of 5 Years	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
1871	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
1872	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
1873	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
1874	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
Average of 5 Years	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
1875	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
1876	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
1877	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
1878	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
1879	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
Average of 5 Years	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
1880	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7
1881	187-5	240-5	166	146	27	27	45-3	18-7

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1881.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.	Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1858	121.0	189.5	81	135	5	14	12	28	12	14.3	8.9	8.7
" 1859	139.5	225.0	51	60	4	14	13	13	13	1.9	14.7	5.7
" 1860	148.0	215.0	37	30	3	14	5	16	9	8.1	6.5	7.3
" 1861	148.0	214.0	40	38	7	14	7	24	24	8.0	15.2	11.2
" 1862	151.0	223.0	41	38	2	7	19	13	15	7.3	8.6	10.9
" 1863	153.0	241.5	38	36	6	7	14	23	22	14.3	9.2	9.1
" 1864	175.5	260.0	40	43	3	3	13	20	14	7.5	7.3	7.6
Average of 5 Years	153.9	229.7	39	49	3	6	11	16	15	8.3	9.5	9.3
YEAR 1865	204.5	297.5	59	83	5	14	15	11	16	12	5.9	4.0
" 1866	249.1	349.1	68	107	5	5	21	102	19	18	7.3	5.3
" 1867	237.2	329.5	32	127	2	4	24	48	26	24	10.9	9.3
" 1868	240.8	341.1	54	79	14	11	26	34	20	31.2	8.3	8.5
" 1869	241.5	373.0	78	94	5	6	22	27	26	5.1	10.7	6.9
Average of 5 Years	233.2	345.4	57	97	4	6	22	44	21	24	7.8	7.0
YEAR 1870	246.0	365.0	68	70	3	6	7	13	23	27.6	9.3	7.6
" 1871	267.0	367.0	52	73	3	8	15	45	27	34	10.1	7.6
" 1872	261.0	333.0	46	54	2	3	8	20	15	19	5.2	5.4
" 1873	244.5	307.5	45	65	5	5	23	24	15	18.4	6.1	8.6
" 1874	247.5	323.5	43	57	4	4	30	20	17	17.4	6.3	8.7
Average of 5 Years	257.2	339.8	51	64	3	6	14	26	19	19.3	7.5	8.0
YEAR 1875	254.5	326.5	38	60	1	4	10	20	13	25	4.7	7.4
" 1876	249.5	349.5	63	60	2	3	6	36	11	21.4	3.7	6.9
" 1877	267.4	367.4	48	61	8	11	26	26	20	14.5	7.7	5.4
" 1878	230.5	320.5	26	47	1	6	18	10	11	25	3.8	6.9
" 1819	266.0	370.5	43	65	7	7	13	20	23	16.2	8.4	6.2
Average of 5 Years	266.8	354.8	46	60	5	6	14	20	16	23	11.4	6.6
YEAR 1880	311.0	374.0	27	60	2	5	10	19	19	24	8.5	6.4
YEAR 1881	323.0	393.0	48	66	1	4	24	23	25	21	7.7	5.3

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VIII.

The Average Mortality per cent., and the Causes of Death in Royal and District Asylums on the Average Numbers Resident during the Twenty-four Years 1858-81.

NAME OF ASYLUM.	Average Annual Number of Deaths.		Number of Years on which Average is taken.	Average Annual Percentage of Deaths on Number of Residents.		Average Percentage of Deaths which took place within a year after admission.		AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																														
								Cerebral and Spinal Affections.					Thoracic Affections.					Abdominal Affections.					Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.	General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.										
	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.	M.		F.									
Aberdeen	147	122	24	74	55	42	1387	121	102	94	38	241	79	41	86	71	27	58	144	106	137	58	68	44	21	24	27	264	132	68	65	137	23	17	...	07		
Argyll	74	85	18	71	60	54	427	67	60	60	17	164	17	22	85	104	51	172	150	179	179	75	85	07	26	30	68	153	4	68	67	137	37	43	...	09		
Ayr	102	117	11	98	87	59	488	89	54	143	54	295	...	45	62	...	18	152	178	62	85	62	101	27	31	...	16	...	83	54	196	287	18	23	...	...
Banff (Ladiesbridge)	22	31	16	53	65	30	329	167	100	28	40	167	60	56	80	110	40	167	100	56	60	56	120	27	100	...	...	40	284	258	40	88	130	27	...	...
Banff (Woodpark)	...	20	1	...	75	...	50	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumfries	180	128	24	69	70	33	367	112	94	81	39	135	36	36	62	31	26	89	159	141	126	70	65	34	39	29	16	294	321	49	186	234	26	10	...	...
Dundee	87	84	24	84	62	39	468	181	240	67	72	271	73	09	13	...	07	100	130	100	45	71	91	24	13	05	39	90	63	83	105	214	09	13	...	...
Edinburgh	287	287	24	109	80	46	344	33	42	87	42	262	69	40	84	89	105	183	318	92	65	62	66	24	46	29	34	108	350	46	86	132	14	13	...	...
Elgin	29	31	24	76	89	34	361	257	54	14	95	71	27	14	54	...	...	214	270	43	54	186	81	14	40	43	...	...	27	...	40	114	243	29	...	...
Fife	72	87	16	69	63	44	458	74	15	74	53	166	13	33	58	56	99	120	153	185	314	65	122	28	23	37	88	...	03	...	15	26	168	56	23	
Glasgow	292	237	24	102	98	47	452	49	56	68	33	202	47	27	58	263	227	118	251	96	77	55	87	14	42	14	28	04	26	16	26	58	77	19	11	01	03	
Haddington	41	49	14	113	100	37	219	62	43	86	29	103	53	17	15	103	58	103	244	86	203	69	43	35	29	36	29	17	15	224	186	69	43	
Inverness	120	119	17	75	81	26	243	118	54	69	44	54	05	05	44	10	05	338	256	113	84	27	54	25	84	15	13	49	44	69	113	271	15	20	03	
Mid-Lothian	81	87	7	75	85	38	473	63	38	88	66	140	16	70	33	53	16	88	180	245	164	35	164	53	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montrose	170	203	24	92	86	36	539	96	97	31	29	157	41	27	49	86	67	162	235	164	84	66	49	34	27	24	41	20	60	53	83	64	137	17	14	
Perth Royal	38	35	24	61	49	36	525	101	175	39	49	101	16	83	180	51	16	81	66	76	98	114	76	86	89	61	38	58	135	68	166	230	...	38	...	...
Perth District	78	80	17	75	60	40	531	83	81	33	22	76	29	15	21	189	114	162	98	132	76	86	86	37	08	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roxburgh	80	69	14	94	68	38	280	125	146	54	98	71	...	45	61	98	34	107	122	98	110	49	63	73	27	24	27	24	27	24	27	24	27	24	27	24
Stirling	113	135	11	94	94	57	493	40	54	63	87	175	60	24	54	79	40	182	183	127	134	71	60	40	84	16	27	16	13	40	40	119	201	08	07	
GENERAL AVERAGE	126	114	...	87	77	42	403	82	75	69	43	184	45	32	62	101	83	141	1204	113	100	63	65	34	37	22	22	31	16	34	44	93	159	21	16	...	01	

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.

The Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings for Twenty-three Years, 1859-81.

YEARS.	ADMITTED TO ROLLS OF PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.				CAUSED TO BE PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.								Died.			On Roll at 31st December of each year.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the Numbers at 31st December of each year.		
	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.		Transferred from Asylums.		Total.		Recovered.		Removed from Roll by Discharge.				Transferred to Asylums.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
During 1859.....	63	113	5	9	68	116	143	8	24	13	24	45	898	1019	1947	13	23	13	43	49	47			
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	43	54	14	22	58	76	134	8	11	19	30	39	746	945	1681	14	15	14	57	53	55			
During 1865.....	44	61	9	16	53	77	133	6	19	16	33	40	690	878	1568	11	13	12	43	43	44			
" 1866.....	43	59	14	16	57	75	132	4	13	16	36	41	677	871	1548	7	8	8	43	41	47			
" 1867.....	54	69	13	24	68	107	176	4	11	14	34	31	639	883	1521	6	10	9	62	63	66			
" 1868.....	53	69	19	24	71	84	165	8	13	17	35	46	831	989	1640	5	15	11	61	61	63			
" 1869.....	34	38	20	43	54	75	129	8	16	10	19	28	644	825	1449	15	11	12	59	52	54			
Average of 5 Years.....	44	63	15	25	61	88	149	5	19	15	25	20	686	865	1521	9	11	10	55	52	53			
During 1870.....	33	36	29	35	62	71	138	5	9	14	33	31	648	815	1443	8	12	11	44	43	48			
" 1871.....	28	46	26	34	54	115	169	7	15	12	34	36	645	847	1492	13	13	13	46	44	45			
" 1872.....	24	44	36	40	60	104	164	5	11	16	33	33	643	847	1489	8	11	10	44	44	45			
" 1873.....	26	31	48	57	68	88	166	9	11	20	37	31	613	839	1443	13	13	13	44	47	44			
" 1874.....	23	28	39	36	53	73	126	9	10	19	37	34	584	803	1387	17	14	15	74	61	63			
Average of 5 Years.....	27	39	33	51	59	90	150	7	11	12	29	16	628	823	1465	12	12	12	57	53	53			
During 1875.....	54	68	16	40	71	123	194	5	7	13	32	33	569	813	1381	7	6	6	58	63	60			
" 1876.....	44	77	17	41	72	113	190	4	7	8	33	24	576	841	1417	1	6	4	61	56	58			
" 1877.....	39	60	8	28	38	88	126	4	6	13	7	40	534	831	1385	11	9	10	63	55	53			
" 1878.....	53	53	28	39	81	92	168	4	6	9	36	36	533	836	1398	5	6	5	64	48	49			
" 1879.....	45	48	30	48	75	94	171	6	12	8	14	33	537	843	1415	8	13	11	63	40	49			
Average of 5 Years.....	43	65	19	38	67	109	179	4	8	12	9	23	566	834	1399	6	8	7	62	52	56			
During 1880.....	64	80	32	68	96	148	244	8	7	15	11	31	604	912	1416	8	5	6	40	44	43			
" 1881.....	43	43	24	61	67	104	193	1	15	4	11	20	611	937	1508	1	19	7	68	41	41			

placed on t

Fife.		Roxburgh.		Selkirk.		Shetland.		Stirling.		Sutherland.		Wigtown.	
Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.
40	8	13	3	4	...	1	...	24	2	5	2	8	3
38	6	9	...	4	1	3	5	24	5	4	1	11	...
25	1	13	10	1	1	5	2	25	6	2	1	7	6
37	1	18	13	3	1	6	5	29	3	5	2	8	3
55	8	22	5	2	1	2	1	24	1	7	2	11	4
39.0	3.8	15.0	6.0	2.8	0.8	3.4	2.6	25.2	3.4	4.6	1.6	9.0	3.2
25	2	28	11	23	7	11	8	27	4	19	6	22	8
32	1	10	...	4	1	4	8	30	1	1	1	13	3
33	7	9	3	2	...	2	1	15	1	4	4	7	3
42	1	13	1	1	1	2	2	31	...	4	3	10	4
61	5	15	3	5	...	4	6	34	...	9	1	10	3
58	3	23	...	4	...	3	2	32	...	5	2	7	6
44.8	3.4	14.0	1.4	3.2	0.4	3.0	3.8	28.4	0.4	4.6	2.2	9.4	3.8
28	2	26	3	23	3	9	12	29	...	19	9	24	10
47	1	21	1	6	...	2	2	32	3	4	1	9	2
51	4	16	...	9	...	8	6	39	...	4	1	10	...
59	0	28	...	2	...	4	1	37	4	4	1	13	2
59	2	23	...	7	...	8	...	50	1	2	...	13	2
56	3	17	...	4	...	5	3	44	3	7	2	9	2
54.4	2.0	21.0	0.2	6.0	...	5.4	2.4	40.4	2.2	4.2	1.0	10.8	1.6
33	1	42	...	30	...	17	8	41	2	18	4	29	4
58	4	31	1	6	...	9	5	47	3	11	4	15	4
48	3	16	...	4	1	8	4	49	3	7	4	16	1
74	2	19	...	8	...	7	1	60	1	7	4	10	1
50	4	16	1	3	...	11	7	56	4	6	4	13	1
64	6	19	...	8	...	12	5	60	1	7	...	12	2
58.8	3.8	20.2	0.4	5.8	0.2	9.4	4.4	54.4	2.4	7.6	3.2	13.2	1.8
35	2	43	1	23	1	30	14	55	2	34	14	37	5
73	2	29	1	5	...	7	6	53	1	10	3	13	1
76	4	27	1	9	...	9	6	54	1	6	5	17	2

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PENDIX

ment in Establishments

Fife.		Forfar.		Had.	Selkirk.		Shetland.		Stirling.		Sutherland.		Wigtown.	
Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Est. a.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.	Estab.	Priv. Dwel.
199	76	329	64	64	8	9	17	26	86	43	18	35	41	47
182	86	352	64	60	9	9	19	30	80	42	17	33	44	43
183	70	350	65	61	7	8	19	30	81	34	18	33	43	44
185	67	358	60	56	7	7	20	31	90	40	18	31	40	41
199	60	378	67	56	7	6	20	28	91	39	22	30	48	45
189	71	352	64	59	7	7	19	29	85	39	18	32	43	44
120	46	159	29	156	62	64	60	92	90	42	75	131	107	109
194	57	385	62	55	9	8	21	33	92	39	18	28	53	48
197	60	390	58	60	7	8	18	28	95	32	19	28	47	50
204	62	402	58	64	9	8	18	26	104	26	22	25	49	48
223	65	420	62	74	12	8	24	28	117	28	21	26	52	44
225	63	453	63	73	12	7	22	25	121	24	20	27	53	46
208	61	410	60	65	9	7	20	28	105	2	20	26	50	47
130	38	173	26	173	70	56	65	89	108	29	82	110	131	122
229	61	465	58	75	10	6	16	24	127	31	22	25	48	49
217	65	487	54	65	15	6	22	29	117	39	22	24	55	45
208	75	483	54	60	11	4	20	30	118	42	21	22	61	43
205	84	501	57	68	14	3	23	28	133	39	21	19	66	40
201	91	528	56	79	15	4	25	28	142	33	26	17	70	38
212	75	492	55	69	13	4	21	27	128	36	22	21	60	42
129	46	191	22	183	66	23	67	88	131	37	96	92	162	115
225	80	553	56	77	14	2	26	34	154	32	34	21	72	38
230	81	546	55	75	15	3	26	36	156	36	31	24	76	36
254	75	565	53	73	19	2	27	35	173	37	39	23	73	32
274	75	586	49	76	18	2	26	39	172	38	44	24	77	30
291	82	594	46	82	21	2	27	44	176	36	41	23	80	32
254	78	568	51	76	17	2	30	37	166	35	37	23	75	33
153	47	204	19	202	69	9	96	119	169	36	168	102	213	95
304	86	619	52	82	28	2	33	48	185	32	45	26	78	32
323	90	662	53	100	21	2	34	48	186	30	44	30	84	33

Quinquennial are calculated on t

NDIX A.-TABLE

A Poorhouse, in Scotland, aylum, Parochial Asylum, or Poorhouse.

25

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Return showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics of each Sex chargeable to each County in Scotland on 1st January 1882, and the manner of their disposal.

Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland.

27

COUNTIES.	Population in 1881.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1882.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
					In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings under sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums.			In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.			With Relatives.			With Strangers and Alone.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1 Aberdeen	267,990	295	371	666	171	212	383	85	100	185	28	43	71	11	16	27
2 Argyll	76,468	167	168	335	136	123	258	...	...	...	18	29	47	17	17	30
3 Ayr	217,519	186	295	481	113	145	258	48	50	98	18	24	42	13	16	28
4 Banff	62,786	74	100	174	60	63	123	...	2	2	12	18	30	2	17	19
5 Berwick	85,392	38	58	96	33	44	76	...	...	...	4	9	13	2	5	7
6 Bute	17,657	33	39	72	28	30	58	...	...	...	2	6	8	3	3	6
7 Caithness	38,865	57	75	132	36	34	70	...	...	...	18	32	50	3	9	13
8 Clackmannan	25,680	23	27	50	19	16	35	3	3	6	1	5	6	...	3	8
9 Dumbarton	76,333	62	76	138	34	43	77	23	23	46	2	6	8	3	4	7
10 Dumfries	76,140	98	95	193	85	81	166	...	...	...	9	10	19	4	4	8
11 Edinburgh— Urban Dist.	805,100	305	349	654	249	250	499	80	40	70	11	13	24	15	46	61
Mid-Lothian Dist.	84,064	86	88	174	73	73	150	...	3	3	6	6	12	2	7	9
12 Elgin (or Moray)	44,230	58	77	135	44	49	93	...	1	1	11	13	24	3	14	17
13 Fife	171,931	186	227	413	154	168	322	1	...	...	16	14	30	15	45	60
14 Forfar	266,360	295	430	715	202	304	506	69	87	156	16	14	29	9	15	24
15 Haddington	38,502	53	64	117	45	43	88	...	7	7	7	5	12	1	4	5
16 Inverness	90,012	154	175	329	96	94	190	...	...	...	46	60	106	12	21	33
17 Kincardine	34,464	38	36	74	23	20	43	9	10	19	2	4	6	4	2	6
18 Kinross	6,697	14	11	25	11	10	21	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	3
19 Kirkcubright	42,127	44	47	91	33	35	68	...	...	...	6	3	14	5	4	9
20 Lanark	304,412	793	794	1,587	714	675	1,389	18	24	42	38	52	90	23	43	66
21 Linlithgow	43,510	46	41	87	33	26	58	9	9	18	2	7	8	3	...	...
22 Nairn	10,455	13	12	25	11	12	23	...	...	...	13	15	28	2	5	7
23 Orkney	32,944	32	44	76	17	24	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
24 Peebles	18,922	6	22	28	5	18	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Perth	129,007	193	245	438	118	151	269	19	20	39	33	28	61	23	46	69
26 Renfrew	268,374	180	228	408	171	200	371	...	...	...	6	9	15	3	19	22
27 Ross and Cromarty	78,847	122	160	282	74	95	169	...	...	...	35	48	83	13	17	30
28 Roxburgh	53,442	63	65	128	56	57	113	...	...	...	6	6	11	1	3	4
29 Sal Kirk	25,564	12	11	23	13	9	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Shetland	29,705	41	41	82	15	17	32	2	...	2	16	18	34	3	6	14
31 Stirling	112,443	94	122	216	77	96	175	5	6	11	5	10	15	7	8	16
32 Sutherland	23,370	39	35	74	28	15	43	1	...	1	1	10	16	...	4	4
33 Wigton	38,611	54	68	117	41	53	73	...	11	11	11	16	27	2	4	6
TOTAL.	8,735,573	8,954	4,621	8,575	3,021	3,268	6,289	322	396	718	404	546	950	207	411	618

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIV.

The Manner in which the Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, placed on the Register during 1881, were disposed of, and the Changes that have taken place during the year in the Disposal of those on the Register on 1st January of that year.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1881.				Number Intimated during the Year 1881.		A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.										B. Disposal of Single Patients.									
	In Establishments.		In Private Dwellings as Single Patients.		M.	F.	Placed in Establishments.		Discharged from Establishments.				Died.	Exempted from Return of Single Patients Intimated.		Transferred from Establishments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.		Died.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
																									Of Patients Intimated during 1881.	Of Single Patients transferred.	Recovered.	Removed from Poor-Roll.	By Recovery.	By Friends.
1. Aberdeen	249	293	44	55	66	52	63	76	4	2	32	50	6	8	33	28	1	3	1	3	5	1				
2. Argyll	167	111	30	42	35	23	38	29	1	1	32	43	6	6	6	6	3	4	1	1	2	3				
3. Argyll	172	197	20	40	40	63	40	57	1	1	32	43	4	3	14	16	1	1	1	1	2	3				
4. Banff	55	49	13	24	21	13	20	10	1	1	9	2	1	1	4	4	1	3	1	1	3	3				
5. Berwick	82	40	8	10	6	12	6	10	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3				
6. Bute	34	30	5	10	8	6	8	6	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	4	1	1	4	3				
7. Caithness	38	32	23	40	7	10	4	6	1	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	1	1	4	3				
8. Clackmannan	34	30	4	16	6	15	15	18	1	1	9	9	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	4	3				
9. Dumbarton	58	59	4	9	15	16	15	18	1	1	9	9	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	4	3				
10. Dumfries	76	80	13	16	16	37	16	25	1	1	3	15	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	4	3				
11. Edinburgh—Urban District	272	300	19	47	99	117	98	113	8	2	43	64	17	13	27	23	1	4	9	14	1	3				
12. Edinburgh—Mid-Lothian	71	76	11	12	18	26	18	24	3	1	4	16	3	2	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	3				
13. Elgin or Moray	53	47	10	27	8	12	5	11	1	1	6	4	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	3				
14. Fife	141	163	31	56	36	64	44	43	1	1	12	18	4	3	6	11	3	2	2	2	1	3				
15. Forfar	266	343	26	36	65	117	64	114	1	1	19	47	2	9	23	23	1	3	1	7	1	3				
16. Haddington	33	49	7	14	17	13	17	11	1	1	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
17. Inverness	94	96	64	72	34	35	25	26	3	2	11	14	7	3	6	9	1	1	1	5	1	3				
18. Kincardine	32	36	7	10	7	10	7	10	1	1	6	7	2	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	3				
19. Kinross	11	8	3	1	3	8	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
20. Kirkcudbright	37	35	11	13	8	16	8	14	1	1	10	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
21. Lanark	690	677	63	94	298	280	291	274	6	6	128	138	43	34	59	69	1	4	8	1	5	9				
22. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
23. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
24. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
25. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
26. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
27. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
28. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
29. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
30. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
31. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
32. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
33. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
34. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
35. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
36. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
37. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
38. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
39. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
40. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
41. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
42. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
43. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
44. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
45. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
46. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
47. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
48. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
49. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
50. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
51. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
52. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
53. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
54. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
55. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
56. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
57. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
58. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
59. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
60. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
61. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
62. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
63. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
64. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
65. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
66. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
67. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
68. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
69. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
70. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
71. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
72. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
73. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
74. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
75. Leith	83	29	4	7	15	12	15	12	1	1	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				
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APPENDIX A.—TABLE XV.

Proportions for each County per 100,000 of population, of Pauper Lunatics annually placed on the Register in the Years 1872 to 1881, also of those at 1st January 1882 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the Proportions of Registered Paupers of all classes.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.						
	Average number intimated as Pauper Lunatics during the years 1872-81.	Total number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st Jan. 1882.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments, 1st January 1882.			Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings, 1st Jan. 1882.	Paupers of all Classes at 14th May 1881.
			In Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	Total.		
1. Aberdeen, . .	45.4	249	143	69	212	37	1672
2. Argyll, . . .	68.2	438	338	...	338	101	2500
3. Ayr, . . .	44.9	194	119	45	164	30	1627
4. Banff, . . .	39.2	277	196	8	199	78	2227
5. Berwick, . . .	39.0	271	215	...	215	57	1950
6. Bute, . . .	62.3	408	328	...	328	79	1885
7. Caithness, . .	43.5	340	180	...	180	160	3257
8. Clackmannan	42.5	195	136	23	160	35	1238
9. Dumfarton, . .	39.2	183	102	61	163	20	1204
10. Dumfries, . .	46.0	254	218	...	218	35	1830
11. Edinburgh, . .	60.1	213	167	19	186	27	1330
12. Elgin, . . .	55.1	309	213	2	215	94	2313
13. Fife, . . .	37.6	240	187	1	188	52	1513
14. Forfar, . . .	51.1	268	190	59	249	20	1255
15. Haddington, . .	45.7	304	242	13	260	44	1887
16. Inverness, . .	53.5	364	210	...	210	154	2948
17. Kincardine, . .	39.8	215	125	55	180	35	1718
18. Kinross, . . .	35.8	373	313	...	313	60	1433
19. Kirkcudbright, . .	36.1	218	161	...	161	57	2041
20. Lanark, . . .	56.9	175	154	5	158	17	1504
21. Linlithgow, . .	44.4	201	134	42	176	25	1528
22. Nairn, . . .	48.0	239	220	...	220	19	2152
23. Orkney, . . .	37.1	237	128	...	128	109	2235
24. Peebles, . . .	34.7	203	166	...	166	36	1114
25. Perth, . . .	54.9	340	209	30	239	101	1964
26. Renfrew, . . .	47.0	155	141	...	141	14	1184
27. Ross and Cromarty, . .	53.9	359	215	...	215	144	3596
28. Roxburgh, . . .	42.8	239	211	...	211	28	1372
29. Selkirk, . . .	22.8	90	82	...	82	8	556
30. Shetland, . . .	39.7	276	108	7	114	162	3275
31. Stirling, . . .	47.3	192	156	10	165	27	1374
32. Sutherland, . .	40.2	317	184	4	188	128	3064
33. Wigtown, . . .	38.6	303	189	23	218	35	2505
SCOTLAND, . .	50.3	230	168	19	188	42	1665

* The figures in this table are calculated on the population of 1881. The tables for the years immediately preceding were calculated on the population of 1871.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.

Return exhibiting the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private, or District Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such Order was sent, during the Year ended 31st December 1881.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	Into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total
1. Aberdeen	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen Do. Montrose	182 2	184
2. Argyll	District Asylum of Argyll	75	75
3. Ayr	Royal Asylum, Dumfries Do. Glasgow District Asylum of Ayr Do. Stirling	3 1 92 1	97
4. Banff	District Asylum of Banff	32	32
5. Berwick	District Asylum of Roxburgh	6	6
6. Bute	Royal Asylum, Glasgow District Asylum of Argyll	1 12	13
7. Caithness	Royal Asylum, Montrose	15	15
8. Clackmannan	District Asylum of Stirling	7	7
9. Dumbarton	Royal Asylum, Glasgow District Asylum of Stirling Private Asylum, Westermains	2 28 1	31
10. Dumfries	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	104	104
11. Edinburgh	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh District Asylum of Banff Do. Mid-Lothian Private Asylum, Mavisbank Do. Melville House Do. Mollendo House Do. Saughtonhall Do. Whitehouse	297 1 64 11 7 3 10 1	393
12. Elgin	District Asylum of Elgin Do. Inverness	19 1	20
13. Fife	Royal Asylum, Dundee Do. Perth District Asylum of Fife Do. Stirling	1 1 70 1	73
Carry forward			1088

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	Into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		1050
14. Forfar	Royal Asylum, Dundee	144	
	Do. Edinburgh	1	
	Do. Montrose	84	
	Do. Perth	1	
			230
15. Haddington	District Asylum of Haddington	29	
			29
16. Inverness	Royal Asylum, Perth	1	
	District Asylum of Inverness	60	
			61
17. Hincardine	Royal Asylum, Montrose	3	
			3
18. Kinross	District Asylum of Fife	5	
			5
19. Kirkcudbright	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	12	
			12
20. Lanark	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	1	
	Do. Dumfries	2	
	Do. Glasgow	128	
	District Asylum of Argyll	1	
	Do. Ayr	1	
	Do. Glasgow (Bothwell)	98	
	Do. Mid-Lothian	1	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank	1	
	Do. Westernmains	2	
	Barony Parochial Asylum	160	
	Glasgow City Do.	87	
	Govan Do.	142	
	Greenock Do.	39	
			648
21. Linlithgow	District Asylum of Stirling	18	
			18
22. Nairn	District Asylum of Inverness	11	
			11
23. Orkney	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	10	
			10
24. Peebles	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	1	
	District Asylum of Mid-Lothian	5	
			6
25. Perth	Royal Asylum, Glasgow	1	
	Do. Perth	70	
	District Asylum of Perth	63	
	Private Asylum, Melville House	1	
			135
26. Renfrew	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	1	
	Do. Glasgow	12	
	District Asylum of Argyll	1	
	Do. Mid-Lothian	1	
	Private Asylum, Westernmains	1	
	Abbey Parochial Asylum	39	
	Barony Do.	1	
	Greenock Do.	70	
	Paigley Do.	40	
			166
27. Ross and Cromarty	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	4	
	Do. Glasgow	2	
	District Asylum of Inverness	22	
			28
28. Roxburgh	District Asylum of Roxburgh	57	
			57
29. Selkirk	District Asylum of Mid-Lothian	1	
	Do. Roxburgh	7	
			8
	<i>Carry forward</i>		2477

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	Into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
30. Shetland	Royal Asylum, Montrose <i>Brought forward</i>	8	2477 8
31. Stirling	District Asylum of Stirling	61	61
32. Sutherland	District Asylum, Inverness	3	3
33 Wigtown	Royal Asylum, Dumfries	16	16
	TOTAL,		2565

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.

Return exhibiting the Number of Licences granted by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Private Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Asylum to another, during the year ended 31st December 1881.

	Number of Licences granted for Continuance or Renewal.	Number of Licences granted for Establishment.	Number of Licences Transferred.	Total.
1. Charitable Institutions . . .	3	...	...	3
2. Private Asylums	6	...	...	6
3. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses . .	20	...	...	20
TOTAL	29	...	...	29

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1881.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, { Private patients, 81.5 do. 171.5 Pauper Total, 253.0	171.5	76.5	19	30	8	13	7	14	6	5	43.1	43.8	7.4	8.5
2. Argyll District Asylum, { Private patients, 181.5 do. 283.5 Pauper Total, 465.0	283.5	207.0	71	108	28	33	19	26	23	18	32.4	41.0	13.4	13.4
3. Argyll District Asylum, { Private patients, 181.5 do. 283.5 Pauper Total, 465.0	283.5	207.0	71	108	28	33	19	26	23	18	32.4	41.0	13.4	13.4
4. Banff District Asylum, at Ladybridge, { Private patients, 121.5 do. 144.5 Pauper Total, 266.0	144.5	144.5	41	68	30	41	9	19	13	18	26.0	37.9	4.4	4.7
5. Banff District Asylum, at Woodpark, { Private patients, 121.5 do. 144.5 Pauper Total, 266.0	144.5	144.5	41	68	30	41	9	19	13	18	26.0	37.9	4.4	4.7
6. Dumfries Royal Asylum, { Private patients, 181.0 do. 283.5 Pauper Total, 464.5	283.5	207.0	71	108	28	33	19	26	23	18	32.4	41.0	13.4	13.4
7. Dundee Royal Asylum, { Private patients, 181.0 do. 283.5 Pauper Total, 464.5	283.5	207.0	71	108	28	33	19	26	23	18	32.4	41.0	13.4	13.4
8. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, { Private patients, 181.0 do. 283.5 Pauper Total, 464.5	283.5	207.0	71	108	28	33	19	26	23	18	32.4	41.0	13.4	13.4
9. Elgin District Asylum, { Private patients, 181.0 do. 283.5 Pauper Total, 464.5	283.5	207.0	71	108	28	33	19	26	23	18	32.4	41.0	13.4	13.4
10. Fife and Kinross District Asylum, { Private patients, 181.0 do. 283.5 Pauper Total, 464.5	283.5	207.0	71	108	28	33	19	26	23	18	32.4	41.0	13.4	13.4
11. Glasgow Royal Asylum, { Private patients, 181.0 do. 283.5 Pauper Total, 464.5	283.5	207.0	71	108	28	33	19	26	23	18	32.4	41.0	13.4	13.4
12. Glasgow District Asylum at Bothwell, { Private patients, 181.0 do. 283.5 Pauper Total, 464.5	283.5	207.0	71	108	28	33	19	26	23	18	32.4	41.0	13.4	13.4
13. Haddington District Asylum, { Private patients, 181.0 do. 283.5 Pauper Total, 464.5	283.5	207.0	71	108	28	33	19	26	23	18	32.4	41.0	13.4	13.4
14. Inverness District Asylum, { Private patients, 181.0 do. 283.5 Pauper Total, 464.5	283.5	207.0	71	108	28	33	19	26	23	18	32.4	41.0	13.4	13.4
15. Mid-Lothian District Asylum, { Private patients, 181.0 do. 283.5 Pauper Total, 464.5	283.5	207.0	71	108	28	33	19	26	23	18	32.4	41.0	13.4	13.4
16. Montrose Royal Asylum, { Private patients, 181.0 do. 283.5 Pauper Total, 464.5	283.5	207.0	71	108	28	33	19	26	23	18	32.4	41.0	13.4	13.4
17. Perth Royal Asylum, { Private patients, 181.0 do. 283.5 Pauper Total, 464.5	283.5	207.0	71	108	28	33	19	26	23	18	32.4	41.0	13.4	13.4
18. Perth District Asylum, { Private patients, 181.0 do. 283.5 Pauper Total, 464.5	283.5	207.0	71	108	28	33	19	26	23	18	32.4	41.0	13.4	13.4
19. Roxburgh District Asylum, { Private patients, 181.0 do. 283.5 Pauper Total, 464.5	283.5	207.0	71	108	28	33	19	26	23	18	32.4	41.0	13.4	13.4
20. Shirling District Asylum, { Private patients, 181.0 do. 283.5 Pauper Total, 464.5	283.5	207.0	71	108	28	33	19	26	23	18	32.4	41.0	13.4	13.4
GENERAL RESULTS,	3013.1	3096.1	1091	1189	373	498	291	320	261	280	36.4	41.9	7.7	7.4

* Average for eight months.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1881.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Mavisbank,.....	11.0	10.5	7	5	3	1	1	1	1	...	42.9	20.0	9.1	...
2. Melville House,.....	7.0	12.5	4	5	3	3	3	1	1	1	50.0	60.0	14.3	8.0
3. Mollendo House,.....	2.0	10.0	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	33.3	...	...	...
4. Saughton Hall,.....	20.5	33.0	6	5	4	3	4	3	1	1	66.7	60.0	4.9	3.0
5. Westermains,.....	...	14.5	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	13.8
6. Whitehouse,.....	7.0	28.5	...	1	...	4	...	...	2	...	100.0	...	...	7.0
GENERAL RESULTS,...	47.5	109.0	17	24	9	12	8	5	3	6	52.9	50.0	6.3	5.5

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Abbey, Paisley,...	42.0	56.5	24	24	5	10	6	11	5	4	20.8	41.7	11.9	7.1
2. Barmy, Woodilee,...	248.5	237.5	79	90	24	33	19	27	19	29	43.0	58.5	7.6	8.3
3. City, Glasgow,...	76.0	171.0	75	74	31	30	42	38	6	12	39.0	40.5	7.2	10.5
4. Govan, Glasgow,...	109.0	105.5	88	63	39	26	27	32	14	10	33.0	41.3	12.3	9.5
5. Greenock,.....	88.5	93.0	69	43	39	23	33	23	8	8	42.0	63.3	9.0	8.6
6. Paisley (Burgb),...	53.5	65.0	19	23	4	18	9	3	5	4	21.1	73.3	9.3	6.2
GENERAL RESULTS,...	617.5	728.5	354	331	122	120	138	124	57	66	32.5	52.4	9.2	9.1

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1881.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen (City),.....	38.5	50.0	2	6	...	...	2	3	1	3	...	...	2.6	6.0
2. Buchan (New Maud),.....	24.0	24.5	7	5	...	...	3	2	4	2	...	...	16.7	8.2
3. Cuninghame (Irvine),	48.0	50.0	5	5	...	...	3	3	2	2	...	...	4.2	4.0
4. Dumbarton,.....	29.5	29.0	3	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	10.2	...
5. Dundee East,	43.0	55.5	4	9	...	1	...	9	4	...	...	11.1	9.3	...
6. Dundee West,	23.5	31.0	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	6.5
7. Edinburgh (City),.....	30.0	40.0	8	11	...	...	7	9	1	2	...	...	3.3	5.0
8. Hamilton,.....	13.5	18.5	5	4	1	...	3	...	2	1	30.0	...	14.8	5.4
9. Invercask (Musselburgh),....	...	9.5	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	33.3	...	10.5
10. Kincardine (Stonehaven),..	12.5	14.0	3	3	...	2	...	...	4	1	...	66.7	32.0	7.1
11. Linlithgow,.....	15.5	15.5	3	3	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	25.8
12. Old Machar (Aberdeen), ..	25.0	25.0	5	3	...	...	3	1	2	2	...	...	8.0	8.0
13. Perth,	30.0	20.0	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	10.0	5.0
14. Wigtown (Stranraer),.....	...	10.5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL RESULTS,.....	323.0	393.0	43	59	1	4	24	28	25	21	2.1	6.8	7.7	5.3

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Discharged Recovered.		Discharged not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baldovan,	40.0	34.0	4	6	...	...	3	1	1	3
Columbia Lodge, ...	4.5	3.5	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	...
Larbert,	78.0	46.5	20	12	...	...	20	10	...	1
TOTALS...	122.5	74.0	25	20	...	...	24	11	3	4

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics admitted into Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, the Numbers Discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered, and the Numbers that Died therein, in each Month and each Quarter of the year 1881.

MONTHS.	NUMBERS.																	
	ADMITTED.*				DISCHARGED.								DIED.					
					Recovered.				Not Recovered.*									
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January . . .	23	15	81	59	8	10	27	36	4	1	10	9	3	2	28	29		
February . . .	25	5	71	87	7	4	32	39	3	3	2	11	4	6	25	22		
March . . .	15	25	84	85	9	8	37	52	6	6	18	8	3	4	23	22		
Total in 1st Quarter	63	45	236	231	24	22	96	127	13	10	30	28	10	12	76	73		
April . . .	19	20	81	96	7	7	26	57	3	7	9	12	2	3	20	31		
May . . .	19	23	78	103	5	6	36	44	3	3	10	10	7	2	18	20		
June . . .	19	23	85	116	11	8	32	53	7	8	13	17	8	4	18	26		
Total in 2d Quarter	57	66	244	320	23	21	94	154	13	17	32	39	17	9	56	77		
July . . .	20	19	79	107	11	11	44	52	9	4	12	18	6	3	21	20		
August . . .	12	26	73	101	14	10	31	35	7	5	12	12	8	1	19	21		
September . . .	16	15	99	107	4	9	27	57	7	4	10	13	5	6	18	20		
Total in 3d Quarter	48	60	251	315	29	30	102	144	23	13	34	43	19	10	58	61		
October . . .	14	12	68	78	7	12	31	48	8	9	14	9	2	4	24	19		
November . . .	15	25	86	89	7	11	28	44	3	4	20	24	4	3	19	19		
December . . .	16	18	91	92	11	9	52	62	1	9	19	20	5	5	26	31		
Total in 4th Quarter	45	55	245	259	25	32	111	154	12	22	53	53	11	12	69	69		
GENERAL TOTALS	213	226	976	1125	101	105	403	579	61	62	149	163	57	43	259	280		

* In the Annual Reports previous to the twenty-third (1881) the numbers given for patients admitted, and discharged not recovered, included patients transferred from one establishment to another. In the above Table, and in that given last year, patients so transferred have not been included. It is necessary to note this to prevent mistakes when comparing the figures of these years with those of previous years.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.

Table showing the Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1881.

(b) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Number Admitted.	Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.												Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered, including Transfers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		Under 1 Month.		Over 1 and under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 12 Months.		Over 12 Months and under 18 Months.		Over 18 Months and under 24 Months.		Over 24 Months and under 3 Years.		Over 3 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 and under 7 Years.		Over 7 and under 10 Years.		Over 10 and under 15 Years.		Over 15 and under 20 Years.		Over 20 and under 25 Years.		Over 25 and under 30 Years.		Over 30 and under 35 Years.		Over 35 and under 40 Years.		Over 40 and under 45 Years.		Over 45 and under 50 Years.		Over 50 and under 55 Years.		Over 55 and under 60 Years.		Over 60 and under 65 Years.		Over 65 and under 70 Years.		Over 70 and under 75 Years.		Over 75 and under 80 Years.		Over 80 and under 85 Years.		Over 85 and under 90 Years.		Over 90 and under 95 Years.		Over 95 and under 100 Years.		Over 100 and under 105 Years.		Over 105 and under 110 Years.		Over 110 and under 115 Years.		Over 115 and under 120 Years.		Over 120 and under 125 Years.		Over 125 and under 130 Years.		Over 130 and under 135 Years.		Over 135 and under 140 Years.		Over 140 and under 145 Years.		Over 145 and under 150 Years.		Over 150 and under 155 Years.		Over 155 and under 160 Years.		Over 160 and under 165 Years.		Over 165 and under 170 Years.		Over 170 and under 175 Years.		Over 175 and under 180 Years.		Over 180 and under 185 Years.		Over 185 and under 190 Years.		Over 190 and under 195 Years.		Over 195 and under 200 Years.		Over 200 and under 205 Years.		Over 205 and under 210 Years.		Over 210 and under 215 Years.		Over 215 and under 220 Years.		Over 220 and under 225 Years.		Over 225 and under 230 Years.		Over 230 and under 235 Years.		Over 235 and under 240 Years.		Over 240 and under 245 Years.		Over 245 and under 250 Years.		Over 250 and under 255 Years.		Over 255 and under 260 Years.		Over 260 and under 265 Years.		Over 265 and under 270 Years.		Over 270 and under 275 Years.		Over 275 and under 280 Years.		Over 280 and under 285 Years.		Over 285 and under 290 Years.		Over 290 and under 295 Years.		Over 295 and under 300 Years.		Over 300 and under 305 Years.		Over 305 and under 310 Years.		Over 310 and under 315 Years.		Over 315 and under 320 Years.		Over 320 and under 325 Years.		Over 325 and under 330 Years.		Over 330 and under 335 Years.		Over 335 and under 340 Years.		Over 340 and under 345 Years.		Over 345 and under 350 Years.		Over 350 and under 355 Years.		Over 355 and under 360 Years.		Over 360 and under 365 Years.		Over 365 and under 370 Years.		Over 370 and under 375 Years.		Over 375 and under 380 Years.		Over 380 and under 385 Years.		Over 385 and under 390 Years.		Over 390 and under 395 Years.		Over 395 and under 400 Years.		Over 400 and under 405 Years.		Over 405 and under 410 Years.		Over 410 and under 415 Years.		Over 415 and under 420 Years.		Over 420 and under 425 Years.		Over 425 and under 430 Years.		Over 430 and under 435 Years.		Over 435 and under 440 Years.		Over 440 and under 445 Years.		Over 445 and under 450 Years.		Over 450 and under 455 Years.		Over 455 and under 460 Years.		Over 460 and under 465 Years.		Over 465 and under 470 Years.		Over 470 and under 475 Years.		Over 475 and under 480 Years.		Over 480 and under 485 Years.		Over 485 and under 490 Years.		Over 490 and under 495 Years.		Over 495 and under 500 Years.		Over 500 and under 505 Years.		Over 505 and under 510 Years.		Over 510 and under 515 Years.		Over 515 and under 520 Years.		Over 520 and under 525 Years.		Over 525 and under 530 Years.		Over 530 and under 535 Years.		Over 535 and under 540 Years.		Over 540 and under 545 Years.		Over 545 and under 550 Years.		Over 550 and under 555 Years.		Over 555 and under 560 Years.		Over 560 and under 565 Years.		Over 565 and under 570 Years.		Over 570 and under 575 Years.		Over 575 and under 580 Years.		Over 580 and under 585 Years.		Over 585 and under 590 Years.		Over 590 and under 595 Years.		Over 595 and under 600 Years.		Over 600 and under 605 Years.		Over 605 and under 610 Years.		Over 610 and under 615 Years.		Over 615 and under 620 Years.		Over 620 and under 625 Years.		Over 625 and under 630 Years.		Over 630 and under 635 Years.		Over 635 and under 640 Years.		Over 640 and under 645 Years.		Over 645 and under 650 Years.		Over 650 and under 655 Years.		Over 655 and under 660 Years.		Over 660 and under 665 Years.		Over 665 and under 670 Years.		Over 670 and under 675 Years.		Over 675 and under 680 Years.		Over 680 and under 685 Years.		Over 685 and under 690 Years.		Over 690 and under 695 Years.		Over 695 and under 700 Years.		Over 700 and under 705 Years.		Over 705 and under 710 Years.		Over 710 and under 715 Years.		Over 715 and under 720 Years.		Over 720 and under 725 Years.		Over 725 and under 730 Years.		Over 730 and under 735 Years.		Over 735 and under 740 Years.		Over 740 and under 745 Years.		Over 745 and under 750 Years.		Over 750 and under 755 Years.		Over 755 and under 760 Years.		Over 760 and under 765 Years.		Over 765 and under 770 Years.		Over 770 and under 775 Years.		Over 775 and under 780 Years.		Over 780 and under 785 Years.		Over 785 and under 790 Years.		Over 790 and under 795 Years.		Over 795 and under 800 Years.		Over 800 and under 805 Years.		Over 805 and under 810 Years.		Over 810 and under 815 Years.		Over 815 and under 820 Years.		Over 820 and under 825 Years.		Over 825 and under 830 Years.		Over 830 and under 835 Years.		Over 835 and under 840 Years.		Over 840 and under 845 Years.		Over 845 and under 850 Years.		Over 850 and under 855 Years.		Over 855 and under 860 Years.		Over 860 and under 865 Years.		Over 865 and under 870 Years.		Over 870 and under 875 Years.		Over 875 and under 880 Years.		Over 880 and under 885 Years.		Over 885 and under 890 Years.		Over 890 and under 895 Years.		Over 895 and under 900 Years.		Over 900 and under 905 Years.		Over 905 and under 910 Years.		Over 910 and under 915 Years.		Over 915 and under 920 Years.		Over 920 and under 925 Years.		Over 925 and under 930 Years.		Over 930 and under 935 Years.		Over 935 and under 940 Years.		Over 940 and under 945 Years.		Over 945 and under 950 Years.		Over 950 and under 955 Years.		Over 955 and under 960 Years.		Over 960 and under 965 Years.		Over 965 and under 970 Years.		Over 970 and under 975 Years.		Over 975 and under 980 Years.		Over 980 and under 985 Years.		Over 985 and under 990 Years.		Over 990 and under 995 Years.		Over 995 and under 1000 Years.		Over 1000 and under 1005 Years.		Over 1005 and under 1010 Years.		Over 1010 and under 1015 Years.		Over 1015 and under 1020 Years.		Over 1020 and under 1025 Years.		Over 1025 and under 1030 Years.		Over 1030 and under 1035 Years.		Over 1035 and under 1040 Years.		Over 1040 and under 1045 Years.		Over 1045 and under 1050 Years.		Over 1050 and under 1055 Years.		Over 1055 and under 1060 Years.		Over 1060 and under 1065 Years.		Over 1065 and under 1070 Years.		Over 1070 and under 1075 Years.		Over 1075 and under 1080 Years.		Over 1080 and under 1085 Years.		Over 1085 and under 1090 Years.		Over 1090 and under 1095 Years.		Over 1095 and under 1100 Years.		Over 1100 and under 1105 Years.		Over 1105 and under 1110 Years.		Over 1110 and under 1115 Years.		Over 1115 and under 1120 Years.		Over 1120 and under 1125 Years.		Over 1125 and under 1130 Years.		Over 1130 and under 1135 Years.		Over 1135 and under 1140 Years.		Over 1140 and under 1145 Years.		Over 1145 and under 1150 Years.		Over 1150 and under 1155 Years.		Over 1155 and under 1160 Years.		Over 1160 and under 1165 Years.		Over 1165 and under 1170 Years.		Over 1170 and under 1175 Years.		Over 1175 and under 1180 Years.		Over 1180 and under 1185 Years.		Over 1185 and under 1190 Years.		Over 1190 and under 1195 Years.		Over 1195 and under 1200 Years.		Over 1200 and under 1205 Years.		Over 1205 and under 1210 Years.		Over 1210 and under 1215 Years.		Over 1215 and under 1220 Years.		Over 1220 and under 1225 Years.		Over 1225 and under 1230 Years.		Over 1230 and under 1235 Years.		Over 1235 and under 1240 Years.		Over 1240 and under 1245 Years.		Over 1245 and under 1250 Years.		Over 1250 and under 1255 Years.		Over 1255 and under 1260 Years.		Over 1260 and under 1265 Years.		Over 1265 and under 1270 Years.		Over 1270 and under 1275 Years.		Over 1275 and under 1280 Years.		Over 1280 and under 1285 Years.		Over 1285 and under 1290 Years.		Over 1290 and under 1295 Years.		Over 1295 and under 1300 Years.		Over 1300 and under 1305 Years.		Over 1305 and under 1310 Years.		Over 1310 and under 1315 Years.		Over 1315 and under 1320 Years.		Over 1320 and under 1325 Years.		Over 1325 and under 1330 Years.		Over 1330 and under 1335 Years.		Over 1335 and under 1340 Years.		Over 1340 and under 1345 Years.		Over 1345 and under 1350 Years.		Over 1350 and under 1355 Years.		Over 1355 and under 1360 Years.		Over 1360 and under 1365 Years.		Over 1365 and under 1370 Years.		Over 1370 and under 1375 Years.		Over 1375 and under 1380 Years.		Over 1380 and under 1385 Years.		Over 1385 and under 1390 Years.		Over 1390 and under 1395 Years.		Over 1395 and under 1400 Years.		Over 1400 and under 1405 Years.		Over 1405 and under 1410 Years.		Over 1410 and under 1415 Years.		Over 1415 and under 1420 Years.		Over 1420 and under 1425 Years.		Over 1425 and under 1430 Years.		Over 1430 and under 1435 Years.		Over 1435 and under 1440 Years.		Over 1440 and under 1445 Years.		Over 1445 and under 1450 Years.		Over 1450 and under 1455 Years.		Over 1455 and under 1460 Years.		Over 1460 and under 1465 Years.		Over 1465 and under 1470 Years.		Over 1470 and under 1475 Years.		Over 1475 and under 1480 Years.		Over 1480 and under 1485 Years.		Over 1485 and under 1490 Years.		Over 1490 and under 1495 Years.		Over 1495 and under 1500 Years.		Over 1500 and under 1505 Years.		Over 1505 and under 1510 Years.		Over 1510 and under 1515 Years.		Over 1515 and under 1520 Years.		Over 1520 and under 1525 Years.		Over 1525 and under 1530 Years.		Over 1530 and under 1535 Years.		Over 1535 and under 1540 Years.		Over 1540 and under 1545 Years.		Over 1545 and under 1550 Years.		Over 1550 and under 1555 Years.		Over 1555 and under 1560 Years.		Over 1560 and under 1565 Years.		Over 1565 and under 1570 Years.		Over 1570 and under 1575 Years.		Over 1575 and under 1580 Years.		Over 1580 and under 1585 Years.		Over 1585 and under 1590 Years.		Over 1590 and under 1595 Years.		Over 1595 and under 1600 Years.		Over 1600 and under 1605 Years.		Over 1605 and under 1610 Years.		Over 1610 and under 1615 Years.		Over 1615 and under 1620 Years.		Over 1620 and under 1625 Years.		Over 1625 and under 1630 Years.		Over 1630 and under 1635 Years.		Over 1635 and under 1640 Years.		Over 1640 and under 1645 Years.		Over 1645 and under 1650 Years.		Over 1650 and under 1655 Years.		Over 1655 and under 1660 Years.		Over 1660 and under 1665 Years.		Over 1665 and under 1670 Years.		Over 1670 and under 1675 Years.		Over 1675 and under 1680 Years.		Over 1680 and under 1685 Years.		Over 1685 and under 1690 Years.		Over 1690 and under 1695 Years.		Over 1695 and under 1700 Years.		Over 1700 and under 1705 Years.		Over 1705 and under 1710 Years.		Over 1710 and under 1715 Years.		Over 1715 and under 1720 Years.		Over 1720 and under 1725 Years.		Over 1725 and under 1730 Years.		Over 1730 and under 1735 Years.		Over 1735 and under 1740 Years.		Over 1740 and under 1745 Years.		Over 1745 and under 1750 Years.		Over 1750 and under 1755 Years.		Over 1755 and under 1760 Years.		Over 1760 and under 1765 Years.		Over 1765 and under 1770 Years.		Over 1770 and under 1775 Years.		Over 1775 and under 1780 Years.		Over 1780 and under 1785 Years.		Over 1785 and under 1790 Years.		Over 1790 and under 1795 Years.		Over 1795 and under 1800 Years.		Over 1800 and under 1805 Years.		Over 1805 and under 1810 Years.		Over 1810 and under 1815 Years.		Over 1815 and under 1820 Years.		Over 1820 and under 1825 Years.		Over 1825 and under 1830 Years.		Over 1830 and under 1835 Years.		Over 1835 and under 1840 Years.		Over 1840 and under 1845 Years.		Over 1845 and under 1850 Years.		Over 1850 and under 1855 Years.		Over 1855 and under 1860 Years.		Over 1860 and under 1865 Years.		Over 1865 and under 1870 Years.		Over 1870 and under 1875 Years.		Over 1875 and under 1880 Years.		Over 1880 and under 1885 Years.		Over 1885 and under 1890 Years.		Over 1890 and under 1895 Years.		Over 1895 and under 1900 Years.		Over 1900 and under 1905 Years.		Over 1905 and under 1910 Years.		Over 1910 and under 1915 Years.		Over 1915 and under 1920 Years.		Over 1920 and under 1925 Years.		Over 1925 and under 1930 Years.		Over 1930 and under 1935 Years.		Over 1935 and under 1940 Years.		Over 1940 and under 1945 Years.		Over 1945 and under 1950 Years.		Over 1950 and under 1955 Years.		Over 1955 and under 1960 Years.		Over 1960 and under 1965 Years.		Over 1965 and under 1970 Years.		Over 1970 and under 1975 Years.		Over 1975 and under 1980 Years.		Over 1980 and under 1985 Years.		Over 1985 and under 1990 Years.		Over 1990 and under 1995 Years.		Over 1995 and under 2000 Years.		Over 2000 and under 2005 Years.		Over 2005 and under 2010 Years.		Over 2010 and under 2015 Years.		Over 2015 and under 2020 Years.		Over 2020 and under 2025 Years.		Over 2025 and under 2030 Years.		Over 2030 and under 2035 Years.		Over 2035 and under 2040 Years.		Over 2040 and under 2045 Years.		Over 2045 and under 2050 Years.		Over 2050 and under 2055 Years.		Over 2055 and under 2060 Years.		Over 2060 and under 2065 Years.		Over 2065 and under 2070 Years.		Over 2070 and under 2075 Years.		Over 2075 and under 2080 Years.		Over 2080 and under 2085 Years.		Over 2085 and under 2090 Years.		Over 2090 and under 2095 Years.		Over 2095 and under 2100 Years.		Over 2100 and under 2105 Years.		Over 2105 and under 2110 Years.		Over 2110 and under 2115 Years.		Over 2115 and under 2120 Years.		Over 2120 and under 2125 Years.		Over 2125 and under 2130 Years.		Over 2130 and under 2135 Years.		Over 2135 and under 2140 Years.		Over 2140 and under 2145 Years.		Over 2145 and under 2150 Years.		Over 2150 and under 2155 Years.		Over 2155 and under 2160 Years.		Over 2160 and under 2165 Years.		Over 2165 and under 2170 Years.		Over 2170 and under 2175 Years.		Over 2175 and under 2180 Years.		Over 2180 and under 2185 Years.		Over 2185 and under 2190 Years.		Over 2190 and under 2195 Years.		Over 2195 and under 2200 Years.		Over 2200 and under 2205 Years.		Over 2205 and under 2210 Years.		Over 2210 and under 2215 Years.		Over 2215 and under 2220 Years.		Over 2220 and under 2225 Years.		Over 2225 and under 2230 Years.		Over 2230 and under 2235 Years.		Over 2235 and under 2240 Years.		Over 2240 and under 2245 Years.		Over 2245 and under 2250 Years.		Over 2250 and under 2255 Years.		Over 2255 and under 2260 Years.		Over 2260 and under 2265 Years.		Over 2265 and under 2270 Years.		Over 2270 and under 2275 Years.		Over 2275 and under 2280 Years.		Over 2280 and under 2285 Years.		Over 2285 and under 2290 Years.		Over 2290 and under 2295 Years.		Over 2295 and under 2300 Years.		Over 2300 and under 2305 Years.		Over 2305 and under 2310 Years.		Over 2310 and under 2315 Years.		Over 2315 and under 2320 Years.		Over 2320 and under 2325 Years.		Over 2325 and under 2330 Years.		Over 2330 and under 2335 Years.		Over 2335 and under 2340 Years.		Over 2340 and under 2345 Years.		Over 2345 and under 2350 Years.		Over 2350 and under 2355 Years.		Over 2355 and under 2360 Years.		Over 2360 and under 2365 Years.		Over 2365 and under 2370 Years.		Over 2370 and under 2375 Years.		Over 2375 and under 2380 Years.		Over 2380 and under 2385 Years.		Over 2385 and under 2390 Years.		Over 2390 and under 2395 Years.		Over 2395 and under 2400 Years.		Over 2400 and under 2405 Years.		Over 2405 and under 2410 Years.		Over 2410 and under 2415 Years.		Over 2415 and under 2420 Years.		Over 2420 and under 2425 Years.		Over 2425 and under 2430 Years.		Over 2430 and under 2435 Years.		Over 2435 and under 2440 Years.		Over 2440 and under 2445 Years.		Over 2445 and under 2450 Years.		Over 2450 and under 2455 Years.		Over 2455 and under 2460 Years.		Over 2460 and under 2465 Years.		Over 2465 and under 2470 Years.		Over 2470 and under 2475 Years.		Over 2475 and under 2480 Years.		Over 2480 and under 2485 Years.		Over 2485 and under 2490 Years.		Over 2490 and under 2495 Years.		Over 2495 and under 2500 Years.		Over 2500 and under 2505 Years.		Over 2505 and under 2510 Years.		Over 2510 and under 2515 Years.		Over 2515 and under 2520 Years.		Over 2520 and under 2525 Years.		Over 2525 and under 2530 Years.		Over 2530 and under 2535 Years.		Over 2535 and under 2540 Years.		Over 2540 and under 2545 Years.		Over 2545 and under 2550 Years.		Over 2550 and under 2555 Years.		Over 2555 and under 2560 Years.		Over 2560 and under 2565 Years.		Over 2565 and under 2570 Years.		Over 2570 and under 2575 Years.		Over 2575 and under 2580 Years.		Over 2580 and under 2585 Years.		Over 2585 and under 2590 Years.		Over 2590 and under 2595 Years.		Over 2595 and under 2600 Years.		Over 2600 and under 2605 Years.		Over 2605 and under 2610 Years.		Over 2610 and under 2615 Years.		Over 2615 and under 2620 Years.		Over 2620 and under 2625 Years.		Over 2625 and under 2630 Years.		Over 2630 and under 2635 Years.		Over 2635 and under 2640 Years.		Over 2640 and under 2645 Years.		Over 2645 and under 2650 Years.		Over 2650 and under 2655 Years.		Over 2655 and under 2660 Years.		Over 2660 and under 2665 Years.		Over 2665 and under 2670 Years.		Over 2670 and under 2675 Years.		Over 2675 and under 2680 Years.		Over 2680 and under 2685 Years.		Over 2685 and under 2690 Years.		Over 2690 and under 2695 Years.		Over 2695 and under 2700 Years.		Over 2700 and under 2705 Years.		Over 2705 and under 2710 Years.		Over 2710 and under 2715 Years.		Over 2715 and under 2720 Years.		Over 2720 and under 2725 Years.		Over 2725 and under 2730 Years.		Over 2730 and under 2735 Years.		Over 2735 and under 2740 Years.		Over 2740 and under 2745 Years.		Over 2745 and under 2750 Years.		Over 2750 and under 2755 Years.		Over 2755 and under 2760 Years.		Over 2760 and under 2765 Years.		Over 2765 and under 2770 Years.		Over 2770 and under 2775 Years.		Over 2775 and under 2780 Years.		Over 2780 and under 2785 Years.		Over 2785 and under 2790 Years.		Over 2790 and under 2795 Years.		Over 2795 and under 2800 Years.		Over 2800 and under 2805 Years.		Over 2805 and under 2810 Years.		Over 2810 and under 2815 Years.		Over 2815 and under 2820 Years.		Over 2820 and under 2825 Years.		Over 2825 and under 2830 Years.		Over 2830 and under 2835 Years.		Over 2835 and under 2840 Years.		Over 2840 and under 2845 Years.		Over 2845 and under 2850 Years.		Over 2850 and under 2855 Years.		Over 2855 and under 2860 Years.		Over 2860 and under 2865 Years.		Over 28	

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.—continued.

Table showing the Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the Year 1881.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS	Number Admitted.	Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.												Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered, including Transfers.					
		Under 1 Month.			Over 1 and under 3 Months.			Over 3 and under 6 Months.			Over 6 and under 12 Months.			Under 3 Months.			Over 3 and under 6 Months.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Marisbank . . .	7	5	1	6	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Melville . . .	4	5	1	6	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Mollendo . . .	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Saughtonhall . . .	6	5	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Westermains . . .	5	5	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Whitehouse . . .	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
TOTALS . . .	17	24	1	25	8	4	12	5	2	7	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	6

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.—*continued.*

Table showing the Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the Year 1881.

(c) *Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Number Ad- mitted.	Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.												Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered, including Transfers.																			
		Under 1 Month.		Over 1 and under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 9 Months.		Over 9 and under 12 Months.		Over 12 and under 15 Months.		Over 15 Months and under 3 Years.		Over 3 Years		Over 3 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 15 Months.		Over 1 and under 3 Years.		Over 3 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abbeys	24	24	8	3	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	4	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Barony	79	99	6	5	11	17	6	9	7	7	1	3	1	4	4	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Glasgow	75	74	12	4	2	6	2	6	5	5	1	2	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Govan	88	68	19	5	8	13	4	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Greenock	69	48	13	5	6	8	5	10	2	2	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Palaeys Burgh	19	23	2	...	...	7	1	4	1	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	354	381	55	22	27	55	18	36	13	20	3	14	8	10	1	3	1	4	1	2	1	4	83	59	13	28	22	19	13	15	5	3	5

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

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APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—continued.

The Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients who died therein in the year 1881, and the Average Ages at Death.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		MONTHS.						YEARS.						Total Deaths.	Average Age at Death.		
			Under 1.	Over 1 and under 3.	Over 3 and under 6.	Over 6 and under 9.	Over 9 and under 12.	Over 12 and under 15.	Over 3 and under 6.	Over 6 and under 9.	Over 9 and under 10.	Over 10 and under 20.	Over 20.					
Mavisbank .	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Malville House .	11.0	10.5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	69
Mollendo House .	7.0	12.5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	69
Saughtonhall .	2.0	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	28
Westersnäs .	20.5	38.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	43
Whitehouse .	...	14.5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
TOTALS	47.5	109.0	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	58

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.	MONTHS.						YEARS.						Total Deaths.	Average Age at Death.				
		Under 1.		Over 1 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 6.		Over 6 and under 9.		Over 9 and under 12.		Over 12 and under 15.							
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Abbey	42.0	56.5	42.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	50	44
Barony	248.5	237.5	248.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	22	46
Glasgow	76.0	171.0	76.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	18	44
Govan	109.0	105.5	109.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	14	47
Greenock	88.5	93.0	88.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	8	42
Paisley Burgh	53.5	65.0	53.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5	41
TOTALS	617.5	726.5	617.5	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	57	45

The Length of Residence in Asylums and other Establishments of Patients who died therein in the year 1881, and the Average Ages at Death.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		MONTHS.												YEARS.						Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.				
			Under 1.		Over 1 and under 2.		Over 2 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 4.		Over 4 and under 5.		Over 5 and under 10.		Over 10 and under 20.												
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Aberdeen .	38.5	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buchan .	24.0	24.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cunninghame .	48.0	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton .	29.5	29.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee East .	43.0	55.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee West .	23.5	31.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh .	30.0	40.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton .	18.5	18.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inveresk .	...	9.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincardine .	12.5	14.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow .	15.5	15.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Machar .	25.0	25.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth .	20.0	20.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigtown .	...	10.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS,	328.0	393.0	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	3	3	2	5	6	6	2	...	1	25	21	
																										55	67

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1881.

(a) Royal and District Asylums.

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																															
		Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.						Abdominal Affections.						General Debility and Old Age.		Accidents and Suicides.		Cause unknown.			
								Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritonæum.								Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	258-0	283-5	29	18	15	7	4	1	1	6	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Argyll	181-5	171-5	8	8	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ayr	121-5	144-5	13	18	6	6	8	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Benf. Lady'sbridge	60-5	35-5	4	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Benf. Woodpark	26-5	26-5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dumfries	281-0	229-0	13	24	4	10	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dundee	118-0	174-0	11	16	6	5	2	1	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Edinburgh	419-5	404-0	40	27	15	11	2	1	2	13	7	8	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Elgin	49-5	50-5	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Fife	158-5	176-5	6	12	3	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Glasgow Royal	274-0	221-5	24	11	11	4	2	1	1	6	1	3	1	2	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Glasgow District, Boathall	*81-1	*54-6	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Haddington	46-0	51-5	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Inverness	206-0	212-0	14	23	3	8	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mid-Lothian	117-0	118-5	7	9	2	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Montrose	218-0	257-0	19	24	5	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Perth Royal	37-5	41-0	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Perth District	113-0	145-0	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Roxburgh	117-0	126-0	18	11	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Stirling	160-5	178-5	12	12	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTALS	8018-1	8096-1	231	280	96	81	31	11	14	740	7	6	10	26	15	26	38	26	86	12	19	5	8	5	6	8	4	18	182	164	3	2	

* Average for eight months.

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1881.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																			
		Average Number Resident.	Total Number of Deaths.	Number of foregoing Deaths within a Year after Admission.	Cerebral and Spinal Affections.				Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				General Debility and Old Age.	Suicides and Accidents.	Cause unknown.		
M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.				M.	F.
Mavisbank	11.0	10.5	11.0	10.5	11.0	10.5	11.0	10.5	11.0	10.5	11.0	10.5	11.0	10.5	11.0	10.5	11.0	10.5	11.0	10.5	
Melville House	7.0	12.5	11.1	11.1	7.0	12.5	11.1	11.1	7.0	12.5	11.1	11.1	7.0	12.5	11.1	11.1	7.0	12.5	11.1	11.1	
Mollendo House	2.0	10.0	1.1	1.1	2.0	10.0	1.1	1.1	2.0	10.0	1.1	1.1	2.0	10.0	1.1	1.1	2.0	10.0	1.1	1.1	
Saughton Hall	20.5	38.0	1.1	1.1	20.5	38.0	1.1	1.1	20.5	38.0	1.1	1.1	20.5	38.0	1.1	1.1	20.5	38.0	1.1	1.1	
Westermains . . . . .	...	14.5	2.2	2.2	...	14.5	2.2	2.2	...	14.5	2.2	2.2	...	14.5	2.2	2.2	...	14.5	2.2	2.2
Whitehouse	7.0	28.5	...	...	7.0	28.5	...	...	7.0	28.5	...	...	7.0	28.5	...	...	7.0	28.5	...	...
TOTALS	47.5	109.0	8.6	2	47.5	109.0	8.6	2	47.5	109.0	8.6	2	47.5	109.0	8.6	2	47.5	109.0	8.6	2	
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.		(c) <i>Parochial Asylums.</i>																			
Abbey	42.0	56.5	5.4	1	42.0	56.5	5.4	1	42.0	56.5	5.4	1	42.0	56.5	5.4	1	42.0	56.5	5.4	1	
Barony	248.5	237.5	1922	9	248.5	237.5	1922	9	248.5	237.5	1922	9	248.5	237.5	1922	9	248.5	237.5	1922	9	
Glasgow	76.0	171.0	618	5	76.0	171.0	618	5	76.0	171.0	618	5	76.0	171.0	618	5	76.0	171.0	618	5	
Govan	109.0	105.5	1410	9	109.0	105.5	1410	9	109.0	105.5	1410	9	109.0	105.5	1410	9	109.0	105.5	1410	9	
Greenock	88.5	93.0	8.8	6	88.5	93.0	8.8	6	88.5	93.0	8.8	6	88.5	93.0	8.8	6	88.5	93.0	8.8	6	
Palmerburgh	53.5	65.0	5.4	3	53.5	65.0	5.4	3	53.5	65.0	5.4	3	53.5	65.0	5.4	3	53.5	65.0	5.4	3	
TOTALS	617.5	728.5	5766	33	617.5	728.5	5766	33	617.5	728.5	5766	33	617.5	728.5	5766	33	617.5	728.5	5766	33	

APPENDIX A—TABLE XXII.—*continued.*
 Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1881.
 (d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.				Total Number of Deaths.				Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.				Cerebral and Spinal Affections.								Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.						General Debility and Old Age.				Suicides and Accidents.		Cause Unknown.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.	

Return of Expenditure for each County on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 14th May 1881.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics relieved during the Year.		Number of Days during the Year on which Relief was granted to Patients.				Proportion of per cent. of Days of Relief.		Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients during the Year.				Extra Expenditure for Lunacy, &c., of Patients, &c.	Total Expenditure during the Year.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives or others.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Government.
	M.	F.	In Lunatic Asylums, &c.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Lunatic Asylums, &c.	In Private Dwellings.	In Lunatic Asylums, &c.	In Private Dwellings.	In Lunatic Asylums, &c.	In Private Dwellings.					
1 Aberdeen	342	415	138,465	34,908	283,646	57.1	37.9	15.0	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
2 Argyll	176	170	34,660	26,419	111,121	67.1	37.9	33.8	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
3 Argyll	242	372	96,592	26,419	165,967	76.3	37.9	33.8	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
4 Banff	83	102	41,278	16,992	58,990	70.0	1.3	28.8	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
5 Berwick	49	57	26,252	7,664	33,916	77.4	...	22.6	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
6 Bute	34	45	19,441	8,728	26,169	77.4	...	22.6	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
7 Clackmannan	70	80	25,356	22,992	49,351	62.4	...	47.8	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
8 Cuthbert	29	38	14,178	2,978	19,315	73.4	11.3	15.4	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
9 Dundee	160	177	34,900	5,018	46,957	63.2	26.1	10.7	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
10 Dumfries	102	116	57,083	10,682	67,765	84.2	...	15.9	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
11 Edinburgh	468	574	244,989	31,228	303,108	80.8	8.9	10.7	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
12 Elgin	68	78	35,852	13,166	49,883	72.6	0.7	26.7	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
13 Fife	205	248	113,159	31,304	144,728	78.3	0.2	21.6	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
14 Forfar	347	474	173,868	18,618	247,866	70.2	52.3	7.5	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
15 Haddington	44	66	9,835	5,415	36,920	59.1	4.8	14.7	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
16 Inverness	169	188	66,966	46,327	113,298	60.1	24.2	40.9	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
17 Kinross	45	45	17,255	4,576	28,818	69.9	...	15.0	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
18 Kirkcaldy	16	11	7,124	1,256	8,880	86.0	...	15.0	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
19 Kirkcubright	48	59	23,590	8,057	31,987	74.8	...	25.3	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
20 Lanark	1082	895	484,095	56,479	654,751	87.3	9.5	10.2	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
21 Leith	44	50	16,810	8,943	28,867	61.8	28.5	14.7	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
22 Linlithgow	14	13	6,368	1,096	7,492	85.3	...	14.7	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
23 Orkney	39	47	14,483	12,009	26,492	54.7	...	45.3	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
24 Peebles	5	27	8,474	2,180	10,664	79.5	...	20.5	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
25 Perth	218	271	99,089	44,475	157,483	63.9	8.8	28.2	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
26 Renfrew	208	280	137,189	11,386	188,685	91.8	...	8.2	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
27 Roxburgh	135	184	61,941	42,924	103,965	69.6	...	40.4	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
28 Rosburgh	69	75	38,069	6,363	44,482	85.7	...	14.3	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
29 Seikirk	14	15	7,598	8,293	19,913	91.2	...	8.8	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
30 Shetland	42	50	11,704	17,480	28,914	39.1	9.5	68.4	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
31 Stirling	118	147	63,854	3,848	79,321	80.6	4.9	24.5	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
32 Sutherland	86	39	14,779	9,912	25,056	69.0	1.4	29.6	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
33 Wigton	57	68	27,081	3,687	42,447	63.8	8.7	27.5	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Totals & Averages	4644	5374	2,217,614	548,928	3,021,087	78.4	8.4	18.2	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIV.

Expenditure on account of Pauper Lunatics for each Year
from 1858 to 1880-81.

YEARS.	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			For Certifi- cates, Cost of Transport, &c.			Total Expenditure		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1858	61,303	8	0	14,230	4	3	5118	9	8	80,652	1	11
1859	68,326	17	2½	16,054	16	2	4763	11	9½	88,145	5	2
1860	73,982	0	6	14,666	10	3	3899	2	5	92,547	13	2
1861	78,497	0	5	14,856	19	11	3979	11	0	97,332	11	4
1862	80,061	1	3	14,567	10	6	3558	0	10	98,186	12	7
1863	81,285	6	3½	14,668	4	3½	3957	3	7½	99,910	14	2½
Average of 5 Years	76,430	9	2	14,762	12	3	4031	9	11	95,224	11	3
1864	83,284	13	8	14,892	9	9½	4505	5	0½	102,682	8	8
1865	86,202	15	7	15,107	1	6	3664	16	2	104,974	13	8
1866	91,338	5	6	15,236	7	7	4229	18	0	110,804	11	1
1867	97,608	14	7	15,151	18	6	4526	6	3	117,186	19	4
1868	104,951	0	8	15,396	5	6	5073	13	5	125,420	19	7
Average of 5 Years	92,657	2	0	15,156	16	7	4399	19	9	112,213	18	5
1869	111,168	12	5	15,508	14	8	5092	6	8	131,709	13	9
1870	113,220	19	3	15,825	11	11	4546	11	7	133,593	2	9
1871	113,568	14	11	16,166	15	4	4446	13	7	134,182	3	10
1872	115,413	14	3	17,013	1	11	4737	16	6	137,164	12	7
1873	126,460	3	1	17,211	8	7	5267	8	11	148,939	0	7
Average of 5 Years	115,970	8	9	16,345	2	6	4806	3	5	137,121	14	8
1874-75	126,420	17	1	17,097	13	3	4988	1	7	157,806	11	11
1875-76	143,305	7	7	17,339	13	3	4616	1	1	165,261	1	11
1876-77	151,181	3	9	17,889	12	11	4617	3	8	173,588	0	4
1877-78	160,043	7	7	18,087	11	4	5252	6	8	188,383	5	7
1878-79	164,388	3	1	18,518	8	0	5373	2	1	188,279	13	2
Average of 5 Years	151,067	15	10	17,786	11	9	4809	7	0	173,663	14	7
1879-80	168,433	7	5	19,365	11	0	5787	7	2	193,586	5	7
1880-81	174,922	16	11	20,532	16	4	5602	10	8	201,068	8	11

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXV.

The Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in
the different Classes of Establishments in each of the Ten Years
1871 to 1880-81.

ASYLUMS.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-1
In Royal and District Asylums, . . . }	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 5½	s. d. 1 5½	s. d. 1 5½	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 1 5½	s. d. 1 5½	s. d. 1 5½	s. d. 1 5½
In Private Asylums, .	1 7½	1 7	1 8½	1 5½	1 5½	1 6	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½
In Parochial Asylums, .	1 2½	1 2½	1 4½	1 5½	1 5½	1 6	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	0 11½	0 11½	0	1 1½	1 2	1 2	1 1½	1 1½	1 1	1 1
In Private Dwellings, .	0 7½	0 7½	0 7½	0 8	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	0 9	0 9
GENERAL AVERAGES, .	1 2	1 1½	1 3	1 8½	1 8½	1 4	1 4½	1 4	1 4	1 4

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVI.

The Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the Year ending 14th May 1881.

COUNTIES.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licensed Wards of Poor- houses.	In Private Dwellings.	General Averages.	Percentage of Patients.		
					In Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licens'd Wards of Poor- houses.	In Private Dwell- ings.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			
1. Aberdeen, . . .	1 5½	1 0	0 8	1 3	57·1	27·9	15·0
2. Argyll, . . .	1 4	...	0 8½	1 2½	76·2	...	23·8
3. Ayr, . . .	1 4½	1 1½	0 9½	1 3	61·9	22·5	15·6
4. Banff, . . .	1 3½	0 10½	0 8½	1 1½	70·0	1·2	28·8
5. Berwick, . . .	1 5	...	0 9½	1 3½	77·4	...	22·6
6. Bute, . . .	1 3½	...	0 10½	1 3½	77·2	...	22·8
7. Caithness, . . .	1 5½	...	0 7½	1 1½	52·4	...	47·6
8. Clackmannan, . . .	1 6	1 2½	0 8½	1 4½	73·4	11·2	15·4
9. Dumbarton, . . .	1 6½	1 0½	0 9	1 3½	53·2	36·1	10·7
10. Dumfries, . . .	1 3	...	0 9½	1 2½	84·2	...	15·8
11. Edinburgh, . . .	1 5½	1 1½	0 10½	1 5½	80·8	8·9	10·3
12. Elgin, . . .	1 3½	1 2½	0 9½	1 2½	72·6	0·7	26·7
13. Fife, . . .	1 5	1 2½	0 10½	1 4½	78·2	0·2	21·6
14. Forfar, . . .	1 4½	1 1½	0 9½	1 3½	70·2	22·3	7·5
15. Haddington, . . .	1 5	1 1	0 8½	1 3½	81·0	4·3	14·7
16. Inverness, . . .	1 3½	...	0 7½	1 1	59·1	...	40·9
17. Kincardine, . . .	1 5½	0 10½	0 7½	1 2½	59·9	24·2	15·9
18. Kinross, . . .	1 5½	...	0 10½	1 4½	85·0	...	15·0
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	1 2½	...	0 8½	1 1½	74·8	...	25·2
20. Lanark, . . .	1 6½	1 1½	0 10½	1 6½	87·8	2·5	10·2
21. Linlithgow, . . .	1 6½	1 0½	0 7½	1 4½	61·8	23·5	14·7
22. Nairn, . . .	1 8½	...	0 8½	1 8½	85·3	...	14·7
23. Orkney, . . .	1 7½	...	0 6½	1 2½	54·7	...	45·3
24. Peebles, . . .	1 4½	...	0 9½	1 3½	79·5	...	20·5
25. Perth, . . .	1 6½	1 2	0 10½	1 4½	62·9	8·8	28·2
26. Renfrew, . . .	1 7½	...	0 11½	1 6½	91·8	...	8·2
27. Ross, . . .	1 3½	...	0 8	1 1½	59·6	...	40·4
28. Roxburgh, . . .	1 4½	...	0 8½	1 4	85·7	...	14·3
29. Selkirk, . . .	1 4½	...	0 10	1 4½	91·2	...	8·8
30. Shetland, . . .	1 6½	1 3	0 5½	0 11½	39·1	2·5	58·4
31. Stirling, . . .	1 6½	1 1½	0 10½	1 5½	80·6	4·9	14·5
32. Sutherland, . . .	1 8	1 1½	0 6½	1 0½	59·0	1·4	39·6
33. Wigtown, . . .	1 1½	0 10½	0 8½	1 0½	63·8	8·7	27·5
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1 5½	1 1	0 9	1 4	73·4	8·4	18·2

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVII.

Present Rates of Board per annum in Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.		For District Pauper Patients.	For Pauper Patients from beyond the District.	Minimum Rate for Private Patients.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	£26 10 0	£29 10 0	£30 0 0	
Dumfries " "	{ 123 0 0 } 237 0 0	...	{ 240 0 0 } 460 0 0	
Dundee " "	26 0 0	26 12 0	26 0 0	
Edinburgh " "	30 0 0	33 0 0	30 0 0	
Glasgow " "	{ 31 4 0 } 34 17 8	...	30 0 0	
Montrose " "	24 10 0	27 0 0	25 0 0	
Perth " " . . . . .	...	...	50 0 0
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		For District Pauper Patients.	For Non-District Pauper Patients.	Minimum Rate for Private Patients.
Argyll and Bute District Asylum,	£22 2 0	£31 4 0	£22 2 0	
Ayr " "	25 0 0	...	...
Banff, Ladysbridge " "	22 16 3	22 16 3	26 0 0	
Banff, Woodpark " "	22 16 3	22 16 3	26 0 0	
Elgin " "	23 10 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	
Fife " "	24 0 0	...	...
Glasgow " "	31 4 0	39 0 0	...	
Haddington " "	26 0 0	28 0 0	30 0 0	
Inverness " "	22 0 0	...	36 0 0	
Mid-Lothian " "	25 0 0	32 0 0	36 8 0	
Perth " "	26 0 0	...	...
Roxburgh " "	25 0 0	...	40 0 0	
Stirling " "	27 10 0	...	...
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.		PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.		Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	£32 10 0	Govan Parochial Asylum,	£32 10 0	£32 10 0
Barony " "	33 16 0	Greenock " "	132 10 0	132 10 0
Glasgow " "	31 17 0	Paisley " "	135 2 0	135 2 0
			85 2 0	
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.		LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.		Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
Aberdeen,	£22 2 0	Inveresk,
Buchan,	20 16 0	Kincardine,	£20 0 0	£20 0 0
Cunninghame,	Linlithgow,	22 15 0	22 15 0
Dumbarton,	23 8 0	Old Machar,	20 0 0	20 0 0
Dundee, East	21 4 8	Perth,	22 2 0	22 2 0
Dundee, West	23 8 0	Wigtown,
Edinburgh,			
Hamilton,			

¹ Ordinary galleries. A charge of £2 extra is made for clothing.² Special galleries. A charge of £4 extra is made for clothing.³ For district patients.⁴ For patients from beyond the district.⁵ Privileged parishes.⁶ Non-privileged parishes.⁷ The parishes of Perth, Dunbarrie, and Rhynd

have a preference with regard to admission of patients not being paupers, and patients in decayed circumstances are admitted from these parishes at reduced rates according as the funds of the institution allow.

⁸ For Argyll and Bute only.⁹ At lowered rates in special cases.¹⁰ Parishes within the county of Renfrew.¹¹ Parishes outside the county of Renfrew.

APPENDIX B.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN
THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 24th and 25th May 1881.

The following statement shows the number of patients at present on the Appendix B. registers of the asylum :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.	Commissioners Entries.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Certificated { Resident	79	83	168	201	531	Royal and District Asylums.
Patients { On probation	—	1	—	—	1	
Voluntary Inmates	1	—	—	—	1	
Totals	80	84	168	201	553	Aberdeen Asylum.

The changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated { Admitted, . . .	11	21	43	52	127
Patients { Discharged recovered, . . .	9	4	16	21	50
{ Discharged unrecovered, . . .	4	8	21	21	54
{ Died,	7	4	11	7	29
Voluntary { Received,	1	—	—	—	1
Inmates {					

It appears from the foregoing figures that the whole population of the asylum is somewhat lower than it was in August last.

The death-rate has not been high, and the existing state of the bodily health of the inmates is favourable.

No accident is recorded. There are six entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of four persons for periods varying from 7 hours to 19 days. Two attendants have resigned, and two have been dismissed—one on account of drunkenness and the other on account of unsuitability of temper.

One patient was found in seclusion, and nine were found wearing special contrivances of dress.

The new buildings referred to in previous entries are now ready for occupation, and steps are being taken for the immediate conversion of the workshops into sickrooms. It is then intended to erect a new kitchen on the site of the present sickrooms. Before the plans for this are finally approved, the managers should consider whether a more radical change is not desirable. The present stores are neither good nor conveniently situated, and it is a ques-

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Royal and District Asylums.
Aberdeen Asylum.

tion whether new stores should not be erected in close proximity to the kitchen, and also directly accessible from the outside of the buildings, so as to facilitate both the dispersion and the delivery of the stores. It is further suggested that any change of the kitchen and store arrangements, which may now be made, should be so planned as to admit hereafter of the erection of a large dining-hall, which could be served directly from the kitchen, and to which the patients occupying the different dayrooms could have ready access. This asylum has been very largely extended during the last twenty years, but the central administrative arrangements, more particularly those now referred to, have not undergone a corresponding extension or modification, which would render them suitable for a large establishment, and secure ease and economy in its administration.

It would be better to postpone the erection of a new kitchen than to proceed with it without a full consideration of the suggestions made in this entry as to the erection of new stores and a general dining-hall.

In the meantime it is recommended, as a temporary arrangement, that the bathroom at the end of the north hall corridor should be added to the upper oat-cake bakery, and that the lower bakery, which is in many respects objectionable, should be done away with. A new bathroom for the north hall could be obtained by adding a single room to the present lavatory at the other end of the corridor.

All parts of the asylum were inspected and were found in good order, and the books and registers continue to be carefully and correctly kept.

There are 19 gentlemen and 20 ladies in Elmhill, which affords excellent accommodation for private patients.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 11th and 12th October 1881.

The number of patients on the registers of the asylum at present is shown in the following classified statement :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident at this date,	77	82	170	207	536
Absent on probation,	—	1	—	1	2
Totals	77	83	170	208	538

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	6	16	28	29	79
Discharges recovered,	3	8	6	15	32
Discharges unrecovered,	4	7	8	3	22
Deaths,	1	2	12	4	19

Besides these changes one voluntary inmate, who was resident in the asylum at the date of last visit, has left.

The deaths were due to general paralysis in 2 cases, and to other cerebral diseases in 5 cases, to diseases of the heart and lungs in 8 cases, and to diseases of the abdomen in 3 cases. In one case death resulted from exhaustion produced by maniacal excitement. The average age at death among the men was 51, and among the women it was 53 years.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found carefully kept. The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is eleven. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of eight patients. Three accidents are recorded in which fracture of the bones of the arm or leg took place; in one case the patient fell, and in the other two the injury resulted from the injured persons having been pushed over by fellow patients.

All parts of the asylum were visited and were found in good order; and the comfort and satisfactory arrangements found at Elmhill, as usual, attracted favourable attention. The accommodation for private patients provided in

that section of the establishment is in many respects better than can be found elsewhere at similarly moderate rates of board. Appendix B.

All the important alterations in the structure of the old asylum which it seems desirable at present to undertake have now been completed. A good deal of crowding and inconvenience have been experienced while the alterations have been in progress, but it is probable that these will all be remedied at a very early date, as the new dayrooms and dormitories are all nearly ready for occupation. Commissioners
Entries.
Royal and
District
Asylums.

There is much that is deserving of commendation in the management of the institution, and most of the defects that it suffers from are connected with the peculiarity of its site. The fact, for instance, that only 87 out of the 170 male pauper patients at present in the asylum are engaged in industrial occupation is due to the limited extent of land available in the neighbourhood of a large city. There was, as usual, abundant evidence during the inspection of the anxious care with which Dr. Jamieson devotes himself to the superintendence of the institution, and of the substantial manner in which the wants of the patients are provided for. Aberdeen
Asylum.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
14th, 16th, and 17th May 1881.

The following statement shows the number and character of the patients at present on the register of the asylum:— Argyll and
Bute District
Asylum.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Private Patients,	22	18	40
Pauper Patients,	156	149	305
	<hr/> 178	<hr/> 167	<hr/> 345

In addition to these there is also one male voluntary inmate.
The following changes have taken place since last visit:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	3	3	14	17	37
Discharges recovered,	1	1	4	4	10
Discharges unrecovered,	2	—	1	3	6
Deaths,	1	—	6	5	12

The deaths resulted from pneumonia in 4 cases, from bronchitis in 4 cases, from pleurisy in 1 case, from congestion of the lungs in 1 case, from phthisis pulmonalis in 1 case, and from cirrhosis of the liver in 1 case. The average ages at death were 37 years among the men, and 56 years among the women.

It is worthy of attention that 10 of the 12 deaths were due to acute pulmonary diseases, as it is indicative of some deficiency in the sanitary arrangements of the establishment. Insufficient heating, or an inadequate supply of bed-coverings or of clothing, suggest themselves as possible causes of the prevalence of such affections; but there is reason to believe that overcrowding may also predispose to them, and it is believed that in the present instance this is more likely to have been the cause, as the asylum has been overcrowded to a very undesirable degree during the past severe winter. It is therefore to be wished that every effort will be made to provide the necessary additional accommodation with as little delay as possible. Care should also be taken to insure that the arrangements for heating and for protection against cold are fully adequate when the cold season returns.

The persistent increase in the number of lunatics calling for asylum treatment in the counties of Argyll and Bute is very remarkable, and it is important to observe that the rate of increase has not as yet shown any tendency to abate. During the five years 1870-74, the annual average number of persons placed on the poor-roll of the parishes in the district and sent to the asylum was 46; the annual average for the succeeding five years 1875-79 was 57; and the number for 1880 was 59. These numbers indicate severally higher proportions for Argyll and Bute than have been general in Scotland; and they also indicate that the increase from year to year is going on at a greater rate in Argyll and Bute than

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Appendix B. in Scotland generally. The extent to which this is true is shown in the following statement, in which the proportions per 100,000 of the population are given of persons sent as paupers annually to asylums.

**Commissioners
Entries.**

**Royal and
District
Asylums.**

**Argyll and
Bute District
Asylum.**

	ARGYLL AND BUTE.	SCOTLAND.
Annual average during 1870-74	50	42
Annual average during 1875-79	61	49
Number during 1880	63	52

It is also deserving of attention that the accumulation of pauper patients resident in this asylum is increasing at a still greater rate than the annual number of admissions. The annual average of paupers belonging to the district who were sent to the asylum in 1875-79 exceeded the annual average for the previous five years by 24 per cent; but the average number of paupers resident in the asylum during 1875-79 exceeded the corresponding number for the previous five years by 33 per cent. This shows that the average length of time that the patients remain in the asylum has been increasing. During the former of the two periods that have just been compared, the average period of residence appears to have been about 3 years and 10 months, and during the latter period 4 years and 2 months. The average length of residence in asylums of pauper patients in Scotland during the former period was 3 years and 5 months, and during the latter period 3 years and 4 months.

It may be of use to place these facts before the District Board, to show the extent to which the counties within the district occupy an exceptional position. It is proper to point out that the excessive demand for asylum accommodation has been found in some districts to be due to an omission on the part of parochial authorities to avail themselves of those ways of providing for the more easily managed class of patients which can be carried out without resorting to the asylum. It may be that the extraordinary demand in this district is due to other causes which are beyond the control of the District Board. But whatever may be the reason, the matter is worthy of attention by the Board, so that they may provide, as far as possible, against any tendency there may be to place persons unnecessarily in the asylum, or to keep them there after they become fit to be provided for elsewhere.

It is desirable, in view of the increase in the number of asylum inmates that has actually occurred, to reconsider the arrangements that are being made to provide additional accommodation. It is now two years since the asylum was reported as overcrowded. At that time it contained 309 patients, though it could not properly accommodate more than 300. It now contains 345 patients; and if the numbers continue to increase at the same rate during the next two years as they have in the last two, it will at the end of that time contain 380—that is, 80 more than there is room for in the present building.

It was hoped, when the necessity for additional accommodation was first recognised, that it would not be necessary to provide for so large an increase, and it was thought that the necessities of the case would be met by an adaptation of the old washing-house and laundry now about to be disused. But it is evident now that if this plan is carried out, it would scarcely afford sufficient space for the number of patients at present crowded within the asylum, and it would probably be quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the immediate future. It therefore seems desirable, before the proposed adaptation is actually begun, to consider carefully whether the required accommodation could not be better obtained in some other way. A considerable part, and probably the whole, of the old laundry could be usefully appropriated for such purposes as workshops and stores, in which the establishment is at present deficient, and which will probably require ere long to be provided. And the character of the accommodation which the laundry would afford if converted into dayrooms and dormitories, although it was believed that it could be made sufficiently good to justify its being used, could never be made quite satisfactory.

The best way of providing additional accommodation would certainly be the erection of a separate building. This might be used for the accommodation either of the sick and infirm, or of some other special class of patients, and the fact that the present sickrooms are too small for their purpose, suggests the propriety of devoting the new accommodation to the purposes of an hospital. Whether after further consideration it may be thought that the separate block would be best used in this way or not, the providing of the new accommodation

by a separate building is recommended to the favourable consideration of the District Board. Appendix B.

Under its present difficulties the administration of the asylum is carried on with praiseworthy efficiency. The patients were found tranquil and apparently in a fair state of bodily health. The wards were clean and in good order. The industrial occupation of the patients continues to receive great attention. The reclaiming of land, which affords a valuable outlet for the labour of the patients, and the ordinary work of the farm, are being steadily carried on. The chief difficulty here, as in all such institutions, is experienced in finding suitable occupation for the men during bad weather, when the farm necessarily leaves a large number unemployed. It would be a valuable addition to the resources of the asylum, if some means could be found of affording work at which the men could be properly employed when out-door labour is unsuitable. The open-door system is being extended to the whole asylum, and it is understood that the locks are in the course of being altered so that it will very soon be possible to pass from one end of the asylum to the other without the use of a key. Commissioners
Entries.
Royal and
District
Asylums.
Argyll and
Bute District
Asylum,

The water supply remains as it was at last report, but it is learned with approval that a six-inch pipe is about to be substituted for the present main.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully and accurately kept. The only accident of importance since last visit was the fracture of a rib occasioned during a struggle of a patient with an attendant when attempting to escape. There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

**ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
29th and 30th September 1881.**

The following statement shows the number and position of the patients at present on the registers of the asylum :—

		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients,	Resident,	21	18	165	156	360
	Absent on pass,	1	—	2	1	4
	Voluntary Inmate,	1	—	—	—	1
Totals,		23	18	167	157	365

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit are as follows:—

		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,		4	1	22	17	44
Discharged recovered,		2	1	2	3	8
Discharged unrecovered,		2	—	7	4	13
Died,		—	—	2	2	4

The death-rate continues to be low in spite of the great overcrowding of the asylum, which appears, however, to have influenced the forms of disease causing death, acute chest affections being more prevalent and more frequently fatal during the last year or two than they were in former years. The low mortality among the patients of this asylum has no doubt been properly held as largely resulting from the sound views which have regulated the care and treatment of the patients, and given distinction to the institution; but it must be remembered that a more or less low mortality usually occurs in asylums where the average length of residence of the inmates is greater than common.

The overcrowding of the asylum has reached an extent which is dangerous to the patients, and which is already telling injuriously on the management. A considerable reduction of the number of patients in the asylum is therefore urgently called for, and it is hoped that it will be found possible to effect this; but it is scarcely expected that such a reduction can soon be accomplished as will obviate the need of at once making some addition to the accommodation of a temporary character. The actual overcrowding is so great, and the prospect of a large further growth of the population is so certain, as to show that the asylum cannot be safely carried on till the proposed new block is ready for occupation, 18 or 24 months hence, unless steps are immediately taken both to reduce the number of patients and to increase the accommodation.

Appendix E. In addition to a considerable increase of the number of bedsteads, there are at present 25 patients sleeping on shakedown, and 36 patients not sleeping singly. These facts reveal a state of matters which cannot properly continue. It will not only continue, however, but it will become greatly worse if the population is not soon reduced, and if there is delay in making some addition to the accommodation which the asylum furnishes.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

The following figures show the growth of the population in recent years :—

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS ON THE REGISTER.		
On the 1st January 1879,	307		
On the 1st January 1880,	320	Increase	13
On the 1st January 1881,	342	"	22
On the 30th September 1881,	365	"	23

Total increase in 2 years and 9 months, 58

In other words, during a period of 2½ years an increase of about 19 per cent. occurred. During the nine months of this year the increase has been greater than during the whole of 1880, and much greater than during the whole of 1879. The number of admissions during the nine months in question is 71, being nearly equal to the number for the whole of 1880, which was 77.

If this rate of growth goes on unchecked the population of the asylum, when the proposed new block is ready for occupation, will not be less than 410, and every bed in the new block will at once be needed.

It is therefore strongly recommended that a serious effort be made to reduce the number of patients in the asylum by the removal of those of them who are incurable and inoffensive, who do not require care and treatment in an asylum, and who can be satisfactorily provided for in private dwellings. That such patients are sent to the asylum, and are in it, does not admit of question, but the superintendent has difficulty in effecting their removal, if the parochial board and the inspectors of poor do not heartily co-operate. Even if he resorted to the powers vested in him by section 17 of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54, he may experience considerable difficulties; but he should not hesitate to use these powers, and it is suggested that he should, if necessary, receive such assistance in the matter as can be rendered by Deputy Commissioner Fraser, who is well acquainted with the circumstances of the different parishes in the Argyll and Bute districts.

That much can be done towards the keeping down of an unnecessary growth of the number of pauper patients in asylums by the removal of those of them who are incurable and inoffensive, is illustrated by what has recently occurred in the Fife and Kinross, the Inverness, and the Perth District Asylums, which have all been more or less overcrowded. The following statement discloses this, and it shows also the very small extent comparatively to which unrecovered pauper patients have been removed from the Argyll and Bute District Asylum, to be afterwards provided for in private dwellings, without removal from the poor-roll.

Name of Asylum.	Mean Pauper Population for the Three Years 1878-80.	Pauper Patients Discharged Unrecovered during the three years 1878-80, who became Single Patients in Private Dwellings.
1. Argyll and Bute	275	6
2. Fife and Kinross	291	21
3. Inverness	367	33
4. Perth	262	36

Even for the three years here in question, if the transference of unrecovered

pauper patients from the asylum to private dwellings had been as numerous in the case of the Argyll and Bute District Asylum as in the case of the Perth District Asylum, there would now have been a reduction of 28 in the population, making it 337 instead of 365, and more than doing away with the need of the 25 shakedown now in use.

When persons are sent to asylums as pauper lunatics who could be properly cared for out of asylums, inspectors of poor should be required to remove them after such a stay as will give sufficient opportunities for becoming thoroughly acquainted with their condition. District asylum accommodation, which has been provided at great cost, is thus prevented from being used by persons who do not really need it, and inspectors of poor are led to avoid sending to asylums such harmless and inoffensive lunatics as are likely to be returned to them almost immediately.

There are still a few pauper patients in the asylum chargeable to parishes out of the district; and in view of the overcrowding referred to, it is recommended that the removal of these patients should at once be called for.

It is also recommended that at least ten or twelve of the forty private patients at present in the asylum be removed with as little delay as possible, and that no further admissions of private patients—unless they belong to the district—take place till there is vacant accommodation. The private patients removed should not be those who belong to the district, and it is perhaps desirable to add that accommodation can probably be found for them in the Glasgow Royal Asylum.

Four patients live at the farm, and it is suggested that an effort be made to increase the number to six or eight.

It is expected that the new laundry will be ready for occupation at the beginning of November, and it is recommended that the old laundry be then immediately converted into a large dayroom dormitory in the way indicated during the visit. This could be done in eight or ten days by the artisan attendants and patients at a very trifling cost, provided arrangements were made to begin the work whenever the new laundry has come into use. Bedsteads and bedding, suitable for the succursal asylum about to be erected, should be ordered at once, so as to be in readiness. Twenty or twenty-five patients could in this way be temporarily accommodated.

The recommendations made in this report with a view to the relieving of the dangerous overcrowding of the asylum are the following:—

1. That a considerable number of incurable and inoffensive pauper patients be discharged and provided for in private dwellings.
2. That all pauper patients chargeable to parishes out of the district be removed and placed in the asylums of the districts to which they belong.
3. That the number of private patients be reduced from 40 to 28.
4. That the number of patients living at the farm be somewhat increased.
5. That as soon as the new laundry comes into use, the old laundry be converted into a large dayroom-dormitory.

If these recommendations are acted on, it is believed that there ought to be within a short time a reduction of about 30 to 35 in the population and an immediate increase of about 30 beds in the accommodation.

It is now under consideration whether the farm of Badden, which adjoins the Fernoch farm and is about 100 acres in extent, should not be taken on lease, and it was therefore visited. The Badden farm is certainly one which seems peculiarly fitted for being attached to an asylum, as it could be almost entirely cultivated by the spade; and it is understood that if it were added to the present farm no increase of the number of horses and no increase of the number of paid farm or other servants would be necessary. It is also understood that if Badden were taken on lease, new leases of Fernoch and of the hill land would be granted by the proprietor, which in various ways would be advantageous and would give encouragement to go on with the reclamation of the waste land. These considerations, taken with the fact that the Badden farmhouse would furnish accommodation for 20 or 25 male patients, point to the desirability of taking the farm on lease; but there are possibly considerations which point the other way, and no recommendation on the subject is here made, because all aspects of the question may not have been seen.

The management of the asylum is now carried on under very unusual difficulties, but it shows, as usual, much ability and a careful and conscientious attention to duty on the part of the superintendent.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Royal and District Asylums.
Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

Appendix B. The Books and Registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept. There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No escape has taken place, and only two trifling accidents are recorded. The changes among the attendants are few, and the present staff appears to have been well selected and to be efficient.

Commissioners' Entries.
Royal and District Asylums.

Ayr District Asylum.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM, 8th February 1881.

There are at present 257 patients in the asylum. Of these, 119 are men and 138 are women. Besides those who are actual inmates, there are five men and five women on the registers of the institution and who are absent on periods of probation. The changes that have taken place since last inspection are shown in the following statement:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	16	17	33
Discharges recovered,	11	15	26
Discharges unrecovered,	7	4	11
Deaths,	9	6	15

The deaths resulted from epilepsy in 3 cases; from maniacal exhaustion in 2 cases; from enteritis, paralysis, phthisis, and delirium tremens, each in 1 case; and from senile decay in 6 cases. The average ages at death were 46 for males and 63 for females.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully kept. There has been no instance of the use of seclusion or mechanical restraint since last visit. Three accidents have been recorded, the most important of which was an unsuccessful attempt by one of the patients to commit suicide by cut-throat. Eleven patients are at present confined to bed. There were five wet beds last night.

The establishment was found in a state which must be regarded as fairly satisfactory, though great difficulties have been experienced for some weeks in preserving its sanitary condition owing to the dearth of water. The evils which have been on previous occasions brought under the notice of the District Board, arising from the defective nature of the arrangements for the regular supply of water to the asylum, have been intensified during the past few weeks by the effects of the frost, the quantity of water obtained from all sources that could be made available having been insufficient for the ordinary purposes of cleanliness. It is understood, with much satisfaction, that the Board is about to take steps for ensuring a more adequate supply in future.

As a means of economising water, and at the same time removing a condition which has been a source of ill health in some establishments, it is recommended that the water closets on the dormitory story of the building should be removed. In their present state, being imperfectly supplied by water, there is a special risk of injurious effects being produced by them.

It is understood that a supply of fire buckets is about to be obtained and placed in suitable places in the buildings. A hand engine, of the kind called the London Fire Brigade Engine, should be placed in a convenient place in the male and also in the female side of the house. These, or others of very similar construction, are now in use in most of the Scotch asylums.

The patients were found in satisfactory condition. Their state of physical health seemed as good as could be expected, and they were free from complaint and from manifestations of excitement.

It is proper to note that nothing has been done towards increasing the comfort of the third female dayroom by the addition of articles of furniture as was recommended in last entry.

Great attention is being paid at present to the employment of the patients in industrial work, and it is no doubt due to this that they are in so satisfactory a state both of body and mind. Out of the 119 men, 90 were employed to-day; and out of the 138 women, 113 were employed. Every encouragement should be given to this feature in the management.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM, 22nd September 1881.

The following statement shows the present population :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Resident,	116	146	261
Absent on probation,	4	5	9
Absent on pass,	2	—	2
On the Register,	121	151	272

Appendix B.

Commissioners
Entries.

Royal and
District
Asylums.
Ayr District
Asylum.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	20	40	60
Discharged recovered,	13	20	33
Discharged unrecovered,	6	4	10
Died,	4	8	12

These figures show an active movement of the population, and they show satisfactory results as regards the death-rate and the rate of recovery. They further show a commendable desire to effect the removal of such unrecovered patients as do not require to be cared for and treated in an asylum, and by this means to keep down the growth of the population, and prevent unnecessary enlargements of the buildings.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Eleven attendants and servants have left the service of the institution, seven of them having left voluntarily, and four of them having been dismissed as unsuitable.

The supply of water is at present sufficient for the daily needs of the establishment, but the asylum has no such supply as would practically be of any use in the event of such a fire as could not be at once extinguished by the fire buckets and hand pumps, with which the asylum is now furnished. The attention of the District Board is earnestly directed to this matter.

It is again recommended that the water-closets and lavatories on the dormitory floor be entirely removed. They are now unused, and this renders them a serious source of danger to the health of the inmates. When they are removed, as it is hoped they soon will be, the space which they occupy should be utilized as dormitory accommodation, in the way indicated to the superintendent. In other asylums a considerable increase of accommodation has been obtained at very small cost in this way, and by bringing the corridors, wherever that could be done, into the dayrooms and dormitories.

Some additions to the furniture of the third female dayroom are greatly wanted, with a view to an improvement of the condition of the patients who occupy it. It is hoped that effect will be given to this recommendation, which bears directly on the treatment of the inmates.

The infirmary or hospital ward for women in this asylum is very satisfactory, and the corresponding ward for men has been much improved by pulling down some partitions and enlarging the floor space.

Much progress has been made in the laying out of the grounds, and there is evidence that a large amount of useful work in the open air is done by the men, to their advantage and to that of the institution.

The tree planting gives highly satisfactory results, but it has not yet been carried sufficiently far, and it is recommended that another sum of £10 should be voted for the purchase of trees to be planted next spring.

All parts of the house were in excellent order and very clean.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,
LADYSBRIDGE, 1st June 1881.

The present population of the asylum is shown below :—

PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
M.	F.	M.	F.	
5	5	56	29	95

Banff District
Asylum at
Ladysbridge.

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Appendix B. Since last visit the following changes in the population have taken place :—

Commissioners' Entries.		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Royal and District Asylums.	Admitted,	4	7	13	4	28
	Discharged,	1	4	10	6	21
	Died,	—	—	2	1	3

Banff District Asylum at Ladysbridge.

The death-rate has been low, and the existing state of health is very satisfactory. No patient was found in bed.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded. Although the patients enjoy an unusual amount of liberty, there has been only one escape. One attendant left voluntarily, and no other change has occurred among the attendants and servants.

An additional supply of water has been obtained at little cost from a spring on the asylum grounds.

The male wards were found quite empty. The great majority of the 61 male patients were engaged in healthy out-door work, and of those who were not so engaged, all except four were walking in the country a mile or two from the asylum. The four left at home in consequence of physical infirmity were strolling about the terrace in front of the asylum, an attendant being in charge.

The industrial occupation of the inmates continues to receive much attention, and both in this matter and in the large amount of liberty accorded to the patients, the asylum does more than hold the high place it has long occupied. Forty-three men and twenty-five women were found profitably employed, in work that was doing good to their health. Twenty-five men and fourteen women are on parole within and beyond the grounds. Twenty patients attend the Parish Church, and if seats could be obtained other ten would be sent there.

At the annual pic-nic nearly every patient in the asylum is present, and about fifteen patients are allowed to go to the feeding market and to the cattle show, while about 40 were able to be present at a recent theatrical performance in Banff. The walled airing-courts are practically in total disuse. A bowling green is in course of preparation. Such facts as are recorded in the foregoing paragraph indicate a very successful management.

It is satisfactory to be able to add that the farming operations continue to yield a considerable profit, and that the rate of board remains as low as it has long been.

Everything that was seen during the visit disclosed good sense and energy in the management, and the condition and demeanour of the patients indicated that this was combined with a kindly and considerate treatment of them. The favourable things which have often been said of this asylum in former reports were never more fully deserved than at present.

The books and registers were examined, and were found as usual to be carefully and correctly kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, LADYSBRIDGE, 8th October 1881.

The following statement shows the present population of the asylum :—

PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
M.	F.	M.	F.	
4	4	60	30	96

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	1	—	7	7	15
Discharges recovered,	2	—	3	—	5
Discharges unrecovered,	—	1	—	6	7

No deaths have occurred. The books and registers were examined, and found carefully kept. There have been no accidents nor escapes to record, and the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is again without an entry.

The asylum was, as usual, found in excellent order. The wards were clean, neatly kept, and well aired. Several recent additions that have been made to the furniture, though not costly, have improved the appearance of the rooms and substantially increased the comfort of the patients. Among these may be mentioned the laying down of new pieces of carpet in the dormitories, the putting up of valances to all the windows, and the cushioning of the benches. There has also been a good deal of repainting of the walls, and it has been done in a very tasteful way.

The passage by which the centre dormitory formerly occupied by females is now placed in communication with the male side of the house, and made available for male patients, has now been completed, and is found to answer its purpose. An improvement of some importance also is the enclosure with glass of what was formerly an open verandah, which forms the only communication, except the kitchen, between the front entrance and the centre of the house. It is satisfactory to find that this work has been done entirely by the patients and the staff of the asylum.

The condition of the patients is highly satisfactory. Great freedom is enjoyed by them. Out of 64 male patients, all but 12 go about on parole, and 40 go on parole beyond the asylum grounds. A large number of men were seen engaged in active work, which they were doing in a purposelike way. The injurious effects which idleness produces on most asylum inmates are given due consideration to in the management, but there was evidence throughout that no patients are called on to work except those who are fit, and who ought to work. It is understood, with pleasure, that the farming operations, which form an essential part of the organisation of the asylum, have not been merely useful to the patients, but profitable to the management.

A defect to which it is desirable to call the attention of the District Board is the want of a proper shoe-house for the men. It is important that they should have a place where the shoes can be properly kept, and where they can be changed before and after work time. A room which was originally intended for this purpose is now used as a dormitory for the men who attend to the cattle. It is very desirable that it should be made available again for its first purpose, and it would probably be found an advantage in many ways if the sleeping accommodation for the cattlemen were provided for them nearer to the place of work.

The food served to the patients during the visit was abundant in quantity and excellent in quality.

BANFF DISTRICT AUXILIARY ASYLUM, WOODPARK, 1st June 1881.

There are 23 women at present in the asylum, under the care of Mrs Maculloch, a cook, and an attendant.

Since last visit three patients have been admitted, one has died, and one has been discharged. The death was caused by apoplexy, and the patient discharged was sent back to the parent asylum from which she had been transferred to this, the auxiliary asylum. The fact that only one patient has been returned as unsuitable shows the care taken in selection of the patients, and shows also that patients suitable for the simple arrangements of this establishment exist in asylums.

All the inmates are on full parole, going out and in as they like. Notwithstanding the amount of freedom thus accorded to them there has been no escape. No accident is recorded, and neither restraint nor seclusion has ever been resorted to.

Thirteen of the patients were found busily employed in useful work; of the ten who were idle, six were physically unfit for work, and four were mentally unfit, being deeply demented.

All the patients were comfortably and tidily clothed, and their aspect indicated good feeding and abundant exercise in the open air. They were entirely free from complaint. They have roomy comfortable beds, and their dayrooms and dormitories are well furnished, and present an aspect of great cheerfulness and comfort. The grounds round about the house have been tastefully laid out and were found in excellent order. Further changes are in

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Banff District Asylum at Lady'sbridge

Banff District Asylum at Woodpark.

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Appendix B. contemplation with a view to secure for the patients, many of whom are old and feeble, well sheltered walks close to the house.

Commissioners' Entries. The water supply is now quite satisfactory. The impression left by the visit was most pleasing. It would be difficult to imagine a more satisfactory provision for 23 harmless and incurable lunatics; and it is important to know that, though they wash and cook for themselves, and occupy an entirely separate and independent establishment, the cost of their maintenance is not higher than the cost of the maintenance of the patients in the main asylum.

Royal and District Asylums.

Banff District Asylum. The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order.

BANFF DISTRICT AUXILIARY ASYLUM, WOODPARK, 8th October 1881.

There are now 29 patients in this asylum, six having been transferred to it from the parent institution since last visit.

No one has been discharged, and no one has died.

The books and registers belonging to the establishment are regularly and accurately kept; but, as was to have been expected, there has been little change to record from day to day in the condition of the patients.

There has been no sickness of importance among them, though many are frail from age and in feeble health. No accidents or other such incidents requiring notice have occurred.

The life which is led by the women of whom the community consists seems, as far as is consistent with the maintenance of order, to resemble the home life of well-to-do working-class households. They go through the house, and in and out of the house, with the same freedom as they might have in a private dwelling. What discipline there is, is of the least irksome kind, and the arrangements are throughout distinguished by their simplicity.

The house bears an aspect of great cheerfulness and comfort, and it was found everywhere in excellent order, and the condition of the patients was in all respects satisfactory.

Nothing was seen during the inspection to indicate that the institution fails in any way to fulfil the objects for which it was designed. Indeed, it seems to fulfil these objects admirably.

CRIGHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, 10th and 11th February 1881.

Dumfries Asylum. The numbers of the present population of the asylum are shown in the following statement:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients, . .	126	82	144	146	498
Voluntary patients, . .	3	3	-	-	6

One male private patient whose name is on the register is at present absent on probation.

The changes that have taken place since last visit are shown in the following statement:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	14	7	8	8	37
Discharges recovered, . .	5	4	2	4	15
Discharges unrecovered . .	2	2	1	-	5
Deaths,	2	1	5	4	12

The mortality during the past year has been moderate. The twelve deaths that have occurred since last visit resulted from general paralysis of the insane in 3 cases, from ordinary paralysis in 4 cases, from diarrhoea and paralysis

in 1 case, from peritonitis in 1 case, from heart disease in 1 case, and from phthisis pulmonalis in 2 cases.

The general health of the patients is satisfactory. Eighteen were found in bed; 26 are raised from bed by the night attendants on account of wet or dirty habits, and 12 are wet in spite of the attention they receive. No accident has been recorded since last visit. There are only four entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, these refer to the use of the box bed which was discontinued a few days after last visit. The bed was then removed and its use has been abolished.

The condition of both sections of the institution showed evidence of considerable improvement having been made during the past year. The general administration has been rendered more efficient by the introduction of arrangements for securing order and regularity. These relate chiefly to the management of the stores, the distribution of the food, and the organisation of the industrial occupation of the patients.

The new stores are found to be well adapted to their purpose; and their efficient working has been secured by the adoption of judicious regulations for controlling the receipt and issue of the various articles. A daily tabular statement of changes in the dietary has been instituted, which not only facilitates the carrying out the orders of the medical officers, but makes it possible to ascertain the existence of any sources of waste that ought to be checked, and it helps to show whether the requirements of the patients are being properly attended to.

The *table d'hôte* dinner for the higher class patients has been considerably enlarged and improved. A large party of ladies and gentlemen, having all the comforts of a well-ordered private mansion, dined together in presence of the reporter. The serving of the meals in the other parts of the establishment has also been improved, and brought into harmony with what is desirable for the various classes of patients.

Greatly increased attention is being paid to the industrial occupation of the working patients. They are now systematically classified according to the kinds of work for which they are best fitted, and nominal lists of them are kept in the clerk's office showing the mode in which each patient is employed. The more complete organisation which has thus been introduced has had a beneficial effect, not merely by rendering the management of the institution more efficient, but also by producing greater contentment among the patients.

Changes which also contribute to produce the last mentioned result have also been judiciously introduced into the furnishing and decoration of the apartments. Linoleum has been laid down in several of the galleries where the floor was uncovered, and in others carpeting is being introduced. A good deal has also been done in replacing inferior sorts of furniture by articles of superior description. By these changes the feeling of comfort has been greatly increased, and the successful way in which this has been obtained in the library, the billiard room, and the drawing-room for the higher class patients, is worthy of special notice.

Extensive painting and papering have been done in very excellent taste, and improvements in this direction are still in active progress. It is satisfactory to observe that they are being done without the employment of extraneous labour. The employment of patients in such work is an advantage not only in an economical sense, but also by the benefit it confers on the patients. Every increase in the variety of work done by them affords an opportunity of giving occupation to some who would otherwise be idle, and tends to improve them both in body and mind.

Several minor improvements, such as the rearrangement of the heating apparatus, were observed during the inspection, and it is understood that many things are proposed to be done at the earliest opportunity, which will help to bring the institution into a state of fully developed efficiency. Enough has been said, however, to indicate that it is now being conducted with energy and success.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION,
DUMFRIES, 17th, 18th, and 19th August 1881.

CRICHTON INSTITUTION.

The number of patients in this division of the asylum is shown in the following statement:—

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Appendix B.		PRIVATE PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
Commissioners' Entries.	Under Certificates—	M.	F.	
Royal and District Asylums.	Resident	94	58	152
	Absent on Probation	1	1	2
Dumfries Asylum.	Voluntary Inmates—			
	Resident	4	3	7
	On the Registers	99	62	161

The changes in the population since the date of last visit are as follows :—

		PRIVATE PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	
Under Certificates—	Admitted	12	8	20
	Discharged	7	4	11
	Died	3	—	3
Voluntary Inmates—	Admitted	1	—	1
	Left	—	—	—
	Died	—	—	—

There is thus an increase of seven in the population since the 11th of February last.

Six of the patients discharged were unrecovered.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident or escape is recorded. Nineteen attendants and servants have been engaged, and ten have left, all voluntarily.

Many important changes have taken place in this division of the asylum since it was last inspected. It is difficult to enumerate and describe these, but they are all of a character tending to increase the comfort and cheerfulness of the establishment, and to make it more and more suitable for high class patients. Bedrooms, parlours, and corridors have been painted or papered in bright colours, windows have been tastefully curtained, parlours and corridors have been carpeted, and additions have been made to the objects of decoration. These things have been done on a large scale and in a very satisfactory way, the work being executed by artisan attendants and patients. The changes in the infirmary wards for ladies attracted special attention, and it was found that similar changes are being carried out in the corresponding wards for gentlemen. The library and reading-room for gentlemen has been converted into a drawing-room for the ladies; it is handsomely furnished, and is much used for tea parties and other evening entertainments. An old lumber room has been converted into a good billiard room, which is much frequented by the gentlemen, who are allowed to smoke in it. Near this billiard room the new and comfortably furnished library and reading-room is situated. In each of the galleries on the male side there is also a smoking-room, the furnishings of which are to be further improved.

There is a considerable increase of the number of doors provided with ordinary locks and handles, and several of the doors leading to the grounds now stand open during the day. Some of the galleries which were imperfectly lighted have been greatly improved by introducing plate glass into the windows at the ends of them, and by efforts to obtain cross lights.

At the principal *table d'hôte*, which has been favourably commented on in former reports, 41 ladies and gentlemen now dine together. The table equipage here and in other parts of the house has been still further improved. The food reaches the patients in a warm condition, and is served to them as nearly as possible as it would be in an hotel or in an ordinary private residence. The galleries on each side are served from the same place as the principal *table d'hôte*, the number of carvers being suitably increased.

The service of the food to the more degraded patients, and to the patients who pay a low rate of board, has also been much improved, and still further

improvements are contemplated. No attendants now dine with the patients; they dine together in the two messrooms referred to in a former report, and they also sit in these rooms at night after their work is done. Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

Two changes, often recommended and of an important character, have now been resolved on, and are to be carried out ere long. One of these is the doing away with the six latticed corridors, which serve no good purpose, and give the Institution a prison-like and deterring aspect; the other is the removal of the partition which was placed in the low north corridor so as to fit it for the accommodation of both sexes, and the restoration of the corridor to its old width, reserving it then solely for gentlemen. This last change will greatly improve the accommodation for patients who are difficult to manage; and it should be remembered that the character of the accommodation provided for such patients is often fairly enough held to reveal the spirit which regulates the treatment of the patients generally. Royal and District Asylums.
Dumfries Asylum.

Nine of the patients—eight ladies and one gentleman—are at present residing at the sea-side in a house at Rockcliffe. They were visited there, and they expressed themselves as taking pleasure in the change, and as conscious of deriving benefit from it. The house has been occupied by various parties of patients since May. Before the season ends about 54 patients, or about one-third of all the patients in the Crichton Institution, will have spent three or four weeks at the sea-side. The house is in all respects an ordinary villa, and no structural or other change of any kind has been made on it in view of the condition of its occupants. It was found at the time of the visit with all its doors open, and there was not the slightest indication that restraints or discipline of any kind were enforced on its inmates. It naturally suggested the thought that, if these 54 patients could safely pass a month in a house entirely without asylum appliances or arrangements, there might perhaps be unnecessary, and therefore undesirable, appliances and arrangements of a special character in the establishments in which many such patients pass their lives. Experience, indeed, is constantly showing more and more clearly that this is the fact. The patients at Rockcliffe, however, took with them in their nurses, who were numerous and performed their duties under instructions, that part of the asylum machinery which appears to be the only part they really need; but this part they do need. They are all believed to be persons requiring, and properly placed under, care and treatment in an asylum—perhaps as much so as if they needed in addition to their nurses some of the most special of asylum structural arrangements, and the question arises whether such patients cannot have care and treatment in an asylum without being surrounded with arrangements and appliances which are distasteful and not needed, and without being subjected to a discipline which is irksome and sometimes at least injurious.

In connection with this division of the asylum it is perhaps right to notice the removal of the prison-like ponderous wooden gate from the entrance to the asylum grounds, and the substitution for it of an ornamental gate of open iron work, which is perhaps uselessly heavy, but is nevertheless a great improvement.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES ASYLUM.

The number and character of the present population of this division of the asylum is shown below:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident . . .	35	32	153	150	270

No patient is absent on probation, and there is no voluntary inmate. The number of private patients is considerable, being 67. They all pay low rates of board.

The changes in the population since the date of last visit are shown in the statement which follows:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted . . .	7	8	17	28	60
Discharged . . .	1	2	4	15	22
Died . . .	3	2	3	9	17

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Dumfries Asylum.

No unrecovered patient was discharged.

The figures show an increase of 14 pauper and 7 private patients since the 11th of February last.

The causes of death were senile decay in 4 instances, phthisis in 3 instances, general paralysis in 2 instances, pneumonia or pleurisy in 3 instances, and cerebral hæmorrhage, dysenteric diarrhoea, hip-joint disease, and intestinal inflammation, in the remaining 5 instances.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion and no accident is recorded. One attendant was dismissed and nine resigned.

The number of pauper patients registered as usefully employed is 273—157 men and 116 women. The number of women employed in the laundry has been considerably increased, with marked advantages to their health and tranquillity.

The entrance hall has been much improved by opening it up and substituting coloured tiles for the stone pavement. The general bathroom has also been much improved, and the dressing-room attached to it has been furnished to serve as a room for visitors. Painting and papering have been done on an extensive scale in various parts of the house; windows have been furnished with valances; coloured tablecloths have been introduced; chairs have taken the place of benches; carpeting and pictures have been increased; and unnecessary doors have been removed. By these and other such means the brightness and cheerfulness of the corridors, dayrooms, and dormitories have been increased, and a more homelike aspect given to them, with the result, which always attends such changes, of adding to the tranquillity and contentment of the patients, and making them better able and more willing to engage in active, useful work. Much remains to be done, but the work already accomplished is very considerable, and it has all been executed by artisan attendants and patients.

Both in this division and in the Crichton Institution division of the asylum the female attendants now wear a neat uniform.

The Southern Counties section of the asylum is greatly overcrowded, and would indeed be dangerously overcrowded if the chapel had not been converted into a dormitory. It has not been found possible, however, to increase the dayroom accommodation.

In consequence of the overcrowding it has been determined to erect a new building in connection with the laundry, which will furnish accommodation for 40 women. This separate block, which should be simple and inexpensive in its construction and arrangements, will be provided with a kitchen, and will have direct access to the grounds which lie beyond the enclosed pleasure grounds of the Institution, and it will thus be possible to keep the inmates almost entirely separate from those of the Crichton Institution and Southern Counties Asylum. This separation will help to preserve the amenities of the Institution pleasure grounds, but it will also have various practical advantages in the treatment of the occupants. Transference to the separate block, as experience has shown in similar circumstances, will be a thing which the patients will desire, and which will be regarded by them as evidence of convalescence or the reward of good conduct.

When this new laundry block is completed it will at once be almost entirely, if not entirely, filled from the existing population, which is at least from 30 to 40 in excess of what the present buildings can properly accommodate. Indeed, as already stated, the patients now in the Southern Counties Asylum can only be safely accommodated there by using the chapel as a dormitory. The new block, therefore, will not add appreciably to the accommodation of the asylum. Indeed, it will scarcely do more than furnish suitable accommodation for the existing population.

It therefore becomes a question whether the new block should not be so constructed as to receive 60 patients instead of 40. This is all the more readily suggested, because the additional accommodation could be obtained by a small increase of the cost. But even if that were otherwise, it is a suggestion which, it is hoped, the directors will carefully consider, for the reason that the pauper population of the asylum, so far as can be seen, will go on increasing in future years as it has done for the last 24 years, though possibly at a diminished rate; and, therefore, to embrace this favourable opportunity of providing 20 to 30 additional beds with the view of meeting the prospective increase seems only an act of prudence.

It may prove useful here as bearing on this suggestion to direct attention to the extent, the nature, and the cause of the growth of the pauper population of the asylum, and the first thing which it seems desirable to point out is, that the growth in question has not only been very considerable in its aggregate, but that it has been steadily progressive, with no sign of its having yet ceased. On the 1st of January 1858, the number of pauper lunatics in the establishment was 168, and now it is 303. The following statement shows the progress of the growth, and also discloses the fact that as yet there is no indication of its being arrested :—

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Dumfries Asylum.

Average Number of Pauper Lunatics resident in the Southern Counties Asylum during the following four-yearly periods, and the Actual Number resident on the 17th of August, 1881—

1858-1861	177
1862-1865	205
1866-1869	237
1870-1873	250
1874-1877	259
1878-1881	289
Number resident on 17th August 1881	303

These figures show that the growth has no tendency to pause, and that the rate of increase, if it goes on, is such as will very soon fill 20 to 30 empty beds.

It may not be easy to show conclusively whether the continuous growth of pauper lunacy in this establishment is desirable or undesirable, either in the interests of the insane poor or of the public; but it is of importance to realise that it does not necessarily express an increased production of lunacy,—that is, a greater liability to mental disease in the district from which the asylum draws its pauper lunatics. It may largely result, for instance, from a greater readiness on the part of parochial boards to place persons as pauper lunatics in the asylum, and a greater unwillingness to remove them, after being placed there, as unrecovered, though it may be thought that their condition is incurable and that the appliances of an asylum are not needed either for their care or for the safety of the public; and, of course, if there is anything in the arrangements or dealings between the asylum authorities and the parochial boards which leads to such undue readiness to place persons in it as pauper lunatics or to such improper unwillingness to remove patients as unrecovered, when that can be done without injury to the patients or the public, it is clearly desirable that the directors should consider whether some change in these arrangements ought not to be made.

When the increase of the number of pauper lunatics in establishments, that is, in asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses, which has taken place in this district is compared with the increase which has taken place in other districts more or less similarly conditioned, it is found to be very exceptionally great in the Dumfries District. For instance the districts of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Forfar, and Aberdeen have, since 1858, when the lunacy statutes came into force, possessed chartered asylums, which, in the cases of Forfar and Aberdeen, have all along completely discharged the functions of district asylums, and in the cases of Glasgow and Edinburgh have very largely done so. In these four districts,* which are constituted by the counties of Lanark, Mid-Lothian, Forfar, and Aberdeen, it appears that for every 100,000 of the population there were on an average for the quinquenniad 1861 to 1865, 144 persons in establishments as pauper lunatics, and for the quinquenniad 1876 to 1880, 169 persons. The corresponding figures for the counties of Dumfries and Wigtown and the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, which constitute the Dumfries District,† are 128 for the first quinquenniad and 193 for the last. In other words, the increase during the 20 years 1861 to 1880 is :—As 100 to 117 for Lanark, Edinburgh, Forfar, and Aberdeen, and as 100 to 150 for Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown.

There has also been in both of these groups of counties, as indeed there has

* The Edinburgh Lunacy District a few years ago underwent a second change, and now consists of only a part of the county of Mid-Lothian, but this does not in any important way affect the comparisons here instituted.

† The term Dumfries District refers to the counties of Dumfries and Wigtown and the Stewardry of Kirkcudbright, which, under the statute, constitute the *Dumfries Lunacy District*.

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been over all Scotland, a very considerable increase during the same period—namely, during the 20 years from 1861 to 1880—of the number of persons out of every 100,000 of the population who are annually intimated to the General Board and placed on the registers as pauper lunatics; but this increase, instead of being greater, as might have been expected from the foregoing figures in Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, is actually less than it is in Lanark, Edinburgh, Forfar, and Aberdeen. In other words, though there has been a smaller increase of the number of pauper lunatics intimated per 100,000 of the population in Dumfries, Wigtown, and Kirkcudbright, there has been a much larger increase of the number of lunatics found in establishments. The actual figures are as follows:—In the counties of Lanark, Edinburgh, Forfar, and Aberdeen, for every 100,000 of the population, 38·4 persons were annually intimated and placed on the registers as pauper lunatics during the quinquenniad 1861 to 1865, and 51·9 persons during the quinquenniad 1876 to 1880. The corresponding figures for Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown are 29·5 for the first quinquenniad and 37·7 for the last. That is, the increase of the number of pauper lunatics annually intimated per 100,000 of population during the 20 years 1861 to 1880 is:—As 100 to 135 for Lanark, Edinburgh, Forfar, and Aberdeen, and as 100 to 128 for Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown.

In spite of the foregoing fact the growth of the number of pauper lunatics in establishments, as has been already shown, is exceptionally great in the counties forming the Dumfries District. Perhaps this result may to some extent be accounted for and explained by a lower rate of cure, in consequence of fewer of the ephemeral forms of insanity being received into the asylum at Dumfries than are received into asylums which are fed by large cities, or it may depend on a lower death-rate. It is quite possible that both of these things may be contributory to the result; but the information at command makes it difficult to deal separately with the cures and deaths of paupers in those asylums which receive both private and pauper patients, and the accurate determination of how far these causes have really operated is not at the moment possible. As regards the death-rate, however, it is desirable to state that it has been generally regarded as low in both sections of the Crichton Royal Institution, and any growth of the population of the Southern Counties Asylum which may be due to this cause must be regarded as commendable and to the credit of the management.

There is another possible cause, however, which is practically of more consequence than either of the two just mentioned,—that is, the rate of removal of unrecovered pauper lunatics; and, with reference to this, the figures of the three years 1878, 1879, 1880, for all asylums in Scotland have been examined, with the result of showing that the proportion of unrecovered pauper lunatics removed from the Southern Counties Asylum is considerably lower than the proportion of such patients removed either from the chartered, the district, or the parochial asylums of the country.

Perhaps this comparison may be most accurately instituted between the district asylums and the Southern Counties Asylum, which acts as a district asylum under the statutes. What happens in the matter of the discharges of unrecovered pauper patients in the establishments which are strictly and technically described as district asylums might be expected to happen to a nearly similar extent in the Southern Counties Asylum; but this appears to be far from the fact. For instance, during the three years referred to the proportion of unrecovered patients annually discharged from all the district asylums of Scotland was 5·0 per cent. of the mean number of pauper patients resident, while it was only 2·5 per cent. in the Southern Counties Asylum, that is, exactly one-half.

In the case of the chartered and parochial asylums the difference is found to be still greater; the proportion of unrecovered pauper patients annually discharged from the group of chartered asylums, the Crichton Institution excepted, during the three years in question, being 7·0 per cent. of the resident pauper population, and 9·5 per cent. in the case of the parochial asylums.

Unrecovered pauper lunatics discharged from asylums are provided for in three ways—they are either (1) removed from the poor roll, or (2) they become pauper lunatics in private dwellings, or (3) they are placed in the lunatics wards of poorhouses. For the three years which are now being dealt with it has been ascertained how all those so discharged were actually

disposed of, and a more minute comparison than that which deals with totals is thus rendered possible. If this closer comparison is made, and be again instituted between district asylums and the Southern Counties Asylum, it is found that the lower numbers for the Southern Counties Asylum go through all classes of discharges, so that the result cannot be due to the small extent of the poorhouse accommodation for lunatics in the Dumfries District, and apparently is due to a want of readiness to remove unrecovered pauper patients. The actual figures are as follows :—

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	Mean annual percentage on the mean number resident of pauper lunatics discharged unrecovered during the three years 1878-1880, and the mode of disposal of those so discharged.			
	Removed from poor roll.	Placed in private dwellings.	Placed in lunatic wards of poor-houses.	Total.
From all the District Asylums . . .	2.2	1.7	1.1	5.0
From the Southern Counties Asylum	1.3	0.9	0.3	2.5

Many lunacy districts are provided even to a less extent than the Dumfries District with accommodation in poorhouses for incurable and harmless lunatics. The Argyll, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, Roxburgh, and Fife districts are in this position, but the asylums supplying these districts nevertheless show a considerably higher proportion of discharges of unrecovered pauper patients than is shown by the Southern Counties Asylum, being, for the period in question, 4.0 against 2.5 per cent. of residents annually. Nearly one-half of all the pauper lunatics discharged annually from the asylums of the six districts above-named are provided for in private dwellings.

It must not be supposed that differences such as those now under notice are insignificant or unimportant in their ultimate effects. On the contrary, they are of such importance that if the discharges of unrecovered patients from the Southern Counties Asylum had during the last 20 years been 5.0 per cent. of the number resident annually instead of 2.5 per cent., there would not only have been no need of any extension of the accommodation at present, but there would have existed a desirable and proper margin of vacant accommodation. Even supposing that 30 per cent. of those so discharged had returned to the asylum, a reduction of more than 70 in the present population would have been the outcome, and all necessity for an extension of the asylum would, for a considerable number of years, have been avoided.

The statistics of the Perth District Asylum show admirably how the views of those directing the management in regard to the removal of unrecovered patients can influence the number of discharges of such patients, and in that way keep down the population and obviate the need of new buildings. The mean annual percentage of unrecovered pauper patients discharged from that asylum during the three years 1878-1880 is 9.4 of the number of patients resident; 4.6 per cent. being disposed of in private dwellings, 2.5 per cent. going to the lunatic wards of poorhouses, and 2.3 per cent. being removed from the roll of paupers. Such a favourable result as this cannot be attained in any asylum without an effort on the part of the superintendent and due support from all authorities above him. In ordinary circumstances he is certain to encounter some opposition from parochial boards and inspectors of poor. This is said without any injurious reflection on the treatment of the insane poor at the hands of parochial boards and inspectors of poor, for no such thing would be merited in regard to those boards or their officers for any part of Scotland. But, nevertheless, it is only in accordance with what experience shows to happen in the management of all human affairs, that parochial boards should be found to offer at least a passive resistance to loading themselves with any burden of responsibility and labour, which they

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In the case of the Perth Asylum the rate of board of pauper lunatics is £38, a rate which, in comparison with other district asylums, is high, and it cannot be doubted that this will practically operate as an incentive to, and so facilitate, the removal of unrecovered pauper lunatics, because the step leads to a saving which is considerable. Where the rate of board is as low as £22, which is the highest rate that has been charged in the Southern Counties Asylum, that incentive is *pro tanto* wanting. In other words, parochial boards may be expected more readily to accept responsibilities and trouble when the doing so will yield an annual gain of £12 or £14, than when the doing so will only yield a gain of £6 or £7. These facts seem to indicate that efforts to accomplish the removal of unrecovered pauper patients from the Southern Counties Asylum, not being strongly commended to parochial authorities on financial considerations, must depend largely for their success on representations by the asylum authorities as to the overcrowded state of the asylum and the need of reducing the number of pauper lunatics in it by all proper means; and should an inspector of poor fail to remove by minute of his Board, under the provisions of section 9 of the Act 29 & 30 Vict. cap. 51, a pauper lunatic whom the superintendent of the asylum has intimated to him as in his opinion fit for management out of an asylum without risk of injury to himself or the public, then the superintendent should have resort to the provisions of section 17 of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54, leaving the General Board, in the event of opposition from the local authorities, to inquire into and settle the matter so far as powers have been vested in them for that purpose.

It has not been thought necessary here to make any attempt to show that there exist pauper patients in the Southern Counties Asylum who could quite suitably be managed out of it, because it is not thought that any doubts are entertained on that subject.

In drawing attention to what seems to be an evil effect of a low rate of board for pauper lunatics, it must not be supposed that a high rate is recommended. On the contrary, to get pauper lunatics provided for and maintained cheaply is an object which ought always and everywhere to be aimed at; but it is clear that the cheapness greatly disappears, when its effect is to encourage the local authorities to place persons in asylums, and keep them there, who do not need the care and treatment for the giving of which asylums are provided at great cost. The successful lunacy administration of a district is that which provides the best possible asylum accommodation for the insane poor of that district at the lowest possible rate, but which firmly resists the use of that accommodation unnecessarily, that is, for those who do not really need it and who could elsewhere be properly cared for and treated. Both of these things, however, must be done in order to secure a maximum of economy and efficiency in the lunacy administration of a district as a whole, that is, the rate of board for paupers should be as low as it can be taking care that it covers all included under maintenance, but at the same time no one should be received into the asylum as a pauper who does not really require care and treatment there.

In looking at this question it is necessary to remember that the real cost of every pauper lunatic in the Southern Counties Asylum is not solely the rate of board, which is £22 per annum, but the rate of board plus his or her proportion of the rent of the asylum, that is, of the interest of the money expended in erecting or providing it, which cannot be less than £4 or £5 yearly, and is probably considerably more. The cost of each patient's accommodation in ordinary district asylums is on an average £174, and the rent in them cannot therefore be regarded as less than £8 or £10 per annum per patient; but the Southern Counties Asylum has been more cheaply provided, and the cost of the accommodation in it is taken here at £90 per patient, or about one-half of that in the district asylums of Scotland generally. There are no figures available from which the exact cost can be ascertained, but it is believed that the foregoing estimate must be below the fact to a very appreciable extent. The cost of the proposed new building at the laundry is, of course, included, because the existing accommodation is not sufficient for the 300 pauper patients who are now in it, and who will require all or nearly all the space afforded by the new block, if it is not to receive more than 40 patients.

That part of the cost of the pauper lunatics belonging to the parishes of the Dumfries lunacy district which has just been referred to—namely, the amount representing the rent of the buildings they occupy—does not fall to be paid out of the poor-rate. The same thing would be true, that is, the sum representing rent in the cost of pauper lunatics would not fall to be paid out of the poor-rate, even if the Southern Counties Asylum had been erected by the Dumfries District Lunacy Board out of a county rate as ordinary district asylums are erected. In the case of an ordinary district asylum this part of the burden of pauper lunacy is borne by the owners of lands and heritages in the district, but in the case of the Southern Counties Asylum it lies as a burden on the Trustees and Directors of the Orichton Royal Institution, and it does so under the special provisions of section 60 of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 71, which practically makes the establishment a district asylum, provided gratuitously for the district by the Trustees and Directors. In this way a saving of at least £37,000* has been made by the payers of the county rate in Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown; or rather, to state the matter more correctly, the payers of this rate have received a gift, which has cost the givers £37,000, the real saving to them being the sum which would have been required to erect a district asylum for 303 patients, and this would certainly not have been less than £40,000.

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It appears from what has been said that it is at least doubtful if the Trustees and Directors of the Orichton Royal Institution have the power to include in the charge they make for pauper lunatics any sum representing the rent of the buildings occupied by the patients; but at the time this burden was imposed by statute on the Trustees and Directors, at their own instance, it may safely be assumed that it was not foreseen that the number of pauper lunatics then in the asylum would at this date be almost doubled, with the prospect of a considerable further increase in the future. Such a result, if it had been foreseen, would no doubt have been provided for in some way which would have prevented any strain on the resources of the Orichton Royal Institution, or any crippling of the useful and charitable work which the institution discharges, and was designed to discharge, in other directions, and which cannot be regarded as secondary to the work it does in regard to the pauper lunatics of the district. If section 60 of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 71, be held to show that the primary work of the institution is to provide for the care and treatment of the pauper lunatics of the Dumfries district, and that in order to secure its full performance the other work of the institution must, if necessary, be restricted, it can scarcely be doubted that a change of the statutes would be readily obtained, and such a change would, beyond doubt, be desirable.

It is a question, however, whether any change of the statutes, like that just indicated, is, in the meantime at least, necessary, even though it is understood that the resources of the Institution are somewhat strained, and that the Trustees and Directors feel some hesitation in facing the prospect of one extension of the Southern Counties Asylum following another. If, for instance, the needed relief could be obtained by raising the rate of board charged for pauper patients, which is possible without any change of the law, and if the growth of the pauper population could be checked or controlled, the way out of existing difficulties would be simple and short. It therefore deserves serious consideration whether these things cannot be done without injury to any parties interested.

The second point—the checking of the growth of the pauper population—has already been fully discussed; and, with reference to the first, it has been shown that objection might be taken to any charge in shape of rent in consequence of the special position of the asylum under the provisions of section 60 of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 71. Such a charge for rent is no doubt made by the other chartered asylums, as, for instance, the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, which accommodates about 500 pauper lunatics of the district at a rate of £30 per annum, and the Glasgow Royal Asylum, which accommodates about 250 pauper lunatics of the district at a minimum rate of £31, 4s. and a maximum rate of £34, 17s. 8d. per annum. These two asylums, however, discharge the function of district asylums under agreements voluntarily entered into with District Lunacy Boards, and are not required by statute to discharge that function. It is in their power either to decline to receive any pauper lunatics

* Interest is not included in this, nor is it included in any similar estimate occurring in the remarks which follow.

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of the district, or to contract to receive the whole or a portion of them. But it is otherwise with the asylum at Dumfries, which the Lunacy Acts constitute a district asylum, and which cannot perhaps, any more than ordinary district asylums, make a charge for rent, or, indeed, charge any other sum than that which is needed for the maintenance of the patients. If this view is correct, it seems to follow that there is no way of increasing the rate of board unless a sum below the real cost of maintenance has hitherto been charged. There are reasons, however, for thinking that this has been the case.

The present rate of board for pauper lunatics in the Southern Counties Asylum is £22 per annum, and the mean rate for the last 15 years is £21, 1s. If these rates be compared with the rates for the district asylums of Scotland as a whole it will be found that the latter are considerably higher than those of the Southern Counties Asylum, though the district asylum rates represent maintenance as exclusively as do the rates of the asylum at Dumfries. The present mean rate of board in the district asylums as a whole is £25, 1s. 6d. and the mean rate for the last 15 years is £25, 1s. 8d.

In an establishment like that at Dumfries, which receives private patients of all classes as well as pauper patients, it is well known that it is not easy to ascertain accurately the real cost of the different classes of patients in it. But there is nothing in the management of the Southern Counties Asylum to indicate that pauper patients can be kept more cheaply in it than in other asylums altogether similarly conditioned.

Any application of profits made from the keeping of private patients towards the maintenance of paupers, either directly or indirectly, would not really represent a cheaper keeping of the paupers, nor would it be either a fair or desirable use of such profits. It has more than once, indeed, been pointed out that it is difficult to see why a person who has an insane relative in an asylum should contribute more to the support of the pauper insane than the man who has no insane relative in that position, and that a man who has the misfortune to have a private burden laid on him by lunacy can scarcely, in fairness, be called on for that reason, however wealthy he may be, to bear more than his share of the public burden which lunacy imposes on him as a member of the general community. Yet this is what appears to have happened to some extent in the asylum at Dumfries, in regard both to the erection of the accommodation for pauper lunatics and to their maintenance. Out of these profits derived from the keeping of private patients, to a considerable extent, the accommodation for pauper lunatics appears to have been provided, and out of these profits also part of their maintenance appears to have been defrayed. There may be differences of opinion as to the extent to which these things have been done, but that they have been done to a considerable extent can scarcely, it is believed, admit of doubt.

It may be a necessity, in the actual circumstances of the Institution and in view of the obligations laid on the trustees and directors by section 60 of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 71, to continue to apply a portion of these profits to enlargements and extensions of the Southern Counties Asylum, but if so it will be a regrettable necessity. However this may stand, it is clear that neither necessity nor propriety exists for using any portion of these profits to reduce the rate of maintenance. On the contrary, it appears to be a just thing and a duty to secure that no portion of them is so used.

The rate of board for pauper patients in the Southern Counties Asylum, as in the case of an ordinary district asylum, should from time to time be fixed by the Trustees and Directors, with the approbation of the General Board, under the provisions of section 73 of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 71, and should be such as will defray the "maintenance and expenses of the patients, the salaries and allowances of the superintendent, clerk, officers, and servants, and all other necessary expenses" of the asylum. In the event of any difference arising between the Trustees and Directors and the parochial boards, section 60 of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 71, provides that the same shall be decided by the General Board.

This appears to be the right and reasonable course, and probably no safer or sounder rule could be adopted than that the rate to be charged for pauper lunatics should be the same as the mean rate charged by the district asylums for the immediately preceding five years. It is almost absolutely certain that this would not be above the rate which the parishes of the Dumfries district would have been paying if the patients chargeable to them had been accommo-

dated in a district asylum erected out of a county rate by the Dumfries District Lunacy Board ; or even if there had been no statutory obligation on the Trustees and Directors of the Crichton Royal Institution to receive the pauper lunatics of the district, and they had been left free to enter into an agreement with the District Lunacy Board, as happens in the case of the other chartered asylums. The gain to the parishes of the Dumfries district resulting from the low rate of board hitherto charged by the Trustees and Directors must, from this point of view, be regarded as very considerable. If the difference between the Dumfries rate and the average district asylum rate be accepted as showing this gain it will amount annually to £4 per patient, and as the average number of pauper patients in the asylum during the last 20 years is 248, this would give a total gain to the parishes for that period of £19,840. Considerable deductions may be made from this sum, and still leave it a large sum, and a very important gift to the parishes.

Whatever course may be adopted as to the further provision for the pauper lunatics of the Dumfries district—whether the course now suggested or some modification of it be accepted as suitable and sufficient ; or whether the two counties and the stewartry go to Parliament for the unusual power to hand over a slump sum of money to the Trustees and Directors, to be expended by them on buildings for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of the district and as a once-for-all assistance given to them by the counties ; or whether such a sum, to be so used, be raised by voluntary assessment in the two counties and the stewartry ; or whether the two counties and the stewartry seek power to levy by assessment, either annually or as the need may arise, a sum representing interest on the cost of the Southern Counties buildings, to be paid to the Trustees and Directors as a rent for the pauper patients accommodated therein ; or whether the Trustees and Directors ask to be relieved by Parliament of the obligation imposed on them by section 60 of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 71, in order that the Dumfries District Lunacy Board may be called on and required to erect a separate asylum for those pauper lunatics of the district whom the Trustees and Directors cannot contract to receive into their asylum under the provisions of section 59 of 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 71—whether one of these courses or any other course be adopted to secure an adequate provision for the pauper lunatics of the district, it is earnestly hoped that no course will be accepted as satisfactory which would interfere with the important function of the Institution in regard to private patients, or impede the free development of that function. In this part of the work of the Crichton Royal Institution the whole country is concerned, and it is of great importance that nothing should be allowed to prevent the Institution from engaging in this work even more fully than it has done in the past.

Scotland is fortunate in possessing its seven chartered asylums, because they make it possible to provide for private patients in public establishments. To supply the want of such asylums in England legislation is at present contemplated. In looking broadly at the provision for the insane of the whole of Scotland—paupers and non-paupers—the chartered asylums seem an essential part of any scheme which is complete, in so far, that is, as they furnish care and treatment for patients who are not paupers. It is desirable that they should provide this for patients paying high rates of board, even though it is admittedly easy to provide satisfactorily in various ways for affluent patients, but it is in a special manner desirable that they should furnish ample provision for private patients paying low and moderate rates of board, so that such patients may find care and treatment in establishments which are directed by men deriving no personal advantage from any profits which may be earned—caring rather, indeed, to secure the good treatment of the patients than to obtain profits, and desiring to use charitably such profits as may be made. Every pauper lunatic in Scotland is now provided for in a public asylum, a thing which is probably true of no other country in the world ; but every private lunatic, who can only pay a low rate of board and who needs asylum treatment, ought also to be provided for in a public asylum, a result which can easily be attained in Scotland by such action on the part of the directors of the chartered asylums as shall decidedly tend to develop this part of their work. At present there are 155 private patients of the class referred to in the district asylums, but they can only be correctly regarded as occupying on sufferance such accommodation as may be vacant in these asylums, and their removal in most instances would be called for and required if the beds they occupy were needed

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Appendix B. for paupers. This, in fact, has frequently happened. They are no doubt well cared for in these establishments, but their position in them is insecure, and their proper position is in the chartered asylums, which were founded to receive patients of that class among other classes, and which are fortunately spread over the whole country in a way which completely meets the public convenience.

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The views which are now advocated have, during the last twelve years, been generally accepted, and growingly acted on, by the chartered asylums, including the Crichton Royal Institution, which has long done and continues to do a large amount of useful and charitable work in the direction indicated. No asylum in Scotland—perhaps no asylum in the kingdom—is more favourably conditioned to be a resort for private patients; but though the number of private patients in it—namely, 221—has lately undergone a considerable increase, and is larger now than it ever was, it nevertheless appears that the growth of its private population has not been so great as that of the other chartered asylums. This fact is disclosed in the following tabular statement:—

Number of Private Patients resident at 1st January of 1868 and at 1st January, 1881, and the Percentage of Increase.

	In the seven Royal Asylums.	In the Glasgow Royal Asylum.	In the Edinburgh Royal Asylum.	In the Dumfries Royal Asylum.
1868 . . .	358	158	205	186
1881 . . .	1,099	228	271	211
Percentage of Increase .	28	44	32	13

This statement shows that the increase of private patients in the Crichton Royal Institution since 1868 is only 13 per cent., while it is 28 per cent. in the royal asylums as a whole, 32 per cent. in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, and 44 per cent. in the Royal Glasgow Asylum. It is hoped, however, that the structural and other changes which the directors have either already made, or contemplate making, may lead ere long to a large increase of the number of private patients, and to a corresponding prosperity of the Institution.

In view of the present position of the asylum it has been thought desirable to discuss at some length certain matters relating to its past and future, and to place before the Trustees and Directors a number of relevant facts with which they may be unacquainted. This has not been done, however, with the purpose of pressing any particular views on them; but rather to secure that questions should be seen in aspects more likely to be presented to those dealing with the lunacy arrangements of the whole country than to those dealing chiefly with local arrangements. The general aim of the discussion is to promote the prosperity of the Institution, and it is hoped that it will to some extent accomplish this.

The outcome of the discussion appears to be—

1. That it is desirable that the new laundry block should be made large enough to accommodate 60 patients, or that in some other way additional accommodation to that extent should be provided.

2. That there are pauper patients in the asylum who could be safely and properly managed out of an asylum.

3. That efforts should be made to increase the number of discharges of those unrecovered patients who are incurable and easily managed, and so to check the growth of the pauper population.

4. That the rate of board for pauper patients has been low, and might, with complete fairness to all concerned, be raised to the average rate charged for pauper lunatics in ordinary district asylums.

5. That the Crichton Royal Institution has conferred gifts of large money value, both on the payers of the county rate and also on the payers of the poor-rate.

6. That by restricting the growth of the pauper population, and increasing the rate of board paid for them in the way suggested, the Institution might go on receiving all the pauper lunatics of the Dumfries district. Appendix B.
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7. That with a view to the prosperity of the Institution itself, and as a very important service to the whole public of Scotland, it is very desirable that the functions of the asylum relating to private patients, especially to those of them paying low rates of board, should be as fully as possible developed; that since 1868 this development has been considerably less than that which has taken place in the other royal asylums of the country; and that the Crichton Royal Institution is in all respects admirably conditioned for making this development easy and satisfactory. Royal and District Asylums.
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DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, 7th January 1881.

The following shows the number and character of the patients at present residing in the asylum :— Dundee Asylum.

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Patients resident,	28	28	84	128	268

The changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	4	7	11	17	39
Discharged recovered,	2	3	7	9	21
Discharged unrecovered,	—	1	5	5	11
Died,	—	—	6	2	8

No patient is absent on probation or pass, and there is no voluntary inmate.

One of the male paupers, tabulated here as having been discharged recovered, was found to be not insane on admission.

Two men who were private patients at the date of the last visit are now on the pauper list.

One patient was found in seclusion, and there are 135 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 27 persons for periods varying from three hours to four days, the majority of the entries being for periods varying from one day to four days.

Three accidents are recorded, resulting from assaults by patients either on attendants or on fellow patients. They all involved danger, but no serious results actually followed.

The changes among the attendants have been more numerous than usual, three having been dismissed, and thirteen having left voluntarily.

The management of this asylum is conducted under many difficulties and disadvantages, and it is due to Dr Rorrie's constant personal supervision, that the general results of treatment continue to be of a favourable character. The establishment, however, now occupies a merely temporary position, as it is understood that the new asylum will be ready for occupation in June or July. Regret is again expressed that the erection of the block for private patients has not yet been commenced. This delay can scarcely fail to act injuriously on the finances of the asylum, since no suitable provision will be available for patients paying high rates of board. The regret, however, is chiefly felt because it was hoped that the new asylum would afford a large amount of good accommodation for private patients paying low rates of board. It is clearly desirable that all patients of this class—by far the most unfortunate class of the insane—should be provided for in public institutions; but at present this cannot be done, though the other chartered asylums have made, and are still making, great efforts to supply accommodation to middle and low class private patients. In doing this they accomplish a very charitable work, a work which it is perhaps their first duty to do. The law fully secures the proper care and treatment of pauper lunatics; but the care and treatment of the insane who are above pauperism, but who are nevertheless far from wealthy

Appendix B. is left to public charity. In the Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other royal asylums there is a movement rather to diminish than to increase the number of the pauper inmates, in order to enable the institutions to discharge more efficiently their charitable function in regard to those of the insane for whom only low rates of board can be paid, and who ought not to be in asylums conducted for private gain.

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The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully kept and in good order.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, 12th July 1881.

There are at present 284 patients in the asylum. The way in which this number is made up is shown in the following statement :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Private patients,	29	32	61
Pauper patients,	84	139	223
	113	171	284

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place :

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	6	7	17	49	79
Discharges recovered, . .	—	4	8	18	30
Discharged unrecovered, .	2	—	7	12	21
Deaths,	1	—	4	7	12

The average age at death was 31 among the male patients, and 60 among the female patients.

The institution was found in as satisfactory condition as in its present circumstances could be expected. It is more than ever overcrowded with patients, and the results of this are everywhere apparent. It may be accepted, however, that the evils of overcrowding are obviated as much as possible by judicious management, as no inordinate amount of excitement was manifested by the patients during the visit. The physical condition of the inmates gave evidence that they are adequately supplied with food, and that their requirements as to clothing and other comforts are sufficiently provided for.

The new asylum for pauper patients at West Green was visited along with Dr. Rorie, and was found to be nearly ready for occupation. In view of the removal of the pauper patients to that establishment, which it is proposed to effect very shortly, it is unnecessary to comment on any defects observed during the inspection of the old asylum. Great facilities for the proper treatment of the patients will be afforded at West Green, the want of which has seriously interfered with the usefulness of the establishment in which the patients are now accommodated. The relief to the overcrowding will be the most obvious of these ; but the opportunity that will be afforded for a more complete organisation of the industrial work of the patients will be no less important.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully kept. The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 276. These refer to the seclusion for periods varying from an hour to four days at a time of 49 different patients. But a large number of the entries are only records of occasions when patients have been kept in bed on account of bodily illness or debility, and have been locked into their rooms to prevent others from disturbing them. It is believed that in the asylum at West Green there will be no reason for continuing this practice.

The only changes in the staff since the date of last visit have been the appointment of an assistant medical officer, and the resignation of a female attendant and the engagement of one to supply her place.

No accident of importance has occurred among the patients.

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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
28th February, 1st and 3rd March 1881.

The number and position of the present population are shown in the following statement :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.	Royal and District Asylums. Edinburgh.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1. Certificated patients—						
Resident,	150	116	272	293	831	
Absent on probation,	2	4	—	—	6	
Absent on pass,	—	—	1	—	1	
On the register,	152	120	273	293	838	
2. Voluntary inmates,	3	3	—	—	6	

These figures show a decrease of the number of private patients, and an increase of the number of pauper patients. This change is the necessary result of the increased demand for accommodation for pauper lunatics. As the establishment is full to overflowing, it is clear that a larger number of paupers can only be accommodated in it by giving up to them the beds occupied by private patients at low rates of board as these become vacant, and by refusing new applications for the admission of private patients of that class. Such refusals have been very numerous, so numerous, indeed, that if it had been possible to receive all who applied, the number of private patients in the asylum would be almost certainly a still increasing instead of a decreasing number.

The present position of the asylum, which makes it necessary to refuse to admit private patients at low rates of board, cannot be otherwise regarded than as a public calamity. The higher function of the asylum is incompletely discharged in the effort to discharge fully its lower function. The injury thus done to the public is correctly appreciated and greatly regretted by the managers of the asylum, who are anxious that additional accommodation for pauper lunatics should be provided in the district, and that they should thus be enabled to administer their asylum in a way which would secure excellent care and treatment for the insane who belong to the middle and lower middle class of society. To secure the efficient doing of this, it is suggested that, in arranging any new contract with the district board, care should be taken not to bind the asylum to receive too large a number of pauper lunatics. There are 566 paupers at present in the establishment, but it is doubtful if the asylum should come under an obligation to receive more than 400 or 450. Such a limitation would not prevent the full occupation of the asylum by pauper lunatics, so long as the accommodation was not required for private patients.

The following statement shows the movement of the population since last visit :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Certificated patients,					
Admitted,	16	16	69	78	179
Discharged recovered,	13	9	31	51	104
Discharged unrecovered,	13	4	18	25	60
Died,	4	3	12	12	31
2. Voluntary inmates,					
Admitted,	2	—	—	—	2
Left,	2	1	—	—	3
Died,	—	—	—	—	—

These figures exhibit a very active movement of the population, and show that great efforts are made to keep down its growth through an accumulation of chronic cases. The results show how much can be done by earnest efforts

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in this direction ; but it is admittedly a question whether, under the force of circumstances, these efforts are not being carried too far, and whether injury is not sometimes done by the too early discharge of patients.

Notwithstanding the activity in the movement of the population the rate of mortality has been low, and the present health condition of the inmates is excellent, though among them there are many aged and feeble persons. Of the 31 deaths, general paralysis caused 8, brain disease 10, heart disease 4, exhaustion from mania or melancholia 5, and phthisis 2. The other 2 deaths were caused by cancer of the liver and scrofulous abscesses. It is evident from these facts that many patients are admitted into the asylum in a very grave state of disease. In the cases of 27 of the 31 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made, and the results are recorded with great care. The state of the case books shows that the condition of each patient is minutely studied, and many other things were observed which showed that great attention is given to the medical treatment of the patients and to the study of insanity.

There are 60 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of one person and the seclusion of 14. Six accidents are recorded, and they include a dislocation of the elbow, fractures of the radius, ulna, and clavicle, and a self-inflicted wound of the throat with suicidal intent.

The new laundry is approaching completion, and gives promise of being all that could be wished. It will give an opportunity of employing a larger number of women in active work, and will thus prove a useful means of treatment, corresponding in its effects to the active employment of men in outdoor work, which in this institution is now carried to a large extent and with marked advantages.

The improvement of the female side of the West House is about to be commenced, and with great propriety the first thing to be done is the creation of a suitable infirmary. There is every reason to believe that this will be done in a very satisfactory manner, and the asylum will then possess infirmary wards for both sexes superior to any in the country.

The rate of board for pauper patients of the district has been raised from £27 to £30, and at the same time the rates for middle and low class private patients have been reduced from £30 and £32, to £45 and £30. That these charges are in a proper direction scarcely admits of question.

The general impression left by the visit was, as usual, most pleasing. The affairs of the asylum are administered by the superintendent in a healthy, energetic, and successful manner, and in the treatment of the patients there is seen a combination of high professional skill, good common sense, and great kindness of heart. He is well supported by the subordinate officers, whose interest in the prosperity of the institution he has made to correspond with his own.

The books and registers were examined, and were as usual found to be kept with very great accuracy and care.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, 19th, 20th, and 21st October 1881.

The following statement shows the number and position of the persons at present on the register of the asylum :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Certificated patients—					
Resident,	145	118	276	283	823
Absent on probation,	2	5	—	—	7
Absent by escape,	—	—	—	2	2
Absent on pass,	—	1	—	1	2
On the register,	147	124	276	286	833
Voluntary inmates,	2	2	—	—	4

The changes that have taken place since last visit are as follows :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.	Appendix B. Commissioners' Entries. Royal and District Asylums. Edinburgh Asylum.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1. Certificated patients—						
Admitted,	24	27	79	97	227	
Discharged recovered,	15	7	34	57	113	
Discharged unrecovered,	7	9	21	31	68	
Died,	8	5	20	18	51	
2. Voluntary inmates,						
Left,	1	1	—	—	2	

Of the 51 deaths, 10 were due to general paralysis of the insane, and 18 to other diseases of the brain and nervous system; 5 were due to phthisis pulmonalis, and 4 to other diseases of the chest; 6 were due to diseases of the abdominal organs, 1 to mammary cancer, 4 to senile decay, and 3 were consequent on general exhaustion from melancholia. The average ages at death were 50 for men and 58 for women. The rate of mortality cannot be regarded as high when the large number of cases of acute and dangerous disease among the admissions is considered. Fourteen of the deaths occurred in cases where the patients had been admitted to the asylum since the 1st of January.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and found as usual accurately kept and in excellent order.

There are 13 entries in the Register of Accidents, but only 7 refer to accidents where serious injury, such as fractured bones, was sustained. Out of 276 male pauper patients, 228 are recorded as industrially employed, and 52 are stated to be on parole; out of 283 female pauper patients, 193 are recorded as industrially employed, and 52 are stated to be on parole. Thirty-nine patients are at present confined to bed.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 248, which represents an average of rather more than one entry per diem. The entries refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of three patients, and the use of seclusion for 41 patients. A large proportion of the entries refer, however, to the case of a male patient, suffering from general paralysis, whose legs had become much swollen and ulcerated owing to his maintaining the erect posture almost constantly both day and night. All the modes of treatment resorted to failed to overcome this injurious habit, until he was placed in a modified form of what has been called the conservative or box bed, in which the patient is compelled to submit to the recumbent position. The adoption of this form of restraint was so far justified by the swelling and ulceration of the legs having been cured, and the patient's general health having improved during the time it was employed. It is, however, worthy of consideration, whether the same results might not have been obtained by the adoption of means less suggestive of a return to modes of treatment which have gone out of use; and it is recorded with approval that the exceptional nature of the case was so fully recognised by Dr. Clouston, that the bed was broken up as soon as it ceased to be used for the special purpose for which it had been constructed.

The condition of the asylum continues to bear evidence of the great care and ability with which it is administered. The state of the East House, of Craig House, of the Cottages, and of the reconstructed portion of the West House was highly satisfactory. Every day's experience goes to show that the improvements that have been carried out in all these sections of the institution were planned with great judgment and knowledge; and the patients who are resident there receive all the benefits that attention, energy, and professional experience can confer.

The additions to the laundry have now been completed and are in occupation. The new arrangements, besides affording the means of doing an increased amount of work, will facilitate the doing of the work in an orderly and systematic manner.

A beginning has been made with the alterations intended to be carried out on the female side of the West House. The portion of the separate building which it is proposed to use as the infirmary, is now in process of reconstruction, and may be expected to be in occupation early in the ensuing year. The

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Appendix B: new arrangements seem likely to prove extremely satisfactory. The rooms will be cheerful and well adapted to their various purposes; and every facility for efficient administration seems to be provided for.

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The disuse of the wards now in course of reconstruction has necessarily diminished the amount of accommodation at present available for patients, and has intensified the overcrowding from which the female side of the West House has for some time suffered. In several of the dormitories the accommodation is supplemented by the use of shakedown on the floors, and in the dayrooms a deficiency of elbowroom is frequently to be observed. There is thus a want of proper comfort at night and an injurious degree of crowding during the day, both of which conditions are specially prejudicial to the insane. It is therefore hoped that steps will be taken as soon as possible to diminish the number of patients resident in this section of the asylum.

It is important when dealing with this matter to recognise that the difficulty is not one that can be regarded as only transient. It is proposed when the section now being reconstructed is ready for occupation to withdraw another section of the building from use, and to proceed in a similar manner till all the portions requiring alteration have been completed. This process cannot be expected to come to an end for some years. It is not regarded as desirable that the overcrowding should be remedied by adding to the size of the West House; and it would be difficult to do this, even if it were desirable. The accommodation for patients is as large as it can be made without throwing it out of proportion to the other parts of the buildings. The only course therefore which seems open to the managers of the asylum is to take steps to restrict the number of patients to what the establishment can properly accommodate. Nothing very effective, however, can be done in this direction so long as the asylum is held liable to receive all the pauper lunatics belonging to the urban district of Edinburgh. It will be necessary to determine what number of such patients the institution ought in future to engage to provide for, but the managers are at present in as good a position to determine this question as they will probably ever be. It may not be easy in the interests of the public to determine how much of the asylum should be reserved for the accommodation of paupers, but it would probably be injudicious to undertake to accommodate more than 400, or 450, as has been previously suggested.

At present it is true the number of such patients resident in the asylum is 559. But it must be borne in mind that these patients are only accommodated by subjecting them to a very undesirable degree of crowding, and that they could not have been accommodated even in that way if most of the private patients of the poorer class whom it was wished to place in the asylum had not been refused admission during the last few years.

As soon as the managers have fixed the number of pauper lunatics they will be prepared in the future to receive, intimation of their resolution should be given to the District Board of Lunacy and to the General Board, so that no time may be lost in making adequate provision for the wants of the district.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 31st May 1881.

Elgin District Asylum.

There are 50 men and 48 women at present in the asylum.

Since last visit the following changes in the population have taken place:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	—	1	4	4	9
Discharged,	1	—	5	4	10
Died,	—	—	2	2	4

One accident is recorded—fracture of the femur caused by a fall from a stack. There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two attendants have been discharged for drunkenness.

Two patients, both women, were found in bed, but the general health of the inmates is satisfactory.

There are 26 men and 5 women on parole beyond the grounds, and 5 men and 4 women on parole within the grounds.

The industrial occupation of the inmates receives much attention—38 men and 31 women being registered as usefully employed. At the time of the visit 31 men were found actively engaged in healthy outdoor work. Twenty-six of the 29 patients who were idle are registered as unfit for work, either on account of their mental or of their physical state.

At Bilbohall there is accommodation for 24 patients, and there are at present 19 patients resident in it. All of these, without exception, are on full parole—going in and out as they choose, and living in circumstances which have scarcely any resemblance to those of ordinary asylum life. The changes in the buildings have been admirably as well as economically planned and executed, and the general aspect of the dayroom and dormitories is one of great cheerfulness and comfort. With the exception of the broth, all the food required by the patients in Bilbohall is cooked there.

The wards of the old asylum were also found in a very satisfactory state. The bathroom on the male side is still used as a dormitory, but it has in various respects been greatly improved. The patients were well clothed and clean in their persons.

It is understood that the farming operations have on the whole been financially successful, and better results are expected after the land has been for some time in occupation.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

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ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 6th October 1881.

There are at present 49 men and 55 women resident as patients in the asylum. Since last visit 11 patients, 3 men and 8 women, have been admitted; 1 man has been discharged recovered; and 4 patients, 3 men and 1 woman, have been discharged unrecovered. There have been no deaths.

The attention of the district board should be directed to the fact that there are now 104 inmates in the asylum. This is of special importance at present for two reasons,—first, because the number is above what the statutes permit an asylum to receive, where there is no resident medical officer; and second, because the number is greater than the asylum as it is at present can properly accommodate.

Three of the present inmates are private patients, and the first opportunity should be taken to have them removed.

Even after their removal the number will, however, be still above the statutory allowance, and unless it is found that so high a number is not likely to continue, steps will have to be taken to comply with the terms of the statute requiring the appointment of a resident medical officer. Whether this could best be done by the appointment of a medical officer who would also be superintendent of the asylum, or by some other arrangement, would be a matter requiring very careful consideration by the district board.

The first thing to be determined is whether the present number of inmates is not exceptionally and perhaps unnecessarily high. The number of patients in a district asylum always depends to some extent on the amount of energy shown by the parochial officials in providing for such of the harmless and incurable patients as are suitable for treatment at home or in other private dwellings. The efforts made in this direction are very different in degree, in different districts and in different parishes. But several circumstances, chief among which has been the operation of the government grant towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, have tended during recent years to diminish these efforts, and the result has been to cause a large increase in the number of persons for whom asylum accommodation is desired.

During the ten years (1865-74) previous to the giving of the grant, the number of pauper lunatics admitted to the poor-roll, and sent to the Elgin District Asylum, was an average of 15 each year. During the next five years (1875-79), under the operation of the grant, there was an average of 21 each year; and in 1880 it was 25. The average number of pauper lunatics resident in the asylum during the ten years previous to the grant was 62, and since the grant has come into operation the number has risen to 101. It is to be desired that parochial authorities would look carefully at the result of keeping patients unnecessarily in an asylum. It always involves an unjustifiable

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interference with the liberty of these patients, it lays a greater burden than is necessary on the parochial rates and on the national exchequer, and further provision requires to be made in the county assessment to meet the expense of erecting asylum buildings. No doubt the finding of suitable accommodation in private dwellings, where the patients will be placed under efficient guardianship, must often occasion a good deal of trouble to inspectors of poor, and they may escape it all by placing them or leaving them in the asylum. But there is as little doubt, that if the inspectors in the Elgin district were all to exert themselves to provide suitably out of the asylum for all their pauper lunatics who do not require asylum treatment, the present asylum buildings would, as far as patients' accommodation is concerned, be adequate for the wants of the district for many years to come.

The District Board have already recognised the necessity of making more satisfactory provision for the accommodation of the superintendent and his family, and it is very desirable that effect should be given to their intention to provide a proper house as soon as possible. The site on the right as one approaches the entrance to the asylum seems the most suitable of those which have been proposed. The management of the establishment continues to be distinguished by energy and ability, and with the exception of what is due to the present overcrowded state of the female side of the house, the manner in which the patients are provided for continues to deserve commendation. The wards of the main buildings were found in good order.

The accommodation for the patients and their mode of life at Bilbohall, continue to be found suitable for their purpose. Nineteen of the men live there; and although the accommodation is of a simpler and cheaper kind than what is provided in the asylum proper, they regard residence there in the light of a privilege which they would not willingly be deprived of. It has not been found necessary to adopt any special discipline in the management of the house. None of the appliances usual in asylums for assuring the detention of the patients are to be seen; and, indeed, the patients enjoy all the freedom that they can reasonably desire. Each patient who is fit to work has definite duties connected with the farm suited to his capacity. There are regular hours appointed for meals, for work, for rest, and for sleep, and nothing further appears to be needed to preserve order and secure contentment. It is instructive to note that, though the opportunities of escape seem to be so abundant, there has, for more than twelve months been no instance of an attempt.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully and accurately kept.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 10th January 1881.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

The following statement shows the number of patients at present on the register of the asylum, distinguishing private from pauper patients, and male from female:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident,	—	1	153	171	325
Absent on probation,	—	—	—	2	2
On the Register,	—	1	153	173	327

There are no voluntary inmates, and no patient is absent on pass.

The following changes have taken place in the population since the date of last visit:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	—	—	8	14	22
Discharged recovered,	—	—	2	2	4
Discharged unrecovered,	—	—	2	2	4
Dead,	—	—	2	6	8

These figures do not indicate an active movement of the population, and they show a further increase of the number of patients on the register. Appendix B.

Of the patients who died, four were admitted in 1880, one was admitted in 1879, one was admitted in 1869, and two were admitted in 1875. In the case of every patient who died, a careful *post-mortem* examination was made. Commissioners' Entries.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains seven entries, referring to the restraint of two persons and the seclusion of three. Only one accident—of a trifling character—is recorded. Royal and District Asylums.

Few changes have occurred in the staff of attendants and servants, only five having left the service of the asylum. Of these, one was dismissed and four resigned. Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

There are 108 men and 115 women registered as usefully employed, being for both sexes 227 out of a population of 325, or 68 per cent.

In view of the fact that the day was exceedingly cold, and work in the open air consequently undesirable in the case of many feeble patients, these figures show that an earnest and successful effort is made to employ the patients in profitable work. There are 14 men and 19 women physically incapable of working. Among them are many who have been sent to the asylum from the ordinary wards of poorhouses, because their feeble condition required a more careful nursing than could easily be supplied in those establishments. All these persons display unsoundness of mind, but not a few of them display only that form of unsoundness which frequently attends old age.

The transference to the asylum has beyond question been very beneficial to these patients by increasing their comforts through an efficient nursing, but they cannot be regarded as needing asylum treatment in consequence of their mental state.

During the visit a well-cooked dinner was neatly served in the dining-hall, and complete tranquillity prevailed notwithstanding the almost dangerous overcrowding of the hall.

It is strongly recommended that the benches should be replaced by chairs, so that excited patients may be removed from table without the risk of accident which must attend such removals at present.

The female attendants who waited table wore clean white aprons and sleeves. It would be a further commendable feature if they also wore a plain quiet uniform, and this change is suggested.

The system of open doors has undergone a considerable development; only one division on each side is now locked. These two divisions contain 32 men and 22 women, and it is believed that, when the overcrowding is relieved by the occupation of the new buildings, there will not be more than 40 patients in all who will require to be kept in divisions with locked doors. Only three times during the whole visit was a key used in opening a door.

It is expected that the new block will be ready for the reception of patients in March or April. All parts of it were visited, and the general impression as to its suitability is very favourable. The arrangements have been carefully considered, and the work appears to be of a satisfactory character.

The condition of the wards and the state of the patients continue to merit all the favourable things which have been said regarding them in former reports. The institution is managed with ability and conscientiousness, and the results of the management are in all directions highly satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 7th July 1881.

There are at present 334 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 160 are men and 174 are women. All are resident in the establishment, except one woman who is absent on probation.

The changes which have occurred since last visit are indicated in the following statement:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	18	22	40
Discharged recovered,	5	8	13
Discharged unrecovered,	4	8	12
Deaths,	2	6	8

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The deaths resulted from chronic diseases contracted before the patients were admitted to the asylum ; and the average age at death was 52 years.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully and accurately kept. The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion made since last visit is 10. These refer to the use of restraint for surgical reasons in the case of one patient, and the use of seclusion in the treatment of six patients. The number of patients who have escaped and been absent for a night before being brought back is two. No accident of importance has occurred. The changes in the staff consist of the resignation of four persons and the engagement of seven.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition. They were clean, suitably clothed, and on the average in good bodily health. Great tranquillity prevailed throughout the asylum.

The management of the asylum continues to be distinguished by the care which is bestowed on the industrial occupation of the patients, and by freedom from unnecessary restrictions upon their liberty. One hundred and eighteen men and 119 women are at present employed, only three men and eight women among those who are thought able to work being unemployed. Thirty-nine men and 53 women have liberty on parole within the asylum grounds, and 10 men and one woman are permitted to go beyond the grounds without supervision. The large amount of liberty enjoyed by the patients which is disclosed by these figures is recorded with much approval. In the case of many chronic patients to whom the asylum must be more or less of a permanent home, it adds greatly to their comfort and benefits their mental condition to give them such liberty, and it is important in the case of many who are expected to become fit to be discharged that their fitness for complete liberty should be developed and tested by the withdrawal of strict supervision before they are discharged.

The new block of building which has been added to the female side of the asylum is now occupied. It has not, however, been brought into full use owing to defects in the cooking apparatus, which have had to be remedied. The alterations which have been thought necessary are now being carried out in a satisfactory manner. The accommodation that has been provided seems to be of a very suitable kind. It is very cheerful and comfortable ; and the arrangements for heating may be expected to prove efficient, but they cannot be tested till winter.

The impression produced by the inspection was very favourable to the manner in which the institution is administered.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 25th and 26th January 1881.

Glasgow Royal Asylum.

There are at present 517 certificated patients in the asylum, which is a total of 14 more than the number resident when the asylum was last visited. The private patients are 119 male and 117 female patients, which is an increase of 23. The pauper patients are 171 males and 110 females, which is a decrease of nine. Beside these there are two male and one female voluntary inmates.

The changes that have taken place are shown in detail in the following statement :—

		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients,	Admissions, . . .	23	24	2	2	51
	Discharged recovered, . .	2	7	2	1	12
	Discharged unrecovered, . .	3	10	1	1	15
	Deaths, . . .	1	1	7	1	10
Voluntary Inmates,	Admissions, . . .	1	—	—	—	1
	Departures, . . .	1	1	—	—	2

The deaths resulted from epilepsy in one case, from dropsy in one, from effusion of blood on the brain in one, from pelvic abscess in one, and from pneumonia in six cases. The average ages at death were 46 for males and 49 for females.

The increase in the number of private patients and the decrease in the

number of pauper patients which has now been going on for some time has produced a marked change in the character of the population of the establishment. Since the visit to the asylum on 1st March 1879 the number of private patients has increased by 44, and the number of paupers has decreased by 71. At the date just mentioned the pauper patients exceeded the private patients by 160, and at present the excess is only 45. There can be no doubt that in thus assuming the character more of an asylum for private patients, the institution is tending to perform more completely the function which in the present state of lunacy administration is its proper function; and it is satisfactory to observe that the need of accommodation for the poorer class of private patients is kept in view by the directors as deserving their special attention.

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One result, however, of the steps taken to decrease the number of pauper patients must be regarded as unfortunate, though in present circumstances it seems to be unavoidable. Most of the curable pauper patients who were in the asylum when the resolution was formed to reduce the number of pauper patients have now been discharged, and there has been no compensating admission of curable patients to take their place. The remainder necessarily consist of the chronic and incurable class who are not amenable to curative treatment.

The asylum has thus for the present lost much of its character as a hospital asylum for the treatment of recent and curable forms of insanity as far as pauper patients are concerned.

It is to be hoped that in the development of the arrangements made by the District Lunacy Board, steps will be taken as soon as possible to restore this character to the institution.

Its position of easy accessibility from Glasgow, as well as the general nature of its administration, render it specially suitable for being made useful in this way.

The asylum was found on the occasion of the present inspection in excellent order. The specially comfortable character which has been given to the accommodation is being constantly increased, and the requirements of the inmates are in every way well provided for.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully and accurately kept.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 64. These refer to the use of restraint in the case of one patient, and seclusion in the case of nine patients.

There are four entries in the Register of Accidents, the most serious of the occurrences being intracapsular fracture of the right humerus in the case of a female patient. Twenty-nine patients were confined to bed, several on account of cold caught during the present exceptionally severe frost. Twenty-six patients are on parole within the grounds, and one beyond the grounds.

Of the pauper inmates, 133 men and 70 women are industrially employed. Thirty-eight men and 40 women are unemployed; 31 of the men and 10 of the women being physically unfit for work.

The general condition of the establishment evinces judicious and energetic management.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 24th and 26th September 1881.

There are 495 certificated patients and 4 voluntary inmates at present in the asylum. The whole population is thus 21 less than at last visit. This reduction occurs entirely among the pauper patients, who are fewer by 24 than they were in January last. There is indeed an increase of three in the number of private patients.

The change in the character of the population which these facts disclose, is one which of late years has been steadily increasing. In other words, the number of pauper patients in the asylum has been undergoing a diminution from year to year, while the number of private patients has been steadily growing. The overcrowded state of the asylum has thus been greatly relieved, and the comforts of those under treatment in it correspondingly increased; but, apart altogether from considerations of this nature, the change in question,

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is so far as it depends on an increase of the number of private patients, is very satisfactory, and shows a desire on the part of the directors and the superintendent to develop to the utmost the usefulness of the institution in the direction which makes it supply a public want.

The law satisfactorily secures care and treatment for pauper lunatics, but it is left to the benevolent action of such institutions, as this to provide similar advantages for the large class of private patients who belong to the middle and lower-middle classes of society, and who constitute in many respects the most unfortunate and the worst cared for class of the insane.

The rate of board paid for these persons is always low and often very low, and it cannot yield a profit unless there is a stinting of desirable comforts or advantages. For this reason they ought not to be provided for in private asylums, the proprietors of which have to live on the profits they make, and cannot be expected to risk their capital and give their work for nothing. Fortunately for Scotland there are seven public asylums in it, which are managed by bodies of gentlemen deriving no personal advantage from the trouble they take, which were intended by their founders to prove beneficial to the insane of the middle class, and which are so situated as to meet fully the needs of the whole country. All of these seven asylums act liberally towards private patients paying low rates of board, but no one of them does this in a more commendable spirit than the one to which the present report refers. It is accepted, indeed, as an open declaration of the policy of the directors of this asylum, that in their renewed agreement with the Glasgow District Lunacy Board they only become bound to receive 200 pauper patients, and it is understood that, as private patients present themselves, accommodation will be found for them by the removal of pauper patients.

Many important changes have recently been made in the East House, with a view to provide comfortably for private patients at low rates of board, and such patients enjoy advantages in the asylum much beyond anything represented by the rate of board paid for them. At the same time increasing attention is given to the rendering of the accommodation for affluent patients thoroughly satisfactory in its character. The number of such patients in the establishment is considerable, and they possess unusual comforts and advantages.

The population of the asylum as a whole is thus made up of various classes, the wealthy, the middle class, and the poor. In this respect it resembles the general community, and it is difficult to see how such a mixture of classes can be productive of anything but benefits.

Many things have come under observation which show that it proves beneficial to patients belonging to the affluent class, who, in such a mixed and busy community, see much that excites their interest and arouses healthy feeling, and thus tends generally to make life less monotonous.

It would be easy to give interesting and striking illustrations of this.

The changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit are shown in the following statement :—

		PRIVATE. PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients	Admitted	37	38	13	10	98
	Discharged recovered, . .	16	12	6	5	39
	Discharged unrecovered, .	15	13	13	17	58
	Dead,	10	4	7	2	23
Voluntary Inmates	Admitted,	4	2	—	—	6
	Left,	4	—	—	—	4

Two male patients and one female patient were transferred from the private to the pauper class, and one of the voluntary inmates entered as having left was certificated and entered on the Register of Lunatics.

It is impossible to enumerate all the structural and other changes which have taken place since the asylum was last visited; but they are all of a very satisfactory character, and tend to increase the comforts of the patients and add to the cheerfulness of their surroundings. Flowers in pot are now very abundant in all the wards, which they certainly enliven and beautify. Many

patients are understood to take a great interest in them, and it rarely happens that a plant is injured. Appendix B.

One novelty was observed and deserves notice, namely, the introduction of a donkey chair or carriage, which is driven about the grounds, and in which patients who are unable to walk obtain the equivalent of exercise in the open air. Commissioners' Entries.

There are 18 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of seclusion in the cases of six patients. Three accidents are recorded, which may all be described as trifling in their character. No patient has escaped. Thirty attendants have resigned and one was dismissed for intemperance. Royal and District Asylum.

The general condition of the establishment and of the patients was in all respects satisfactory, and showed that the duties of the superintendent are discharged with great ability and conscientiousness. Glasgow Royal Asylum.

The books and registers were as usual in good order.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, BOTHWELL, 17th September 1881.

The asylum was opened on the 21st of April last, and the first patient was received into it on the 22nd of April. The whole number of patients admitted since the opening is 175, consisting of 105 men and 70 women. During the same period 11 men and five women have been discharged recovered, six men and two women have been discharged unrecovered, and one man and six women have died. Glasgow District Asylum.

The number of deaths is somewhat large, but this is probably explained by the fact that many of the patients admitted into the institution directly from their parishes and not by transference from other asylums, were in a very feeble condition at the time of their admission. No death has occurred among the 110 patients transferred to the establishment from other asylums.

Of the whole number of patients admitted, namely 175, there were 110 received on transfer orders, and 65 directly from their parishes as new cases.

In the case of every patient who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are three entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of the shower-bath as a punishment in the cases of three violent and dangerous patients. Only one accident is recorded, and that not of a serious character. Four escapes are registered, but in three of the instances the patients were only absent for a few hours. This may be accepted as a satisfactory indication of careful management, when it is remembered that the asylum is entirely unprovided with walled airing-courts or boundary fences, that the amount of liberty accorded to the patients is great, and that the unfinished work and consequent disorder about an asylum newly opened is necessarily productive of difficulties and anxieties in connection with the management.

During the visit dinner was served in the dining-hall in a most orderly manner, and complete tranquillity prevailed among the patients at table, who constituted nearly the whole population of the asylum. The dinner consisted of a savoury stew, having carrots, onions, and turnips in it, and, in addition, there was an abundant supply of potatoes and greens; the care which had been taken in the cookery of the food attracted very favourable notice. One feature of the dining-hall arrangements is novel and noteworthy: at every table both men and women were present; this natural arrangement was adopted at the opening of the asylum, and has been kept up with growing approval as the asylum filled.

The bathing arrangement also presents a novelty, which is likely to attract notice. On the male side there is a large plunge-bath, about 31 feet long and 8 feet wide, and about 4½ feet deep in the centre and 2½ feet at the ends. Nearly one half of the men use this bath, preferring it to the ordinary bath, and using it much more frequently. The water is kept at a suitable temperature, and in cold weather there is a fire in the room, so that the men can dress and undress comfortably.

Those dormitories which are not floored with pitch pine and cannot be

Appendix B. waxed are covered with linoleum, and in this way evil results of the frequent wet scrubbing of the floors are avoided. Beside each bed a small woollen rug
Commissioners' Entries. is to be placed.

Royal and District Asylum. The mortuary arrangements are not satisfactory, and are completely out of harmony with everything else about the establishment. It is hoped therefore that a suitable mortuary will be erected forthwith, and that it will be provided at least with two apartments. One of these, namely that one in which the friends of patients who die gather for the funeral, should be well and comfortably furnished and neatly decorated, as far as possible like a room in an ordinary dwelling. The friends of patients who die are sometimes much pained by the mortuary arrangements of our asylums, which are often not such as good feeling would indicate, and it is therefore hoped that the District Board will meet the recommendation now made on this subject in a liberal way.

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The change just suggested will make it possible to effect a desirable extension of the joiners' shop, and at the same time to enclose a yard in connection with it in which wood and many other things may be kept or set aside, without giving a disorderly appearance to any part of the grounds.

The west side of the garden and pleasure grounds is separated from the public road by a hedge, which is not yet high and which is not in all parts in good condition. If this is found to cause inconvenience to the patients, a light close wooden fence, of the character described to Dr. Clark, should be erected inside the hedge, to be removed after a few years when the hedge itself shall constitute a sufficient screen. It is learned with much satisfaction that the advice of a competent gardener has been taken as to the laying out of the grounds, and the planting of trees in a way which will secure sheltered walks. It is hoped that trees of a common character, which grow rapidly, will as far as possible be used, and that hedges will be multiplied.

The dayrooms and dormitories were scrupulously clean and in excellent order, and presented an aspect of great cheerfulness and comfort; the inmates were comfortably clothed, and due attention is paid to cleanliness and tidiness.

The female attendants wear a neat uniform, and the staff, both male and female, appears to consist of judiciously selected persons.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 25th February 1881.

Haddington District Asylum.

The following statement shows the number of patients at present in the asylum, distinguishing private from pauper patients, and males from females :—

PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
M.	F.	M.	F.	
8	4	38	45	95

The changes in the population since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted	3	—	2	1	6
Discharged recovered,	1	1	1	1	4
Discharged unrecovered,	—	—	2	1	3
Died,	—	—	—	1	1

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded.

A pauper female patient—H. M.—complained of having been very roughly treated by two of the female attendants, and the results of an inquiry into her complaint are communicated to the Board in a separate report.

The number of patients—private and pauper—registered as industrially employed is 64. This leaves 31 idle, either in consequence of their mental condition or from physical inability to work.

A small number of them, it is understood, consists of patients who are not unfitted for work either by bodily or mental causes, and who do in fact habitually work in the open air when the weather is favourable, but who are

kept within doors and idle in very cold or stormy weather. The number of unemployed patients, however, is regarded as large, and it is recommended that an effort should be made to reduce it. If a large proportion of the women were engaged in more active work than knitting and sewing, it is thought there would be fewer of them liable to excitement. With this object in view it is suggested that washing should be done in the laundry for families residing in Haddington. This would prove beneficial to the health of the patients, and would make them more tranquil and contented. It would at the same time be an advantage to the institution financially. If the superintendent were sent by the district board to visit the lunatic wards of the Dumbarton Combination Poorhouse, he would see what is here suggested in actual operation.

Dry-rot recently appeared at both ends of the administration block, and it was found necessary to re-joist and re-floor some of the rooms.

The corridor and one of the dayrooms on the male side have also been re-floored, and the new flooring is to be covered with linoleum.

The house was found very clean and in good order, and the patients were tidily and comfortably clothed. During the visit about 70 of the inmates dined together in the hall. The dinner was well cooked, substantial, and neatly served, and the patients partook of it in a quiet and orderly manner. It is recommended that more of the doors be supplied with locks having ordinary handles, so that a key will not need to be so frequently used.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 8th July 1881.

The following statement shows the number of patients at present in the asylum :—

PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.	
6	5	42	50	103

The following changes in the population have taken place since last visit :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	2	1	5	7	15
Discharged recovered	1	—	1	1	3
Discharged unrecovered,	2	—	—	1	3
Deaths,	1	—	—	—	1

The number of patients now resident in the establishment is larger than is permitted by statute in an asylum without a resident medical officer; steps should therefore be taken to reduce the number. If the whole accommodation should be required for paupers, as it seems not unlikely that it soon will be, it will be necessary to discontinue the receiving of private patients. At present, however, it will be sufficient to call for the removal of such a number as will, along with the discharge of pauper patients not requiring asylum treatment, reduce the aggregate number below 100.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully kept. No accidents have occurred, and there has been no instance of restraint or seclusion since last visit. The changes in the staff have been the resignation of two persons—the cook and a male attendant; the dismissal of two female attendants for the rough treatment of a patient which was referred to in the entry dealing with last inspection, and the engagement of one male and two female attendants.

No successor to the cook has yet been appointed, but her duties are at present efficiently performed by a convalescent patient.

Thirty-eight men and 44 women are registered as industrially employed. These numbers show that a larger number of patients are now at work than there were on the occasion of any previous visit. This is recorded with satis-

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faction, for there can be no doubt that the increased occupation will be beneficial to the patients and will facilitate their management. With patients who are able to work, nothing tends more than idleness to deteriorate their mental condition, and to render them restless and discontented.

The wards were found clean and in good order. Some of the rooms have been repapered since last visit; linoleum has been laid down in the corridors; a dado of wainscot has been fitted up in the central female dayroom, and the furniture has been much improved by the addition of some comfortable stuffed seats.

Several of the doors have been made to open with ordinary handles, and it is understood with approval that this change is to be carried out generally throughout the establishment.

The patients were found in a satisfactory state. They appear to have all their reasonable wants supplied: they were suitably clothed, contented, and free from excitement.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 2nd and 3d June 1881.

Inverness District Asylum.

The following statement shows the population of the asylum at this date:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident,	1	—	201	201	403
Absent on probation,	—	—	1	5	6
On the Register,	1	—	202	206	409

Since the asylum was last visited, the following changes have taken place in the population:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	—	—	41	40	81
Discharged recovered,	—	—	12	21	33
Discharged unrecovered,	—	—	10	4	14
Died,	—	—	13	16	29

No entry occurs in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Seven accidents are recorded, but only two of these were regarded as serious, one being a fracture of the humerus from an accidental fall, and the other fracture of the scapula caused by a leap from a window with a suicidal intent. Fifteen attendants have resigned and ten have been dismissed.

The death-rate has not been high; but the causes of death appear to manifest the usual result of overcrowding. Two of the deaths, for instance, were caused by erysipelas, and it is understood that 20 cases of erysipelas have presented themselves in the asylum since August of last year, 13 of these occurring in the three coldest months, December, January, and February. Diarrhoea, too, has been prevalent, and was the cause of death in two instances. Altogether 148 cases of diarrhoea have been under treatment since August last. Forty of these occurred in September, and 74 in the months of December, January, February, and March. The exceptional severity of the weather of last winter seems to have increased the deaths among the old and feeble.

It is recorded with satisfaction that steps are now being taken to extend the accommodation of the asylum, and at the same time to remove the defects in connection with the kitchen arrangements. These objects are to be attained by structural changes which seem excellent, and which are the result of much consideration. A new separate building containing a dining-hall, a kitchen, a bakery, and the stores, is to be erected, and is to be connected with the old buildings by a covered way. The present dining-hall, kitchen, stores &c. are to be converted into dayrooms and dormitories, and further accommodation

is to be obtained by additions to one of the wings of the asylum. Not only will these changes enable the institution to receive more patients, but they will simplify the management, which has long been carried on under great difficulties. The patients of both sexes will now be able to dine together, and this alone will increase the ease of management in an important manner. The improved kitchen and store arrangements will also have the same effect in a very appreciable degree.

The convalescent house for females was visited and found in a very satisfactory state. There are thirteen patients in it under the care of one attendant. All their food is cooked by themselves, a male patient carrying daily a supply of eatables and other things from the central store. But not only do they cook for themselves, they also do their own washing. They are all on parole, going in and out just as they choose. They have their own vegetable garden, which they help to keep in order. They send one or two of their number to a neighbouring farm for their daily supply of milk. All this is done without increasing the cost of maintenance, and the little establishment therefore furnishes an instructive lesson, which is more or less new.

The books and registers were examined, and were as usual found to be carefully and correctly kept.

All parts of the establishment were in good order, and there was evidence everywhere of a conscientious supervision.

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INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 5th October 1881.

There are 216 men and 209 women, in all 425 patients, whose names are on the register of the asylum at present. Of these, three men and six women are absent on probation; and two men are absent from having escaped, and not having as yet been brought back.

Since last inspection the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	23	22	45
Discharged recovered,	3	8	11
Discharged unrecovered,	3	3	6
Deaths,	4	8	12

The deaths are registered as having been due in five cases to phthisis, in one case to asthma, and in six cases to exhaustion. The average age at death among the men was 40 years, and among the women it was 56 years.

The books and registers were examined, and were found carefully and accurately kept.

There has been only one entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion; it refers to the use of the camisole to prevent a patient from interfering with the surgical appliances necessary in the treatment of a fractured arm. The number of patients who have escaped since last visit, and who were absent for at least one night before being brought back, is seven. The Register of Accidents contains five entries, only two of which refer to occurrences of a serious nature. These consisted of fracture of the humerus and fracture of the ulna sustained by two of the female patients. The building operations involved in the extension of the accommodation of the asylum are progressing satisfactorily. The enlarged washing-house, laundry and boiler-house has nearly been completed; the new dining-hall, kitchen, and stores, are roofed in; and considerable progress has been made with the new wings for dayrooms and dormitories.

Great advantages will be conferred on the institution when all the proposed alterations and additions have been carried out, both from the relief to overcrowding, which is so urgently required, and from the way in which the new arrangements will facilitate the administration.

In the meantime the organisation of the asylum is to some extent interfered with by the work that is going on; but this has not been allowed to interfere

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seriously with the efficiency of the institution. The wards were found in good order, clean, and well ventilated. There were few manifestations of excitement among the patients, and no complaints were made.

The industrial occupation of the patients is receiving praiseworthy attention. The men are to a large extent employed in out-door labour. A numerous party were seen engaged in trenching a piece of ground to the north of the asylum which is being brought into cultivation. The work of harvesting is also going on with vigour and affords occupation of a healthy and suitable kind to many of the patients. Forty-five men were seen engaged in the ingathering of a crop which, as was observed with pleasure, was abundant and in good condition.

MID-LOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,
23rd February 1881.

Mid-Lothian and Peebles District Asylum.

The following statement shows the number of patients at present on the register of the asylum, distinguishing private from pauper patients and men from women :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident,	22	17	104	99	242
Absent on probation,	—	1	—	—	1
Totals,	22	18	104	99	243

All these patients at present sleep in the main building, the population of which is thus in excess of what it is fitted to accommodate. Some of the dormitories appeared to be overcrowded; and with reference to this, in order to make it easy at all times to ascertain how many patients an apartment can properly receive, it is recommended that on the doorpost of every dayroom, dormitory, and single room, its cubic contents and floor space should be recorded.

The present population of the asylum includes 39 private patients paying low rates of board, and 36 pauper patients belonging to parishes not in the district—chiefly to the City parish of Glasgow.

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit are shown below :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	7	10	15	18	50
Discharged,	4	9	9	11	33
Died,	3	2	3	7	15

The death-rate has not been high, and the present state of health among the inmates is good, although the population includes many aged and infirm people. Eleven patients, six men and five women, were in bed. There are eight entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of six persons, and to the use of the douche in the case of a seventh in order to allay excitement.

Four accidents are recorded—one being self-inflicted with a suicidal intent and ending fatally. An inquiry was made into the circumstances of this accident at the time of its occurrence, without finding that blame could be attached to any one concerned in the management of the establishment.

Three attendants have been dismissed and 13 have resigned.

The patients of both sexes continue to be largely occupied in useful work. The following statement shows the manner in which they were engaged on the day of the visit, which is creditable to the management in view of the fact that the weather was very unfavourable for work in the open air.

The large numbers employed in assisting attendants in the wards is explained by the extensive cleaning of them which followed a general sweeping of the chimneys.

	M.	F.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	34	30
As garden or field labourers,	38	-
As farm servants,	4	-
As masons,	1	-
As plumbers,	1	-
As joiners,	1	-
As tailors,	5	-
As shoemakers,	2	-
As stokers,	4	-
As a messenger,	1	-
As a clerk,	1	-
In the kitchen,	1	8
In the laundry,	-	13
At needlework,	-	32
At knitting,	-	15
Teasing hair,	1	-
In office quarters,	1	2
Totals,	95	100

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Of the patients who were idle, 14 men and six women were physically incapable of working.

Since last visit Dr. Anderson has, in consequence of the state of his health vacated his position as Superintendent of the asylum, and the District Board have thus lost the services of an able and energetic man, who had the prosperity of the institution very much at heart, and under whose management it acquired an excellent character. Dr. R. W. Cameron has been appointed interim superintendent, and he is conducting the administration on the usual system with the usual success. During the visit no key was needed to open any dayroom, dormitory, or corridor door, and with two exceptions all the doors leading to the open air were also unlocked.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

MID-LOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM, 17th November 1881.

There are at present on the register of the asylum 20 male and 19 female private patients, and 82 male and 93 female pauper patients. One female private patient and one female pauper patient are absent on probation. The number of patients actually resident is therefore 212.

The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	6	11	20	20	57
Discharged recovered,	2	6	3	11	22
Discharged unrecovered,	5	3	33	9	50
Died,	1	1	6	6	14

The discharge of so large a number of unrecovered patients is due to the opening of the Glasgow District Asylum at Bothwell, those patients belonging to the Glasgow district who had been temporarily accommodated here having been transferred to that establishment.

The mortality has been moderate. The ages at death were an average of 51 years among the men and 54 years among the women. The books and registers of the asylum were examined and found accurate and in good order. The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion made since last visit are 16. These refer to the use of restraint for surgical reasons in the treatment of one patient, and the use of seclusion in the treatment of five. Eleven patients have escaped since last visit, and were absent for at least one

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night before being brought back. Nine patients are at present confined to bed.

A satisfactory proportion of the patients, 76 per cent. of the men and 83 per cent. of the women, are usefully employed. The only patients unemployed are 23 men and 20 women, and all of them are either mentally or physically unfit for work. The patients appear to receive judicious treatment in every way. One of the best indications of this is the remarkable freedom from excitement which they manifested. They are in a satisfactory state of physical health. They are suitably clothed, and their food is abundant and of good quality. An excellent dinner was served during the inspection.

The wards were found clean, in good order, and comfortable. Repairs and improvements in furniture continue to be made as necessity or opportunity arises.

Since last visit Dr. Cameron has been appointed permanently to the office of medical superintendent, and it is satisfactory to record that the general impression produced by the inspection to-day was favourable to his management of the asylum.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, 11th and 12th January 1881.

Montrose Asylum.

The following statement shows the number of patients at present in the asylum, distinguishing males from females and private from pauper patients :—

PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTAL.
M.	F.	M.	F.	
47	46	174	214	481

There are no patients absent either on probation or pass.

The changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit are shown in the following statement :—

		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTAL.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients	Admitted	6	4	14	20	44
	Discharged recovered .	4	1	2	12	19
	Discharged unrecovered	—	2	3	1	6
	Died	1	2	7	6	16
Voluntary Inmates	Admitted	—	1	—	—	1
	Left	—	1	—	—	1

In the case of every patient who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. Seven of the deaths were caused by brain disease, three by phthisis, and the rest by bronchitis, senile decay, and peritonitis. The death-rate has not been high, and the actual health condition of the inmates is good. It is thought that they exhibit an improved aspect, due probably to the better sanitary state of the asylum, resulting from the new sewage arrangements, now approaching completion. These arrangements have been carefully considered and well executed. They have been carried out under the constant superintendence of Dr. Howden. They are exceptional in their character and highly satisfactory, being simple and not liable to get out of order. They can scarcely fail to prove beneficial to the health of the inmates, and they most certainly add to their comfort. It is hoped they will be extensively copied by other similar establishments.

The farming operations continue to be conducted with a very gratifying financial success. At the same time they prove a valuable agent in the management and treatment of the patients, who are increasingly employed in healthy and profitable out-door work. The new farm of Denhead was again inspected, and the Directors are congratulated on its acquisition. It will prove an advantage to the private as well as to the pauper patients, and to the women as well as to the men.

The asylum steadily discharges an important charitable function in regard to private patients, who cannot pay high rates of board. Admission has never been refused to any patient in this position, who came from the county of

Forfar, Kincardine, Caithness, or Shetland, that is, from any county which sends its pauper lunatics to the asylum. The rate charged for many of these private patients is very low. There are 29 of them who only pay £25 a year, which is below the average pauper rate for the country. Many others pay a rate varying from £25 to £36.

The rates charged for pauper patients are also low, being £24, 10s. per annum for such of them as belong to the parishes of Forfar lunacy district, and £27 for those belonging to parishes in other districts which have entered into contracts with the asylum. The parish of Montrose has 10 patients in the asylum at a rate per annum of £15 and four at £18.

In view of these facts, it is very creditable to the management of the institution that its financial position may be described as fairly prosperous. It is hoped that its position will still further improve so as to justify the large expenditure of money which the Directors are now making in the erection of a new dining-hall, amusement-room, and kitchen, and in other structural changes intended to increase the comfort and wellbeing of the inmates.

All parts of the establishment were found, as usual, in excellent order. During the visit the patients were entirely free from excitement and complaint. They enjoy a large amount of liberty, no fewer than 59 of them being on parole beyond the grounds.

There are 162 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of four persons and the seclusion of three. More than half of the entries refer to one patient, a dangerous epileptic. Four accidents are recorded, one being an attempt to commit suicide; the other three were not of a serious character. The changes in the staff have not been numerous.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

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MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, 14th July 1881.

The number of patients of each class resident in the asylum is shown in the following statement :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated patients, .	47	41	180	217	435
Voluntary inmates, .	—	1	—	—	1

The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	6	2	24	37	69
Discharges recovered .	2	2	9	18	31
Discharges unrecovered .	2	—	3	9	14
Deaths,	2	5	6	7	20

Besides these there has been the admission of one voluntary inmate.

The establishment was found, as usual, in good order. The main building has been much improved by the alterations in the lavatories to which reference has previously been made. The nature of these alterations made it necessary that they should be carried out in a gradual manner, and they have now been completed in a very thorough way. As is observed in the preceding entry, they are exceptional in character, and they are in some directions more complete than in any other asylum in Scotland. The health of the inmates may be expected to be much more satisfactory in future, in consequence of the removal of the numerous sources of ill health and disease which are now known to arise from imperfections in sanitary arrangements.

The detached buildings in which patients are resident were also found in excellent order. Several of the industrious male patients have recently been boarded in cottages occupied by attendants and servants of the asylum. This arrangement has so far been found to work satisfactorily. The patients live

Appendix B. as ordinary sane boarders might do, and are in every way treated as members of the families with which they live.

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The industrial occupation of the patients continues to receive much attention from Dr. Howden, and the facilities afforded by the recently acquired farm of Denhead, enable this important part of the management of the patients to be more satisfactorily carried out than it could previously have been. It is fortunate that the nature of the ground makes it well adapted for the making of roads and walks, which will be useful both for the work of the farm and for supplying pleasant opportunities of exercise and recreation. The kind of work which will be afforded by the making of the roads gives occupation to a class of patients for whom it is often difficult to find suitable work. There are at present 89 men and 20 women employed upon the farm work, besides four men who are engaged in regular occupations about the farm buildings. The number of patients altogether employed is 299, of whom 128 are men and 171 are women.

The new dining-hall, kitchen, and amusement-room are progressing towards completion; but it will still be several months before they can be ready for occupation.

The books and registers were examined, and found accurately and neatly kept.

PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM, 24th February 1881.

Perth Royal Asylum.

There are at present 39 gentlemen and 40 ladies resident in the asylum. Of these, one gentleman and one lady are voluntary inmates.

Since last visit 5 gentlemen and 11 ladies have been admitted, 1 gentleman and 5 ladies have been discharged recovered, 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have been discharged unrecovered, and 3 gentleman and 1 lady have died.

The deaths resulted from brain disease, peritonitis, general marasmus, and phthisis pulmonalis. Three of the patients who died had been admitted during 1880, and one in 1879.

The asylum was found in excellent order, and the patients appeared to be comfortably and suitably cared for. No changes have been made in the arrangements of the institution since it was placed under the superintendence of Dr. Urquhart. It is in contemplation, however, to introduce several improvements in the course of the present year. The billiard-room, which is at present bare and unfurnished, is to be supplied with cushioned seats, and in other ways made more comfortable. A *table d'hôte* is to be established, at which it is expected a large proportion of the patients will be able to join. It is also intended to remove the prison-like features of the airing-courts by the removal of several of the walls. All these proposals are to be commended, and it is hoped that they will be carried out in a thorough and complete manner.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully kept. The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit has been 17, and these refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of four patients. The number of attendants and servants engaged is 9; 8 have resigned, and 1 was discharged as unsuitable. Two accidents are recorded in the register, but neither of them was of a serious character.

PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM, 2nd September 1881.

There are 37 gentleman and 41 ladies resident in the asylum as certificated patients, and no such patient is absent on probation or pass. There are also 4 voluntary inmates on the register, but 2 of these are at present absent on pass.

Since last visit on the 24th of February 6 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted, 5 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been discharged, 2 gentlemen have died, and 1 voluntary inmate has been received.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The books are carefully and correctly kept. Among them is a register which usefully shows at all times everything that in special in the condition and treatment of each patient. Appendix B.
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Since the asylum was last seen an important structural change has taken place, which can hardly fail to act favourably on the treatment of the patients and the prosperity of the asylum. This change consists in the complete removal of all the walls of the three airing-courts on the male side, and the conversion of the space occupied by them into one large open court or garden, surrounded only by a low open fence, furnished with wickets which do not lock. Royal and District Asylums.
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The walled courts on the female side are to be dealt with as nearly as possible in the same way.

Coincident with this change there has been an increase of the number of doors furnished with ordinary locks and handles, and some of the doors giving access to the grounds stand open during the day. There is also a considerable increase of the number of patients who enjoy parole, 22 patients being on parole within the grounds, and 8 on parole beyond the grounds. The box bed has not been in use for more than a year, and it is hoped that it will never be in use again.

During the summer a house at Carnoustie was taken for the use of the patients, many of whom had thus the pleasure and advantage of a short residence at the seaside.

Though all the occupants of this asylum are private patients, it is recorded with satisfaction that Dr. Urquhart has succeeded in getting a considerable number of the gentlemen to engage in active and useful work out of doors.

Various important changes in connection with the water-closets and bath-rooms have been judiciously made, and these will certainly improve the healthfulness of the establishment.

A telephonic communication between the asylum and the superintendent's residence has been established, and is found of much practical utility in the administration.

During the visit the patients were found entirely free from excitement or complaint, and they appear to be treated with much kindness and consideration. Altogether the visit left a pleasant impression regarding the way in which the institution is managed.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 15th June 1881.

There are at present 267 patients in the asylum, 120 males and 147 females. The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

Perth District Asylum.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	18	24	42
Discharges recovered,	4	7	11
Discharges unrecovered,	5	7	12
Deaths,	3	2	5

The asylum was found in excellent order, the wards clean, well aired, and comfortable. The aspect of cheerfulness which it presented is due to a considerable extent to the care with which repairs are attended to ; the principal improvements that have been made since last visit are the refitting of one of the female dayrooms, the introduction of neat drinking fountains into some of the corridors, and the further progress that has been made with the painting and decoration of the walls. These have all been carried out by the work of the patients and the ordinary staff of the asylum, and have been very creditably done. The painting and decorating have now been carried out through the whole building except a portion of one of the wings, and the effect produced is very satisfactory.

The patients are in satisfactory condition, being orderly and tranquil in behaviour, and in a fair state of bodily health. Nine patients were in bed, but none of them from preventable causes.

Appendix B: The industrial occupation of the inmates receives judicious attention. Commissioners' Entries: More could be done with the male patients in developing this useful feature of asylum administration were it not for the inadequacy of the extent of land attached to the establishment. It is to be hoped that the District Board may yet succeed in overcoming the difficulties that have been met with in obtaining what is required to supply this want. The women are kept very satisfactorily occupied, and in some cases the effect which their employment has had in improving their mental condition is noticeable and gratifying. The washing-house and laundry are made use of, as they ought to be, in providing a large amount of healthy occupation and exercise.

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The arrangements for extinguishing fire were seen to be in good order and very complete.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully and accurately kept. Since last visit there has been no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two accidents are recorded, but neither of them of a serious character. The changes in the staff have been 8 dismissals of attendants and servants, the resignation of 10, and the engagement of 18.

Much care and ability continues to be shown in the management of the asylum.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 3rd September 1881.

There are 116 men and 163 women at present in the asylum, giving a total population of 269, consisting entirely of paupers.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	3	18	21
Discharged recovered	3	4	7
Discharged unrecovered	2	6	8
Died,	2	2	4

The number of patients discharged unrecovered is considerable, and shows a commendable desire on the part of the superintendent to prevent unnecessary extensions of the buildings for the accommodation of patients who are incurable and easily managed, and who do not require the costly appliances and arrangements of an asylum for their proper care and treatment. The removal of such patients is not now accomplished without considerable trouble, and it is satisfactory to find that this trouble is taken.

There has been no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion for many years. No accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place, though the amount of personal freedom accorded to the patients is being steadily increased.

The number of patients registered as usefully-employed is 190—84 men and 106 women. This leaves 32 men and 47 women unemployed, or 79 in all; of these, 71 are unemployed in consequence of their mental or bodily condition, and eight because they refuse to work though able to do so.

The want of sufficient and suitable open-air occupation for the men is becoming more and more serious, and must soon tell on the efficiency of the treatment. The attention of the District Board is earnestly directed to this matter, and it is recommended that renewed efforts be made to acquire a farm either by purchase or on lease. This step is recommended here in the interests of the patients,—or, in other words, in order that the asylum may be furnished with the most important of all the means of medical treatment in the case of male patients, namely, active useful occupation out of doors; but it may also be recommended on the ground that it would reduce the rate of board and thus be serviceable to the parishes. All those asylums which have large farms attached to them are in fact able to receive patients at a considerably lower rate than asylums which are not provided with such an extent of land as can properly be called farms.

This recommendation is not repeated here in ignorance of the special difficulties which meet the Perth District Board, when considering the question

of acquiring more land ; notwithstanding this, however, it is thought right to repeat it, because it was felt during the visit that the men are already suffering from the want of active work in the open air. Appendix B.

Further progress of an important character has been made in the decoration and furnishing of the dayrooms, dormitories, and corridors, and few asylums now present an aspect of greater cheerfulness and comfort. The effect of all that has of late years been so well done in this direction is to increase the tranquillity and contentment of the patients and their readiness to engage in useful work. Externally,—that is, as regards the tasteful and appropriate laying out of the grounds and their good order,—it is believed to be improbable that this asylum is surpassed by any asylum in the kingdom. Commissioners
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The change of the dining-hall to which reference was made in a former report has been carried out, and the two small dayrooms, one at each end or side of the dining-hall, are now connected with it. In these rooms or recesses the more troublesome of the patients dine, their food being served to them directly from the dining-hall. The arrangement appears to work exceedingly well.

The benches in the dining-hall are to be immediately replaced by chairs, a change which is very desirable in view of the crowded state of the hall at meal times.

No change about the establishment was observed with as much satisfaction as that which has taken place in the mortuary. The room in which the friends of patients who die gather for the funeral is now suitably and comfortably furnished and decorated, and has entirely lost the cold and repulsive aspect which such rooms in our asylums usually have. In this matter an example has been set, which it is hoped will very soon be extensively copied.

The arrangements for the extinguishing of fire are very complete and satisfactory. In about one minute after giving unexpected notice, to show the working of the arrangements at a particular part of the buildings, a powerful stream of water was seen pouring on the roof.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in their usual good order.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 27th June 1881.

The following statement shows the number and character of the present population :— Roxburgh
District
Asylum.

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident,	20	25	98	102	245
Absent on probation .	1	1	2	3	7
On the Register, . .	21	26	100	105	252

All the patients in the foregoing figures are certificated and under sheriffs' orders. There is at present no person in the asylum as a voluntary inmate, the person who was in that position at the last visit having left.

The asylum is very full, and the sickroom accommodation is becoming insufficient. So far the overcrowding of the establishment is prevented by a free and judicious discharge of patients on probation, and a further relief has of late been obtained by placing six patients as boarders with the occupants of two of the newly built cottages. The arrangements made for these patients appear to be quite satisfactory. It is understood that as far as possible they are to live in family with their guardians, one of whom is the steward and the other the upholsterer attendant. They are free to go in and out as they choose, and to move about through all parts of the houses in which they reside as if they were members of the family. They do not, however, dine with their guardians, and this appears a defect in the arrangement, which if possible should be remedied. It is desirable that the experiment of thus boarding incurable and easily managed, or even convalescent, patients, with the servants of the asylum who occupy cottages on the grounds, should succeed ; and praiseworthy efforts have been made in planning the arrangements to secure success,

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but it is doubtful if it will ever be complete if the patients are not made members of the family in the fullest sense. It will be necessary, in order to obtain this end, to make a careful selection of patients, and it will probably be found that some patients will do well in one cottage or under one guardian who would not do well under another guardian and in a different cottage, and consequently that changes will more frequently be found desirable at first than will be the case after experience has been gained.

The movement of the population since the date of last visit is indicated in the following statement :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	12	9	20	23	64
Discharged recovered, . . .	3	2	8	4	17
Discharged unrecovered, . .	4	4	3	2	13
Died,	2	—	5	5	12

The death-rate has been low and the existing state of health among the inmates is good. Much attention continues to be given to the medical treatment of the patients, but the infirmary accommodation is felt to be too small. It is this which leads to the large number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion; a number so large, being 160 since last visit, as, without this explanation, to indicate something undesirable in the mode of management. Nearly all patients, for some days after admission, are kept in a single room, which not being within the infirmary section must be locked, and as every patient kept during the day in a room the door of which is locked is held to be secluded, this leads to numerous entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. If the hospital section could be made to include more of the existing structure than it does, perhaps the need of this seclusion would be obviated.

Only one accident is recorded—death from exposure during the very severe weather of last winter.

A method of increasing the water supply is now under consideration. It is hoped that no plan will be adopted which will not absolutely secure an abundant supply all the year round.

The patients have a large amount of liberty and are treated with great kindness and consideration. The house itself was found in excellent order, all parts of it being scrupulously clean. There was no excitement or noise during the visit, nor were any complaints made.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be in good order and carefully kept.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 25th November 1881.

There are at present 238 patients resident in the asylum. The numbers on the register are 19 male and 22 female private patients and 99 male and 106 female pauper patients. Two of the private patients and six of the paupers are absent on probation. The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	4	2	9	14	29
Discharges recovered, . . .	2	3	2	11	18
Discharges unrecovered, . .	3	—	2	1	6
Deaths,	2	1	5	3	11

The deaths resulted in 5 cases from diseases of the brain and nervous system, in 1 from cardiac disease, in 1 from pulmonary consumption, in 3 from diseases of the abdominal organs, and in 1 from disease of the knee joints.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined. No accidents have occurred since last visit. The number of entries in the Register of Restraint

and Seclusion are 77, and these refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 14 persons. The number of persons who escaped and were absent for a night before being brought back is five.

The house was found in good order. The wards were clean, well ventilated, suitably warmed, and cheerful in appearance. The patients are in a satisfactory state of health. None made complaints regarding their treatment, and there was, as usual, evidence that they receive much kindness and consideration.

There has been a small decrease in the number of patients since last visit, but the establishment still continues full, and there is no reason to expect that the demand for asylum accommodation which has been increasing for many years will not continue to increase. The District Board has therefore had under consideration the steps that they may be required to take to meet this demand.

It is desirable, however, while this subject is before the District Board, to inquire how far the increasing demand is justifiable and necessary, and how far it may be possible, with a due regard to the public interest, to check or diminish it.

When the present lunacy law came into operation the number of pauper lunatics belonging to this district who were accommodated in asylums was 71. In 1872, when the present asylum was opened, the number had increased to 131, and at the present date the number is 199. This extraordinary increase may be mainly attributed, so far as it occurred during the period before 1872, to the operation of the law in gathering into the asylum those persons for whom asylum care is necessary, but who, previous to the enactment of the present law, had been either inadequately provided for or altogether neglected. There is no doubt, on the other hand, that the increase during recent years has been largely due to the increasing disinclination on the part of the relatives of patients and of parochial officials to undertake trouble and responsibility which they can escape by placing the patients in the asylum.

This operates both in increasing the number of persons who are sent to the asylum and in decreasing the number who are removed from it. In so far as this may have involved making proper provision for persons who could not be properly provided for out of an asylum the result has been good; but it is evident, also, that where it has led to the sending of persons to the asylum who could have been properly treated under private care, or to the detaining of persons who have become fit for treatment out of the asylum, the result has been undesirable.

An examination of the statistics of pauper lunacy in the district shows that the increase in the population of the asylum since 1872 is due more to a slowness in removing patients than to the larger number annually sent to the asylum. The pauper patients sent to the asylum during the first three years after the opening of the asylum, 1872-74, were an annual average of 36, and during the last three years, 1878-80, the annual average was 40, which was an increase of 11 per cent. During the same periods the average numbers of pauper patients resident in the asylum were respectively 143 and 191, showing an increase of 33 per cent. or three times as many as is accounted for by the increased number of admissions.

Although therefore it may become necessary before long for the District Board to provide additional accommodation, it seems desirable that efforts should first be made to induce parochial boards and inspectors of poor to co-operate with Dr. Grierson in removing all the patients who may be found fit to be provided for under private care.

Another matter which will no doubt receive attention from the District Board before they take steps to assess for the erection of additional buildings, is the possibility of obviating the need for such assessment at present, by the removal of the private patients who are now accommodated in the asylum. The space which these patients have occupied has hitherto been devoted to a useful and often a very charitable purpose, and being vacant space not required for paupers a special provision of the law made it legal to devote it to this purpose. The effect of receiving some of the patients as private patients at low rates of board has been to prevent them from being thrown on the poor-roll, and sent to the asylum as paupers; and in these cases an advantage has been conferred on the patients and their friends, and no disadvantage has accrued to the counties. It is believed, however, that cases such as these constitute only a

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small proportion of the private patients at present in the asylum. The total number of private patients at present is 39, which is a considerable increase from 9, which was their number in 1873.

It would probably be the best course, before taking any further steps, that the circumstances of each of the 39 private patients should be carefully considered, and an estimate made of the number who would be transferred to the pauper list if their removal from the asylum were called for. Unless it should be found that the great majority would be so transferred, and the space to be obtained by the removal of the remainder would be insignificant, it would probably be requisite, in order to comply with the law, to obtain any necessary accommodation for paupers, by, in the first place, appropriating the space now used for private patients.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, 9th June 1881.

Stirling District Asylum.

The patients at present in the asylum are 166 men and 168 women, making a total of 334. Of these, one man is a private patient.

The following changes have taken place since last visit:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	49	47	96
Discharges recovered,	16	35	51
Discharges unrecovered,	9	12	21
Deaths,	10	13	23

The deaths resulted in four cases from pneumonia. This is a considerable number to have died from a disease which is regarded as generally preventable. It is no doubt due in great measure to the exceptionally cold weather of the past winter which ought to have been, and probably was, provided against by adequate clothing of the patients and heating of the building, but which is found to tell with special force in spite of such precautions on the inmates of buildings overcrowded as this institution is at present. One death was due to typhoid fever, which the patient had contracted before her admission to the asylum.

Notwithstanding the overcrowding, the wards were found in good order, and the condition of the patients was as satisfactory as could be expected. They appear to be adequately supplied with food, and to be generally in good physical health. The clothing of the patients generally is suitable, and in the case of the females the taste shown is worthy of special commendation.

Considerable attention is paid to the industrial occupation of the patients. Besides the ordinary work of the farm and garden, a convenient road has been made by the men round the ends and southern aspect of the asylum, and other useful improvements have been carried out in the grounds during the past year. Repairs have also been effected by them in various parts of the building, and the wards have been improved by the painting and colouring of the walls. The women are employed in household work and at needlework and knitting. It would be an advantage if a larger number could be employed in the laundry, but as many are employed as its size will permit.

Repairs and additions to the furniture are still required in several parts of the asylum, but the overcrowding has made it impossible to attend to them at present. When any of the floors come to be relaid it is strongly recommended that pitch pine should be used. The difference in cost between it and ordinary flooring is not great, and it lasts very much longer. Floors laid with it also permit of being waxed, which saves wet scrubbing, an important matter in such an institution from a sanitary point of view. It should be used for all the floors of the new building.

Preparations are now being made for the erection of the separate block by which the required additional accommodation is to be provided. The site which has been selected, between the east wing of the present building and the farm buildings, seems to be well suited for the purpose. It will be convenient for administrative purposes, and if the building is kept well back from the road which passes the front of the asylum, the ground in front will serve a useful purpose as airing-ground for the patients.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully and accurately kept. The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 23. These refer to the restraint of two persons and the use of seclusion in the treatment of five. No very important accident has taken place. The number of attendants and servants engaged is 22; the number dismissed, 7; and the number resigned, 15.

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STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, 15th August 1881.

There are 166 men and 175 women at present in the asylum. One of the men is a private patient.

The following changes in the population have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted	10	15	25
Discharged	9	6	15
Died	1	2	3

Of the 15 patients discharged, ten had recovered and five left the institution as unrecovered. These figures indicate a desire to keep down the growth of the population by the discharge of patients who, though not recovered, are not regarded as needing the appliances of a fully equipped asylum for their proper care.

Only four patients were found in bed, and the inmates generally appeared to be in good bodily health. This is very creditable to the management, in view of the fact that the asylum is greatly overcrowded. The difficulties and anxieties resulting from this are very great, but Dr. Maclaren, by a conscientious and able discharge of his duties as a superintendent has hitherto succeeded in averting the evils which usually present themselves in overcrowded establishments.

The patients are, as much as possible, in the open air, and great attention is given to the dietary. The dinner which the patients had during the visit was an excellent one, though both in the cooking and serving of it many difficulties had to be overcome. The state of the patients' clothing was very satisfactory, and the efforts to occupy them usefully and healthfully continue to be deserving of much commendation. A large party of men were seen actively preparing the ground for the foundations of the new block, the building of which is to be proceeded with at once. In order to add to the means of occupying the men, it is proposed to take on lease a piece of unreclaimed land, about five acres in extent, which adjoins the present farm. About the wisdom of this step there can scarcely be a doubt, and it is hoped that ere long the means of actively occupying the women will be increased by doubling the present number of tubs in the laundry.

When the succursal block is finished and in occupation, it will be necessary to overhaul thoroughly the boilers and other cooking arrangements in the present kitchen, which are much in need of repair. The number of patients in the main building will then be greatly reduced, and the work in the kitchen being also reduced in proportion, the repairs in question will be more easily and satisfactorily executed.

The state of the farm and garden and pleasure grounds was very satisfactory, and discloses the extent to which the men are engaged in healthy out-door work.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept. There are 15 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, but they all refer to the seclusion of one patient. No accident is recorded and no escape has taken place. Three attendants have resigned, but no attendant or servant has been discharged for bad conduct or incompetency.

Appendix B.**Commissioners' Entries.****MAVISBANK ASYLUM, 24th February 1881.****Private Asylums, or Licensed Houses.****Mavisbank Asylum.**

There are 19 certificated patients at present in the asylum. In addition to these there are four voluntary inmates.

No death has occurred in the institution since January 1880. The changes in the population since the date of last visit consist of one admission and two discharges among the certificated patients, and of two admissions and one discharge among the voluntary inmates.

The house was found in excellent order. It has the aspect of a private residence, occupied by persons in affluent circumstances, and the patients live in possession of unusual comforts and advantages. The staff is large and good, and there are otherwise many indications of a liberal management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM, 13th September 1881.

The number of patients resident at this date is 22. There are 13 gentlemen and nine ladies. Since the establishment was last visited there have been admitted, as certificated patients, six gentlemen and one lady; of certificated patients, two gentlemen have been discharged recovered, one has died, and one lady has been discharged unrecovered. The four voluntary inmates who were resident at last visit have all left, and no voluntary inmate is in the establishment at present.

The death which occurred resulted from drowning, whether effected with suicidal intent or by accident does not seem to be quite certain. The patient though he had previously been subject to suicidal impulses was at the time of the event regarded as rapidly approaching convalescence.

The house was found, as usual, in good order, and the patients seem to be in every way kindly treated and well provided for.

MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM, 19th February 1881.**Melville House.**

There are nine men and 14 women at present in the asylum under certificates. In addition to these there are two men at present residing in the house as voluntary inmates.

The only change among the certificated patients consists of five admissions, two men and three women. No discharge or death has occurred among them. One voluntary patient has been admitted and two have left.

There are eight entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of one woman; no accident is recorded, and there is no change in the staff, which consists of a cook, a housemaid, and two ordinary female attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers, their son and their daughter, assist in the management of the asylum.

The house was found in good order, and the inmates were free from excitement and complaint.

The books and registers were examined, and found written up to date and correctly kept.

MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM, 29th September 1881.

The patients under certificates at present in this asylum are seven men and 13 women. Besides these there are three men and one woman voluntary inmates.

Since last visit one man and two women have been admitted with certificates, and one man and one woman as voluntary inmates. Two certificated patients

have been discharged unrecovered, and one has died of cardiac disease at the age of 59. Appendix B.

The books and registers were examined, and found accurately kept. No accident has occurred. There are 20 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. These refer to the use of seclusion on 20 occasions in the case of a female patient; she has now improved, and it is hoped may not require the adoption of this mode of treatment again. The house was found in good order, and there was entire absence of excitement or complaint on the part of the inmates. Commissioners
Entries.
Private
Asylums, or
Licensed
Houses.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM, 19th February 1881.

There are two men and nine women under certificates in the house, and one man who resides in it as a voluntary inmate. Mollendo
House
Asylum.

The admission of one woman constitutes the only change among the certificated patients since the date of last visit.

During the same period one voluntary inmate has been admitted, one has died, and three have left.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No change has taken place in the staff, which consists of a cook, a housemaid, and female attendant; these persons are assisted in the management of the house by Mr. and Mrs. MacKenzie and their daughter.

The house was found in good order, and presented an aspect of comfort and cheerfulness. The condition of the inmates was satisfactory; they were without complaint, and they appear to enjoy a considerable amount of freedom, and to be subjected to no irksome discipline.

The books and registers were written up to date, and were in good order.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM, 29th September 1881.

There are two men and ten women on the register of the establishment as certificated patients, and two gentlemen are on the register as voluntary inmates. No change has taken place since last visit, except the admission of one lady as a certificated patient.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully kept. No accident is recorded, and there has never been any occasion on which it has been necessary to use seclusion.

The house presents its usual aspect of cheerfulness and comfort; the patients are suitably provided for, and in no case was any complaint made. The arrangements differ very slightly from those of a private house, and there is no doubt that the less of such difference there is, the better it is for the patients.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 13th January 1881.

There are 25 gentlemen and 40 ladies at present in the asylum. Of these, 14 gentlemen and six ladies are voluntary inmates. Saughton Hall
Asylum.

In addition to these numbers, there are two patients, one gentleman and one lady, who are absent on probation and whose names are still on the register.

The following changes have taken place in the population since the date of last visit:—

				M.	F.	TOTALS.
Certified Patients	Admitted	. . . . .		3	3	6
	Discharged	. . . . .		4	1	5
	Died	. . . . .		—	1	1
Voluntary Inmates	Admitted	. . . . .		4	3	7
	Left	. . . . .		2	—	2

There are four lady attendants, including the matron, in the Saughton Hall

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Appendix B. section of the asylum, and also four in the Balgreen section, making eight in all. These officers give their services to the patients of both sexes. That feature of the management of this asylum which these figures disclose thus continues to be in full operation; and it is still believed to be productive of marked benefits to the inmates in various directions.

Commissioners' Entries.
Private Asylums, or Licensed Houses.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

The house was in its usual good order, and presented an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. During the visit, the inmates were entirely free from excitement and complaint, and everything that was seen indicated a kind and liberal treatment. Good bodily health prevails among them; and they continue to enjoy a large amount of freedom from personal restraints and irksome discipline.

Few changes have occurred in the staff of ordinary attendants and servants.

No accident is recorded. There are four entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of three persons.

The number of voluntary inmates has increased considerably; and to several of them it will prove an advantage not to have been certificated.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be in good order.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 23rd November 1881.

There are 20 gentlemen and 32 ladies on the register of this asylum as certificated patients. All the gentlemen are resident in the establishment at present; two of the ladies are absent on pass. Besides the certificated patients there are also one gentlemen and four ladies who are voluntary inmates.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place among the certificated patients:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	6	4	10
Discharges,	5	5	10
Deaths,	1	1	2

Four of the patients who were discharged had recovered from insanity. The causes of death were phthisis pulmonalis and congestion of the brain.

No accidents have occurred, and the general state of health among the patients has been satisfactory. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains five entries; these refer to the seclusion of three patients for periods varying from one to eight days.

The asylum was found, as usual, in excellent order. The patients appear to receive careful treatment and the comforts suitable to their position. No complaints as to either were made during the visit.

The management continues to be characterised by those features which have hitherto favourably distinguished it. In every room occupied by ladies during the day, one of the staff of lady attendants gives constant supervision and companionship to the patients. And in the general administration the usual absence of unnecessary restraints and restrictions was observed.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 23rd June 1881.

Since last visit one lady has been discharged and one has been admitted. The number of inmates therefore continues the same—15, one of whom is a voluntary inmate.

The bodily health of the patients continues good, and they receive every attention they require. It is worthy of note that there was no illness of any kind among them during the past severe winter.

The way in which they are treated is still distinguished by the large amount of liberty they enjoy, no restriction being placed on their actions except such as must be enforced in any well-regulated household.

The house was found everywhere cheerful and comfortable, and presenting, as usual, the appearance of an ordinary private residence.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

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WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 10th September 1881.

Commissioners' Entries.

There are 17 ladies resident in the asylum at present. Of these, 15 are under certificates, and two are voluntary inmates. One certificated patient has been admitted since the date of last visit and one voluntary inmate. These are the only changes in the population which have occurred.

Private Asylums, or Licensed Houses.

The house was never found in better order, nor the inmates in a better state. The ladies are well cared for, have many indulgences, and have comfortable and well-furnished apartments.

Westermains Asylum.

The wall of the airing-court has been pulled down, and the court now forms part of the general garden grounds. This is a marked improvement, and cannot fail to prove beneficial to the patients.

Out of the stones which formed the wall, an addition is being built to the house which will prove advantageous.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in excellent order.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 22nd February 1881.

There are seven gentlemen and 28 ladies at present in the asylum, exclusive of two ladies who reside in it voluntarily.

Whitehouse Asylum.

Since the date of last visit one lady has been discharged recovered, and two have died—one of general debility at the age of 86, and the other of heart disease at the age of 78.

The visit left as usual a very pleasant impression as to the kindly manner in which the patients are treated, and as to the liberality with which their comforts are provided for. The house wears the aspect of an ordinary dwelling occupied by persons in easy circumstances, and the great majority of the inmates are free to come and go through all parts of it at their pleasure.

This mode of management in an asylum which has as little of an institution look as possible, tends greatly to promote the contentment and good health of the patients.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 19th December 1881.

This establishment contains at present seven gentlemen and 28 ladies, all of whom are certificated patients except one lady.

Since the date of last visit one lady has been admitted and two have been discharged recovered. The only other change that has taken place is the departure of a lady who was a voluntary inmate. The establishment continues to be managed in the quiet home-like way for which it has long been distinguished. The patients receive all that liberal treatment and kindly care can give.

The books and registers were examined, and found accurately kept.

The impression produced by the visit was, as usual, exceedingly satisfactory.

ABBAY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 15th April 1881.

There are 102 patients at present in the asylum; 41 are men and 61 are Parochial women. Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

	M.	F.	TOTAL	
Admissions,	9	17	26	Abbey Parochial Asylum.
Discharges recovered,	1	5	6	
Discharges unrecovered,	8	7	15	
Deaths,	2	2	4	

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylum.

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

The causes of death were maniacal exhaustion, bronchitis, epilepsy, and senile decay. The mortality since this date last year has been at the rate of 5 per cent., which is worthy of note, as it is below the average of similar institutions.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully kept. One case of seclusion is recorded as having occurred since last visit. The Register of Accidents contains no entry except one, which records an accident of only slight importance. Three changes have taken place among the attendants, all due to voluntary resignation, and in two cases in consequence of having obtained better situations in other asylums.

At the visit, two women were found confined to bed, but the inmates generally are in satisfactory physical condition. The wards were, as usual, clean and in good order. The painting and decoration of the walls alluded to in the preceding entry have been completed throughout the new portion of the establishment, and have added greatly to the cheerfulness of the apartments. Improvements of a similar character are now being carried out in the older parts of the building, and it is satisfactory to observe that the work is being done with the assistance of the patients. Objects of interest are being added to the furniture of the rooms, which will have a useful effect; and their aspect will soon be further enlivened by the introduction of plants in flower, which are at present coming forward in the greenhouse.

It is desirable again to call attention to the disadvantages arising from the practice of washing the floors. The floor of the female sick-room, in which two patients are now constantly in bed, and one is almost constantly so, was damp from the effect of recent washing, a state of things which is attended with unnecessary risk of injury to those occupying the room. It is strongly recommended that waxing should be substituted for washing as far as possible.

Due attention continues to be paid to the industrial occupation of the patients; 34 men and 46 women, were seen engaged in various kinds of work, 29 of the men being employed in planting potatoes and other forms of outdoor labour. The benefit which patients derive from such work was shown in the tranquillity which prevailed throughout the establishment.

The general administration of the asylum continues to deserve commendation.

ABBAY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 15th September 1881.

There are 43 men and 54 women, or 97 patients in all, at present in the asylum.

The changes since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	7	8	15
Discharged,	4	13	17
Dead,	1	2	3

The asylum continues to be characterised by the successful employment of the patients in useful work, by the large amount of freedom accorded to them, and by the absence of irksome discipline in their management. To a large extent the tranquil and contented condition of the inmates may safely be attributed to this way of treating them, taken in connection with the comfort and cheerfulness of the wards.

At the time of the visit the male wards were absolutely empty—every male patient being in the open air or in the workshops, and all but eight, who were in a very feeble bodily condition, and who were walking about the grounds without an attendant, being actively engaged in various kinds of useful work.

Many of the dormitories have been tastefully repapered by the head attendant with the assistance of patients, and a considerable addition to objects of decoration and to articles of furniture was observed.

The clothing of both sexes was neat and good, and the aspect of the patients indicated a sufficient and suitable dietary.

The sewing-room on the basement floor is now occupied, but it has not yet been furnished, and requires chairs, tables, a carpet or large rug, and some objects of decoration.

The floors of the dormitories should be waxed, so as to avoid the injurious effects of frequent wet scrubbing. Appendix B.

The concrete stair is becoming so smooth and slippery as to be dangerous, and it is a question whether it will not be necessary to cover it with a carpet or linoleum. It is hoped that this matter will at once receive careful consideration. Commissioners' Entries.

The floor of the entrance lobby is in need of repair, and is besides somewhat out of harmony with its surroundings. It would be greatly improved by replacing the present floor with coloured tiles. Parochial Asylums.

There are two entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of two persons for periods of eight and twelve hours. One escape is recorded. The patient was brought back after an absence of three days. The Register of Accidents contains one entry—a somewhat severe burn in the case of an epileptic. Abbey Parochial Asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

The general impression left by the visit was very favourable to all concerned in the management of the asylum.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 28th and 29th February 1881.

The inmates of this asylum are at present 483 pauper patients, of whom 243 are men and 240 are women. The changes that have taken place since last visit are shown in the following statement:— Barony Parochial Asylum.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	25	35	60
Discharges recovered,	16	14	30
Discharges unrecovered,	6	10	16
Deaths,	10	8	18

The causes of death were general paralysis in 7 cases; cancer, apoplexy, chronic bronchitis, and old age with exhaustion, each in 2 cases; and Bright's disease, heart disease, and maniacal exhaustion each in 1 case.

There were 32 patients in bed at the time of the inspection, the majority being women of weakly condition, who in the exceptionally cold weather now prevailing have been allowed to remain in bed for comfort, and protection against cold. The number of patients raised last night on account of wet or dirty habits was 68, and the number found wet this morning was eight.

There is only one entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and this refers to the use of seclusion. There has only been one entry made in the Register of Accidents. This records a fall received by a female patient who left her dormitory early one morning by breaking a window pane and dropping to the ground about twenty feet below. Owing chiefly to the fact that her fall was on a plot of grass her injuries were limited to the breaking of two of her teeth, and a general shaking which left no permanent bad result.

The number of patients industrially employed at present is 138 men and 213 women. Sixty men who are usually employed are prevented at present from engaging in work by the snowstorm. All the other patients, 45 men and 27 women, are described as physically unfit for work.

The prominence which has always been given to the industrial element in the administration of this asylum still continues to distinguish it. Since the opening of the establishment to the present time a large amount of work has been done towards improving the asylum estate, and this has afforded a means of occupation of a most valuable kind, owing to the large number of patients who are fit to engage in it and who can with difficulty be employed healthfully in any other way. The work which has been done has been chiefly building, road making, draining, and trenching, and all these kinds of labour are still being actively carried on. The policy that has been pursued by the asylum committee in extending the area of land in connection with the asylum by the acquisition of contiguous properties, as suitable opportunity arose, has been of essential importance in affording such labour. Since last visit the asylum has entered on the occupation of the Muckcroft estate, which had previously been

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Appendix B purchased; and the property of Fauldhead has now been acquired, and its occupation will be entered on at the Candlemas term, which falls on Wednesday of the ensuing week. The extent of land now in occupation altogether, including that to be entered on immediately, is shown in the following statement:—

Commissioners' Entries.	The estate of Woodilee . . .	168 Acres
Parochial Asylum.	" Calfmuir . . .	34 "
Barony Parochial Asylum.	" Muckcroft . . .	148 "
	" Fauldhead . . .	32 "
	Total	382 "

The farm buildings at Muckcroft, which were recently licensed by the Commissioners as accommodation for patients, are now occupied. They are under the charge of an attendant and his wife, who will have to a great degree the management of the farm connected with the buildings, and who will carry on the work with the aid of the patients to be resident there. They will thus, with those under their charge, form a small independent industrial community. It is in contemplation to make considerable improvements in the arrangements of the buildings, and they will then be suitable for a larger number of patients than reside there at present. The present arrangements are properly regarded as only temporary, though they do not inadequately provide for the inmates.

The management of the main buildings of the asylum continues to be highly satisfactory. The wards were in their usual excellent order, and the requirements of the patients properly supplied. The disuse of locked doors is still continued, and it is stated that further experience demonstrates more and more the advantages of the arrangement. The question whether it is accompanied by an increase in the number of escapes is one that has naturally been regarded as important. It is difficult to arrive at a solution by merely comparing the statistics of different institutions, as there is not a perfectly uniform understanding of what constitutes an escape,—that is, to what extent a patient must have been beyond supervision to make it proper to record the circumstance as an escape.

Perhaps as true an indication of the facts as any other may be obtained from the impression on the minds of those who have had personal experience of the various systems; and in regard to this it seems proper to record, that the statements of three of the principal officials in this asylum, persons who have had experience of different systems in other asylums, are to the effect that open doors do not increase the number of escapes, and that they greatly decrease the desire to escape.

It is intended immediately to place a clock, which will strike the hours and quarters, in the tower over the entrance hall. This will be both ornamental and useful.

The general result of the visit on this occasion is to show that there is an energetic and very successful effort to preserve the high character that the asylum has acquired.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 9th and 10th September 1881.

There are 250 men and 240 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, one woman is at present absent on pass.

The changes in the population since the date of last visit are shown in the following statement:—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Admitted,	53	64	117
Discharged recovered,	27	30	57
Discharged unrecovered,	11	20	31
Dead,	9	13	22

The causes of death were brain disease in 9 instances, phthisis in 5, heart disease in 4, bronchitis in 2, and senile decay in 2. In all the cases of death except three a post-mortem examination was made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and only two accidents are recorded, both being of a trifling character. Appendix B.

Eleven escapes are registered, the patients being absent for at least one night. They all either came back or were brought back. For some of them no search was made, as it was believed that they were in safety with friends, and that they would return. This indeed was the case as regards four of the eleven who escaped. They went to friends in or about Glasgow, and after a short absence voluntarily returned to the asylum. Several of those who escaped were patients on full parole. Eight of the eleven went away from working parties in the fields, and one went from the laundry while at work there. These figures give no indication that the open-door system, the disuse of walled airing-courts, and a large extension of liberty to patients, lead to escapes, accidents, or the use of seclusion. Commissioners' Entries.
Parochial Asylums.
Barony Parochial Asylum.

During the whole visit, which extended over two days, a key was never needed to open a door. No key, indeed, was in the possession of the ordinary attendants, while it so happened that many of the superior officers were also at the time found to be without their keys.

The employment of the men in active healthy work out of doors continues to be a highly satisfactory feature of the management, and is certainly productive of important benefits to the patients. It was frequently observed during the visit that the patients do not engage listlessly, but heartily and with interest, in what they are doing, which all of them see to be of a useful character. It is impossible to estimate the value or extent of the work they perform, but no one can see them engaged in it without realising that both the value and the extent must be great. All the attendants who are with working parties join in the work, whatever it is, with as much energy and interest as if they were paid for results. It appears, indeed, to be essential to success that this should be the case. Even the head outdoor attendant, who has a general direction of all working parties, puts off his coat like patients and ordinary attendants, and joins actively in the work. The patients are led to follow example rather than precept, and it was manifest that a large number of them were as much interested in the progress of the work in which they were engaged as any labourers or artisans could be. Indeed, it is held that unless this interest can be aroused and kept up, the value of the work done by patients as a means of treatment is greatly reduced. In other words, it is not always sufficient that a patient shall be in the open air and doing work. This, of course, is good for him whatever his condition may be, and for some patients perhaps it is the chief good; but for others it is far from being so great a good as it becomes when an interest in the work is developed, and when patients are led to be industrious for a definite and manifest purpose, the accomplishment of which gives them a certain pleasure. There are many patients, no doubt, in whom this interest cannot be roused, and who simply perform in a listless way what they are asked to do; but in this asylum an earnest effort is made to excite in all patients an interest in their work, and it is done with much success as regards a considerable number, among whom are the very patients most likely to be benefited by it, those, namely, who are under the dominion of ever-present despondency or delusions, from which they escape temporarily and partially through this interest in their work, and it cannot be doubted that such recurring escapes are curative in their tendency.

The branch asylum at Muckcroft was found in a very satisfactory state. There are nine men at present there, but eventually it is proposed to have twenty. They are under the care of a male attendant and his wife, whose trustworthiness has been ascertained. Five acres of ground, close to the house, are being enclosed to form a vegetable garden, the cultivation of which will be the chief work of the inmates and their attendants, but they will also have the care of such animals as are on that portion of the farm, which now extends to 382 acres.

The cost of the maintenance of the patients, who thus live separately as a small community, is not greater than the cost of the maintenance of the inmates of the main building. All their food is cooked at Muckcroft. They draw their supplies daily from the general store, as from a shop; the messenger, who is a patient, bringing a passbook with him in which the requirements are noted, and bringing it back with the cost of each item entered. In this way, the exact cost of the maintenance of the colony at Muckcroft can at any time be ascertained; and so far as experience of the working of the establishment

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Barony Parochial Asylum.

has yet gone, it confirms the opinion that it is a mistake to suppose that a large number of patients in one establishment can be kept more cheaply than a small number; and at the same time it justifies the mode of extending asylum accommodation by separate independent succursal blocks, either obtained, as in the case of Muckcroft, by utilising existing buildings, or, where no such buildings are available, by new erections with simple structural arrangements and costing little.

It is well worthy of note, in connection with this subject, that it is a matter of experience here that the patients in the main building, who live together in large numbers, require better food, greater comforts, and surroundings of a higher class, in order to keep them healthy and contented, than do patients who live together in small communities, and whose life more nearly resembles ordinary family life. This is nothing more than what might have been reasonably expected. Great aggregations of people in one large establishment are unnatural, and health and happiness among them can only be secured by special and more or less costly arrangements. Such aggregations, however, may be a necessity, and perhaps they are so as regards lunatics; but even as regards lunatics, it is clear that great aggregations of them should not be carried beyond the actual necessity, and that as far as possible even those lunatics who must be sequestered should live in small communities, while as regards every lunatic the necessity for sequestration should be carefully considered. This last becomes a duty, not solely in the public interest, with a view to avoid both the erection of expensive buildings which are not needed, and a costly mode of maintenance, but it also becomes a duty in the interest of the lunatics themselves, if their greatest happiness is the object to be attained; because some of them (and these not an inconsiderable proportion of the whole) are happier and enjoy better health in ordinary private dwellings, leading a family life, and under a form of care and management in which the loss of liberty is not only made to appear, but is really, as small as it can be. It is well known that it is not possible to deprive persons of their liberty, whether such persons are sane or insane, without injurious effects on their health, and many of the recent changes in asylum management are designed to prevent the bad effects which appear as the outcome of a sense of the loss of liberty, and they no doubt succeed in this to a large extent. It would be difficult to point to an asylum in which the success is greater than in the one now under notice. But unless care is taken, this very fact, which is so greatly to the credit of the management, may lead to an undesirable result, in ways which are natural and from motives which are good. The inmates of this asylum have so many comforts, the liberty accorded to them is so great, and the life they lead is so healthy, that it may readily and naturally be forgotten that there are some lunatics who, with a still fuller liberty would be happier and healthier, though their surroundings were rougher and ruder in character, their comforts less, and their food coarser and commoner. At first sight it scarcely seems possible to do a kindlier thing to a poor lunatic than to consign him to care and treatment in an asylum like this, and as regards the majority of lunatics it certainly would be as kindly a thing as could be done; but, on the other hand, it is equally certain that there are some incurable and inoffensive lunatics who could be better provided for out of an asylum—both better and more cheaply, even when the rate of board is as low as it is here, where it is so low as to make the saving a weak incentive to the removal of patients who would have to be otherwise provided for.

It is not intended by these remarks to imply that patients were found in this asylum who could be more cheaply and better provided for in private dwellings. Nothing was seen to justify such an opinion; but it is certain that the very merits of such management as is to be seen here, especially as a cheap rate of maintenance is one of its features, are calculated to bring about the result now under discussion, and to do this, perhaps, more by their influence on the parochial board than by their influence on those directly concerned in the management of the establishment. For this reason, it is thought desirable to draw attention to the matter now, and not to wait till anything occurs which would render it necessary to do so.

The present report on the condition and management of the asylum, like those which have preceded it, is one of unqualified approval. The institution does more than maintain the high character it has already acquired, for it is steadily gaining a still higher character, as the result of progress in the

development of those excellent features of management on which its reputation is founded.

Scrupulous cleanliness and good order are found in all parts of the establishment; the sanitary arrangements are unusually satisfactory and the sewage is utilised; the surroundings of the patients are not more remarkable for their comfort than for their brightness and cheerfulness, all doors are open, keys are very rarely used, and every arrangement that could suggest a prison is abolished. There are no walled airing-courts; nevertheless escapes and accidents are few in number, and restraint or seclusion is never found necessary; the inmates are led to engage largely and heartily in profitable, active, and healthy work, to as great an extent as possible in the open air; the beds are as good as those in any private house, and sound refreshing sleep follows naturally the work of the day; stimulants are little used and narcotics or sedatives scarcely used at all; the patients are remarkably free from excitement and complaint; their food is carefully cooked, is of good quality, and is neatly served; good rich milk is an important part of the dietary, especially for the sick, and fresh vegetables are abundantly supplied; the body clothing of the patients is highly satisfactory, and much attention is paid to personal cleanliness; recreation and amusement are provided and are of a character in which a large number can participate; religious exercises on week days as well as on Sundays are regularly observed; the rate of maintenance is moderate, and the asylum property is steadily increasing in value as the result of work done by the patients and servants. Coincident with all these things, and crowning them, the death-rate is low and the rate of recovery is high.

The books and registers were examined, and were as usual found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Barony Parochial Asylum.

**CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
24th January 1881.**

There are at present 247 patients, 75 male and 172 female, resident in this institution. Since last visit the following changes have occurred.

City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	25	32	57
Discharges recovered,	10	16	26
Discharges unrecovered,	16	14	30
Deaths,	3	2	5

The causes of death were disease of the brain in three cases, and bronchitis and dysentery each in one case.

The numbers indicate a moderate rate of mortality, and it may fairly be regarded as showing that very successful efforts continue to be made to provide for the physical health of the inmates. In forming an opinion as to the results of treatment in producing recovery, it is important, in regard to this institution, to bear in mind the effect of the large number of patients who are admitted upon certificates of emergency, and transferred to other establishments connected with the parishes to which they are found to belong, before the expiry of the three days that a certificate of emergency continues in force. The effect on the statistics of the institution is to add considerably to the number of admissions, and also to the number recorded as discharged unrecovered, and these additions consist of cases where residence in the institution has been too short to permit of the effective application of remedial treatment.

The establishment was found in its usual good order. Very praiseworthy efforts continue to be made to compensate for the disadvantages arising from the locality of the asylum, by affording, as far as possible, healthy exercise for the minds of the patients in industrial occupation, and opportunities of amusement. Notwithstanding the present exceptionally inclement weather, which makes outdoor exercise difficult to obtain, the patients were found generally free from manifestations of excitement.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be carefully kept. No entry since last visit has been made in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

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Appendix B. The Register of Accidents contains five entries, but none of them refer to occurrences of a serious character.

Commissioners Entries. The general condition of the establishment shows that it is carefully and judiciously managed.

Parochial Asylum.

City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 14th September 1881.

There are 78 men and 172 women, or 250 patients in all, at present in the asylum.

The following statement shows the changes which have occurred in the population since the date of last visit :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	51	49	100
Discharged recovered,	12	22	34
Discharged unrecovered,	31	17	48
Died,	5	10	15

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and neither accident nor escape is recorded.

The staff consists of 1 head male, and 1 head female, of 6 ordinary male and 14 ordinary female, and of 1 night male and 2 night female attendants.

The establishment and the patients were found in their usual condition—a condition which has long been regarded as reflecting great credit on the medical and general management. If the treatment of the patients had not been carried on with so much ability and success, this institution, which is in so many respects most unfavourably circumstanced, would in all probability have ceased to exist long ere this. For many years it has yielded large financial advantages to the parish; and now that it approaches its end, it seems only right to record the opinion that it would not have succeeded in doing this, had the medical care of the patients shown less ability and conscientiousness, and had the efforts to overcome the defects of site and structure been less successful. The asylum now occupies a position which is temporary, but no doubt is entertained as to its maintaining its character so long as patients are received into it. The patients are treated with kindness, consideration, and liberality, and all is willingly done for them that can properly be done in the circumstances.

The books and registers are carefully and accurately kept.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 27th January 1881.

Govan Parochial Asylum.

There are at present on the register of the asylum 213 patients, and all of them, 104 men and 109 woman, are resident to-day. Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	31	43	74
Discharges recovered,	14	16	30
Discharges unrecovered,	10	16	26
Deaths,	7	5	12

The deaths resulted in two cases from paralysis, and from the following causes each in one case, epilepsy, apoplexy, cerebral congestion, cerebral softening, general paralysis, diarrhoea, cystitis, carbuncle, cancer of the mamma, and injury affecting the internal organs.

The ages at death were an average of 45 years for men and 53 for women. The mortality for the past year has not been high, though a larger number than has recently been usual have died within the second half of the year.

The circumstances under which the death occurred which is referred to injury of the internal organs, was the subject of investigation by me immediately after its occurrence, and two of the attendants have been committed for trial, in consequence of the disclosures which were then made, and during the

subsequent inquiry by the procurator-fiscal. A death under such circumstances in an institution of this kind is greatly to be deplored, whatever view may be taken of the way in which it took place; but in the present position of matters, it would obviously be undesirable to make more detailed reference to it in this place.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined to-day, and found carefully and accurately kept. There are at present confined to bed five men and five women. One man was wet last night, and 34 patients were raised by the night attendants on account of their tendency to wet or dirty habits. Four entries have been made in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit; these refer to the restraint in the treatment of two persons and the use of seclusion in one case. There are four entries in the Register of Accidents. With the exception of the entry relating to the occurrence already referred to as being specially investigated, there is only one of any importance, and this consisted of dislocation of the right clavicle.

The house was found, as usual, in excellent order, the wards scrupulously clean, and, having been recently repainted in a very satisfactory manner, looking cheerful and comfortable. During the present very severe weather the efficiency of the heating arrangements has been fully tested, and with satisfactory result. The temperature in all parts of the building occupied by patients was, in spite of severe frost externally, found genial and satisfactory.

The partitions in the water-closets generally have, in accordance with the recommendation in the preceding entry, been lowered, and the change has not only effected an increase in safety, but has also given a more airy appearance to the arrangements.

The alterations which were recommended in the lavatories and sculleries adjoining the infirmary have not been carried out.

Seventy-two men and 88 women are at present regarded as industrially employed. It appears, however, that there is a deficiency in the means of providing work for the men, when the weather renders outdoor work scarce or unsuitable.

The physical condition of the patients is satisfactory, and they are clean and suitably clothed. Very little excitement was manifested either by men or women.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 13th September 1881.

There are 106 men and 108 women at present in the asylum.

No patient is absent on probation or pass.

The changes in the population since the date of last visit are exhibited in the following statement, viz. :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	48	41	89
Discharged recovered,	17	16	33
Discharged unrecovered,	18	20	38
Dead,	11	6	17

These figures show a very active movement of the population, with corresponding difficulties and anxieties in the management. They also indicate a commendable desire to keep the population from growing by an accumulation of chronic and incurable patients. The death-rate is somewhat high, but the deaths resulted from causes over which medicine has little control. Two of the male patients at present labour under erysipelas. They have been removed to a room in the poorhouse hospital, where they are waited on during the day by one of the ordinary attendants and during the night by one of the night attendants. This arrangement leads to a very material reduction of the staff of attendants, and it is recommended that two or more special attendants be engaged to meet the special and exceptional circumstances created by the illness of these two men. Since last visit a third male patient has suffered from erysipelas.

The present staff of attendants consists of one head male and one head female attendant, of seven ordinary male and eight ordinary female attendants, and of two night male and of two night female attendants. It is a staff, therefore,

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Appendix B. which must be regarded as small, in view of the active movement which exists in the population.

Commissioners' Entries. It is impossible to regard the hospital arrangements of the asylum as satisfactory. Both on the male and the female sides the infirmary wards are overcrowded. No way of remedying this evil, however, is at present seen.

Parochial Asylums. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 44 entries, relating to the seclusion of six patients, and to the mechanical restraint of 18. These figures are much in excess of those relating to the use of seclusion and restraint in other asylums. The 24 patients here referred to were secluded or restrained chiefly in consequence of being violent, dangerous, or destructive; but patients of this class would probably not be so numerous, if there were greater facilities of employing them in active healthy work.

Govan Parochial Asylum.

There are 72 men and 80 women registered as industrially employed; but of these, 30 men and 11 women are merely employed in assisting attendants in the wards, a number far beyond what is necessary for such a purpose. The number of patients registered as idle is 62, or 29 per cent. of the whole, which is a large proportion. Only two women are engaged in laundry work, and only 32 men in field or garden work, so that active work, whether in-doors or out-of-doors, is in practice little resorted to as a means of treatment, and of doing away with the need of restraint and seclusion. In the actual circumstances of this asylum the employment of the women in active work is difficult if not impossible, and the circumstances do not even favour the extensive employment of the men in the way which is found so beneficial to male patients.

A well-cooked dinner, consisting of broth, bread, and beefsteak-pie, was served in an orderly manner during the visit. If potatoes had taken the place of bread, it would have been in every respect an excellent dinner; but it appears that in the very important item of vegetables the patients in this asylum are not so well off as patients in other asylums are.

The wards were in excellent order and scrupulously clean, and they presented an aspect of comfort and cheerfulness. The patients were clean in their persons and comfortably and tidily clothed. During the visit they were tranquil and free from complaint.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be written up to date, and to be carefully and correctly kept.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 14th April 1881.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

There are 204 inmates, 99 men and 105 women, at present in this asylum. Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	74	57	131
Discharges recovered,	32	30	62
Discharges unrecovered,	14	3	17
Deaths,	10	7	17

The deaths resulted in nine cases from disease of the brain; in most of the other cases there is said to have been disease of the brain, though death resulted more directly from other causes; two men are registered as dying from pneumonia, and one woman from erysipelas. The occurrence of two cases of pneumonia suggests the propriety of inquiring whether every proper precaution is taken against subjecting the patients to too low a temperature either by night or day. It is satisfactory to know, however, that this has engaged the attention of the medical officer, and that in accordance with his recommendation it is proposed to transfer to the rest of the large dormitories, the steam coils now in the dayrooms, as has already been done with advantage the case of the convalescent dayroom and dormitory.

The present number of inmates is considerably above what it has been at any previous time. From the date of last visit the increase has been from 169 to 204. This increase, however, is to be chiefly attributed to the large extent to which the asylum at present affords accommodation to lunatics

belonging to the Glasgow district, and it is probable that a demand for such accommodation will continue for some time. Appendix B.

The establishment was found, as usual, in excellent order. The wards were clean and well aired. The patients were suitably clothed and were generally in satisfactory physical condition. The number of persons confined to bed at present is six men and five women. Commissioners' Entries.

It is observed with satisfaction that attention continues to be paid to the industrial occupation of the patients, about 80 per cent. of the whole number of inmates being at present industrially employed. Fifty-three men are employed in the work of the farm and grounds, and eight were employed as artisans; the washing-house and laundry give employment to 32 women. The chief work connected with the grounds is at present the embankment of the terraces in the neighbourhood of the building and other work of like character. This gives an abundant supply of a very beneficial kind of labour, but it cannot be regarded as likely to do so for long. It is therefore understood with approval that the occupation of the farm is in immediate contemplation. Parochial Asylums.

The recommendations made in April last, that a covered passage should be made between the main building of the poorhouse and the asylum and also between the washing-house and laundry, have now been given effect to in a satisfactory manner. Greenock Parochial Asylum.

One result of the recent increase in the number of inmates has been to show that the dining-hall is not large enough for its purpose. During the visit only four fifths of the population were present at tea, and the room was even then inconveniently crowded. It is suggested that the additional accommodation that is required might be obtained by extending the upper part of the hall backwards, towards the asylum, and thus forming a kind of gallery to the hall.

The books and registers were examined, and found correctly kept. One accident is recorded in the register—fracture of the femur caused by a fall. The only entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion refers to the use of seclusion during one day, in the treatment of a male patient. The changes in the staff of attendants and servants consist of the dismissal of three, the resignation of nine, and the engagement of 14.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 16th September 1881.

There are 77 men and 88 women at present on the registers of the asylum, but one man is absent by escape. The changes in the population since the date of last visit are shown below :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	23	19	42
Discharged recovered,	15	15	30
Discharged unrecovered	26	17	43
Dead,	4	4	8

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Three accidents are recorded, two of a slight character and one involving fracture of the neck of the femur; one escape is registered and the patient is still absent. Nine attendants have left the service of the establishment, six of them leaving voluntarily and three of them being dismissed.

The transference of the steam coils from the dayrooms to the large dormitories, as was done in the case of the convalescent dayroom and dormitory, has not yet been effected, but no time should be lost in carrying out this change, as winter is approaching, and as it is difficult to keep the dormitories at a proper temperature in cold weather. Last winter there was reason to fear that the coldness of the dormitories led to pulmonary affections and deaths.

It is recorded with satisfaction that all the washing, both for the poorhouse and the asylum, is now done by the female patients. The necessary arrangements have been well considered, and are carefully and successfully carried out in practice, with manifest benefit to the patients. It is very desirable,

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylum.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

However, that the floor of the washing-house be made to slope towards the tub. It is now level and very wet under foot.

In the employment of the men the superintendent shows much interest and obtains a large success. It is a matter of great regret, however, as a thing which diminishes the efficiency of the asylum, that a large portion of the land which it possesses is sublet. There is no farm steading; and no cows are kept, though the milk account of the establishment is understood to be about £700 per annum.

The patients' walk, round the asylum grounds, is still uncompleted, but the work is in progress; it is strongly recommended that on both sides of it there should be a thickly planted belt of trees, so as to give shelter and enable weakly patients to take exercise in the open air in cold and windy weather. It is suggested that some members of the asylum committee should be deputed to visit the Murthly asylum, for the purpose of seeing and realising the good which would result from giving effect to this recommendation; and it is pointed out that, if these trees are to be planted, it is very desirable that they should be put into the ground next spring.

The state in which the wards were found was highly satisfactory, and many things were seen which revealed a careful and conscientious management both general and medical.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be written up to date, and to be correctly kept.

PAISLEY BURGH ASYLUM, 1st June 1881.

**Paisley
 Burgh
 Parochial
 Asylum.**

There are at present 51 men and 66 women on the register of the asylum. They are all actual inmates of the establishment except one woman who has escaped. The following changes have taken place since last visit:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	14	18	32
Discharges recovered,	8	11	19
Discharges unrecovered,	3	5	8
Deaths,	2	4	6

The asylum was found in good order. The wards were clean and well aired. Since last visit a good deal has been done, with much advantage to the institution, in carrying out repairs and improvements.

The patients were generally in satisfactory condition, and their requirements appear to be suitably provided for. They were tranquil and orderly in behaviour. Their industrial occupation continues to receive attention. Only six men and twelve women are at present unemployed, and these are all unfit for work, either on account of their physical or mental infirmity. There are 26 men employed in the work of the farm or the improvements of the grounds, and seven are employed as artisans. The women are chiefly employed in needlework and in household duties.

Dinner was served during the visit; the food appeared to be of good quality, sufficient in quantity, and well cooked, and the behaviour of the patients during the meal was very satisfactory.

The recommendation given in the previous entry that the female attendants should be furnished with a neat uniform has been carried into effect.

The cesspools at the ends of the asylum buildings are still used; it is strongly recommended that they should be closed, as there is reason to fear that if this is not done they will some day cause serious injury to the health of the inmates.

An assistant medical officer is now resident in the asylum. Rules should be prepared defining his position and duties, and submitted to the General Board for approval.

The books and registers were examined, and found accurately kept. The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is three; these refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of two patients. One accident is recorded, resulting from a patient falling against the side of his bed. The changes of the staff consist of eight resignations and two dismissals, and the engagement of ten persons to fill the vacancies thus occasioned.

Appendix B.

PAISLEY BURGH ASYLUM, 15th September 1881.

Commissioners
Entries.

There are 52 men and 62 women at present in the asylum, or 114 patients in all. There are two women, however, absent on pass, making thus 116 patients on the register.

Parochial
Asylums.

These figures show 11 empty beds. The changes in the population since the date of last visit are shown in the following statement :—

Paisley
Burgh
Parochial
Asylum.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	4	7	11
Discharged recovered,	1	5	6
Discharged unrecovered,	1	2	3
Dead,	1	2	3

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion ; and only one accident, and that of a trifling character, is recorded.

Four escapes are registered, but in three of them the patient was brought back to the asylum within a few hours after escaping.

The books and registers are carefully and correctly kept. The medical case-books are written up to date in a full and very satisfactory manner.

The recommendation in the last entry as to the preparation of rules defining the position and duties of the assistant medical officer has not yet received effect. It is again made, and it is suggested that the rules of the Greenock Parochial Asylum should be adopted as far as the different circumstances of the two institutions will permit.

The sewage arrangements are regarded as very unsatisfactory, and it is feared that some day serious injury will be done to the health of the inmates by their faulty arrangements. Attention has been frequently directed to this matter, which is clearly one of importance, and it is now recommended that a report on the subject be obtained, with as little delay as possible, from Dr James B. Russell, the medical officer of health for Glasgow.

When the site of this asylum was sanctioned, it was understood to be one of its leading merits, that it admitted easily of the utilisation of the sewage, and made it possible to spread it continuously over the land, thus rendering fermentation impossible.

As yet, however, nothing of this nature has been done. On the contrary, the water closet sewage is collected in tanks close to the windows of the living-rooms, and these tanks are emptied and their contents spread over the land once a week in summer and once in two or three weeks in winter. The laundry and kitchen sewage appears to be absolutely wasted.

The duties of the physician and his assistant are discharged in an able and conscientious manner, and the general management of the asylum, in the hands of the present superintendent, has in various directions undergone important improvements.

The dayrooms and dormitories were very clean and in good order, but the dining-hall requires to be repainted.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST. NICHOLAS POORHOUSE,
26th May 1881.Lunatic Wards
of Poorhouses.

There are 40 men and 51 women at present in the wards.

The changes since the date of last visit consist of 11 admissions, three discharges and five deaths.

Aberdeen
Poorhouse.

The recommendation as to the reflooring of the dayrooms contained in recent entries has received effect, but pitch pine has not been used, and the wood employed is already showing signs of wearing.

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Appendix B. The wards were, as usual, found in very good order, and the management of the inmates continues to be satisfactory.

Commissioners' Entries. R. R. is a wet patient, who needs more attention than can properly be given to him in an establishment of this kind, and his removal to the asylum is accordingly recommended.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. The books and registers were examined, and were found to be in good order.

Aberdeen Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST. NICHOLAS POORHOUSE, 12th October 1881.

There are 39 men and 50 women at present on the register of this establishment. All of them were seen except one man who is absent without leave.

Since last visit the only changes that have taken place have been the removal of one man and one woman to the asylum.

The book and registers were examined, and found carefully kept.

There have been no accidents to record and no instances of the use of restraint or seclusion.

One woman was found in bed with feverish cold, but the patients generally were in a satisfactory condition. The wards were clean and in good order.

Out of 38 men 29 were industrially employed; five were unemployed on account of mental or moral peculiarity, and four were unemployed on account of physical helplessness.

Out of 50 women 27 were industrially employed; four in cleaning the wards, 14 at the laundry, eight at needlework, and one at knitting; 23 were unemployed, 14 on account of mental or moral peculiarity, and nine on account of physical helplessness.

Every opportunity should be given to those who are physically capable of work to engage in it; and constant efforts should be made to induce them to employ themselves for a reasonable time in all cases in which idleness arises from disinclination to work.

Tranquillity prevailed throughout the wards and no complaints were made.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE, 27th May 1881.

Buchan Poorhouse.

There are 24 men and 25 women at present in the wards. Since last visit 16 patients have been admitted, two have been discharged, and two have died. Thirteen of the patients admitted were transferred to the wards from asylums, two from private dwellings, and one from the ordinary wards of the poorhouse. One of the patients discharged was taken home by her friends, but they found it difficult to manage her and she has been sent back to the wards. The other patient discharged was removed to the asylum as unsuitable for treatment in an establishment of this kind.

The present inmates of the wards seem on the whole to have been well selected, with the exception of M. S. or C., who is liable to recurring attacks of acute mental disease. She labours under one of those attacks at present and is a source of anxiety. Her removal to the asylum is therefore recommended.

A prominent feature of the management is the successful employment of the patients in useful work. At the time of the visit a large proportion of the men were actively employed in field work of a profitable character, and 21 of the 25 women were busily occupied in the laundry or kitchen, or in knitting socks for a manufacturer in town.

The advantages of this mode of treating the patients are very apparent in their greater contentment and improved bodily health. And every encouragement should be given to the commendable spirit in which the management is conducted, and which prove beneficial both to the institution and the inmates.

The wards were found in excellent order and very clean, and they presented an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort.

The painting of the dayrooms and dormitories has been nearly completed,

It is the work of the governor and male attendant, and is of a tasteful and durable character. Appendix B.

The general impression left by the visit was very pleasing.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be carefully kept.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Buchan Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,
10th October 1881.

The wards are occupied at present by 23 men and 26 women. Since last visit one man and three women have been admitted, one man has been removed, and one man and two women have died.

The man who has been admitted has developed symptoms of general paralysis, and already has arrived at a condition which makes him unsuitable to be an inmate of these wards. It is probable that he will become more and more unsuitable as the disease makes progress, and his removal to the asylum at once is therefore recommended.

The deaths were due, in the cases of the women, to pneumonia at the age of 43, and to disease of the heart at the age of 78. The death of the man was occasioned by rupture of the small intestine, the result of a blow given by a fellow patient while they were working in the turnip field. The circumstances were fully inquired into at the time in the course of an inquiry made by the Sheriff, and nothing was elicited that attached blame to those in charge. The blow by which the injury was inflicted was not a severe one, and does not seem to have been given with an intention to injure.

The wards were found in excellent order; they were cheerful in aspect and comfortable. The patients were all orderly in behaviour and free from complaint.

The industrial employment of the patients still continues to furnish the most important characteristic of the system of management, and it is nowhere more successfully or more usefully carried out. The patients are substantially benefited by it both in their bodily and mental health. They are made easier to manage, and they are made to contribute to some extent towards their own maintenance.

A great deal of useful outdoor work has been done by the men; they have filled and levelled a piece of ground which had been rendered useless by quarrying, and have thus added about half an acre to the arable area. They have trenched another field, and have improved the banks of the burn by embanking and building a strong retaining wall.

During the time spared from outdoor work considerable progress has been made with the painting and decorating of the walls of the wards.

Much credit is due to the governor for the energetic and able way in which he is developing the resources of the institution.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,
9th February 1881.

There are 98 patients now resident in these wards; 48 are men and 50 are women. Since last visit the following changes have taken place:— Cuninghame Poorhouse.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	3	1	4
Discharges,	1	—	1
Deaths,	1	—	1

The death was the result of general paralysis of the insane in the case of a patient who was transferred from the district asylum last summer.

The general health of the inmates is satisfactory at present, and their requirements seem properly attended to. They are provided with a sufficiency of clothing and a suitable dietary. They were seen at dinner in the new dining-hall, and it was gratifying to see how favourably the present arrangements contrast with those that formerly existed. The improvement in the mode of

Appendix B.
 Commissioners' Entries.
 Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.
 Cuninghame Poorhouse.

serving the meals will contribute not merely to the comfort of the patients, but will facilitate the administration of the establishment by developing and cultivating a habitual feeling for order among both patients and attendants. Great attention continues to be paid to the industrial occupation of the inmates. The men were all at work except eight who are physically incapable, three of them being at present confined to bed. Eighteen are engaged at garden or field work, three as farm servants, eight in pumping sewage for irrigation, four in bone crushing, four assisting the attendants indoors, one as a stoker, and one as a clerk. Of the women 11 are unemployed, 17 are engaged at needlework or knitting, 10 in the laundry, three in the kitchen, eight assisting in cleaning the wards, and one as housemaid. More advantage is being taken of the laundry to provide occupation for the females than was previously taken, but more might still with benefit be done in this direction. The extent of land in occupation affords an outlet of the greatest value for the energies of the male patients, and there was satisfactory evidence during the visit that this is taken full advantage of. The wards were found in excellent order, being, as usual, clean, well ventilated, and comfortable.

It is stated that inquiry is being made as to the opportunities of obtaining work for the laundry from sources unconnected with the establishment. Nothing has yet been done in the direction of providing a shelter for the patients working at the farm. This matter and the employment of an additional female attendant are still under the consideration of the committee.

No reason is given for delay in carrying out these recommendations, and it is therefore again recommended that they should be given effect to as soon as possible.

The books and registers were examined, and found properly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,
 23rd September 1881.

There are 48 men and 49 women, or 97 patients in all, at present on the register and resident in the wards.

The changes in the population since the date of last visit are shown in the following statement :—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Admitted,	3	4	7
Discharged,	1	3	4
Died,	2	2	4

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. One female patient has escaped and is still at large, but there is no anxiety as to her safety. Three attendants have been engaged and two have resigned.

The staff now consists of three male and four female attendants.

It is recorded with much satisfaction that the number of women who work in the laundry has been greatly increased, upwards of twenty women now working there regularly. At the same time the industrial occupation of the men has also been developed, 44 out of 48 of them being actively engaged in useful healthy work almost entirely in the open air.

Ten men are on full parole beyond the grounds, and eight men and four women on parole within the grounds. Several of the patients are allowed to visit their friends in town, and on Sundays to go with them to church. Such efforts, as are indicated in these facts, to do away with irksome discipline and restraint and to engage the patients in active useful work, if persevered in, are not unlikely in the long run to lead to the feeling that walled atring-courts are not necessary, if the staff of attendants and servants is sufficiently numerous.

The farm did not yield a pecuniary profit last year, but it proved very serviceable in the treatment and management of the patients, and in many ways added to their comfort and well being. This year it is expected to show satisfactory financial results.

The wards were, as usual, found very clean and in excellent order, and they presented an aspect of great cheerfulness and comfort. Appendix B.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept. Commissioners' Entries.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
18th May 1881.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poorhouses.
Dumbarton
Poorhouse.

The present number of inmates is 59, of which 30 are male patients and 29 are female patients. Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	3	1	4
Discharges,	1	1	2

Of the inmates admitted two were transferred from the Stirling District Asylum, and two were congenitally weak-minded persons who had never been previously inmates of a public establishment.

The general health of the inmates during the past winter has been satisfactory. There have been no deaths. No accident has occurred since last visit, nor has there been any instance of the use of seclusion.

The wards were found, as usual, in excellent order, and they presented a more than usually fresh and cheerful appearance from having been recently painted.

The industrial occupation of the inmates, which has always received great attention in the institution, is still carefully attended to. Work continues to be done not merely for the institution itself but also for the public. During last year £178 was received for laundry work done by the women and carpet beating done by the men. The farm gives healthy employment to the men during a great part of the year. At the time of the visit 26 men and 23 women were employed in their various kinds of work.

It is understood that objection has been taken by a resident in the neighbourhood to the position of the closet in the male airing-court, and it is intended by the committee to make arrangements to remove the cause of complaint. This might be done in a satisfactory manner by erecting a new closet at the back of the verandah. It is very desirable that whatever arrangement is made the closet should in every way be capable of being kept clean and in good order. The establishment appears to be in every way most efficiently managed.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
14th September 1881.

There are 30 men and 29 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit one male patient has been admitted, and one male patient has died. These are the only changes which have taken place in the population.

The establishment continues to be managed in the very commendable manner which has been referred to in many previous reports, and the results are increasingly satisfactory. Probably in no institution for the insane in Scotland is the proportion of patients profitably employed so great, and in no asylum is there a larger amount of liberty accorded to the inmates. In connection with this, it is deserving of note that since last visit no escape is recorded, nor has any accident occurred.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,
8th January 1881.

There are 43 men and 56 women at present in these wards, or 99 patients in all. Dundee East
Poorhouse.

Since last visit two men and three women have been admitted, and two men have been discharged. No death has occurred.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded. No change has taken place among the attendants.

Appendix B. The dayrooms and dormitories were found scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The patients were comfortably and tidily clothed, and their aspect indicated a suitable and sufficient dietary. During the visit, they were, without exception, free from excitement and complaint. In their management all irksome restraints are as far as possible removed, and they enjoy a large amount of personal freedom. Sixteen of them are on full parole, and permission is given to a considerable number to go to church, to visit friends, or to take walks in the town or country, unaccompanied by attendants. This mode of management, which implies a careful consideration of the condition of each patient, both develops and discloses trustworthiness, and leads to a greater contentment and an easier management. It leads also, and always, to a greater readiness on the part of the patients to engage in useful work, and this effect of it is very apparent.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dundee East Poorhouse.

Fourteen of the women now work regularly in the laundry, and do a large amount of good work, both to their own advantage and to that of the institution.

Two tailors, a carpenter, a tinsmith, and a painter are steadily, actively, and profitably employed. The work done by the painter is of an extensive and satisfactory character, and has given the wards a clean, cheerful, and comfortable aspect. The want of land for the outdoor occupation of the men is still a difficulty and cause of regret, but as much as possible is made of the land in possession, and efforts are made to find occupation for the men in other directions. At the same time there is a liberal consideration of the value of amusements. This is shown by the fact that 53 of the patients have recently been present at the circus and pantomime, and they were found to day engaged in decorating the hall for an annual festival which they owe to the generosity of Mr. Armitstead.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept. The general impression left by the visit was very satisfactory and pleasing.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE, 13th July 1881.

There are at present 43 men and 56 women resident as patients in these wards. Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admissions,	3	7	10
Discharges recovered,	—	1	1
Discharges unrecovered,	—	6	6
Deaths,	3	—	3

The deaths resulted from pneumonia, phthisis, and heart disease, at the ages of 25, 36, and 52 years.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully and accurately kept. No accident has occurred since last visit. No entry has been made in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no one has escaped and been absent till next day before being brought back. There has been only one change in the staff, one attendant having resigned, and one having been appointed in her place.

The wards were, as usual, found in excellent order; everything was neat and scrupulously clean. The painting of the walls, which was in progress on the occasion of last visit, has been carried out in a very satisfactory manner, and has increased the cheerfulness of the wards. The patients were tranquil and free from complaint, and they appeared to be in every respect suitably provided for.

The industrial occupation of the patients continues to receive great attention. Thirty-eight of the men were employed, only five being prevented either by their mental or bodily condition from being employed. Forty-five of the women were employed, 11 being prevented from working either by their mental or bodily condition; 11 of those employed were working in the washing-house and laundry.

It was apparent that due attention is given to the individual peculiarities of the different inmates, and the treatment of each is modified, when necessary, to suit the case.

The general impression produced by the inspection was very favourable to the way in which the establishment is at present conducted.

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,
8th January 1881.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dundee West Poorhouse.

There are 23 men and 31 women at present in the wards. Since the date of last visit two patients have been admitted and none discharged. Two deaths have taken place; one by phthisis, the other by heart disease. The staff is unchanged. Restraint and seclusion have not been resorted to, and no accident has occurred.

The state of the wards and the condition of the inmates were, as usual, highly satisfactory. Nothing but what is favourable has to be said of the management, which is both kindly and judicious. The wants of the patients are in all respects liberally provided for, with good health and contentment as the result. Nearly all of them are usefully employed, and they work willingly. Due attention is at the same time given to recreation.

Few establishments for the insane better illustrate the value of cheerful surroundings.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,
12th July 1881.

The number of patients at present in the wards is 53—23 men and 30 women. Since last visit one man and two women have been admitted. One woman has been removed to the Dundee asylum, and two women have died; one man whose name is on the register of the establishment is absent on probation. The causes of death were heart disease in the one case and spinal abscess in the other.

The condition of the wards was as usual very satisfactory. The patients are well provided for, and they were found tranquil, cheerful, and without complaint.

All are employed at some industrial occupation except one man and nine women, who are regarded as unable to work owing to bodily infirmity. The garden gives a good deal of healthy occupation to the men, and those who cannot be employed in that way are engaged in sack sewing and teasing ropes. Out of the 21 women who are employed, two work in the kitchen and nine in the laundry. It is observed with approval that only six women are employed solely in sewing or knitting, as it is desirable to encourage active exercise in the work of most of the female patients.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully and correctly kept. No accident of any importance has occurred since last visit.

Repairs and improvements are promptly carried out when required. The most important that have been effected recently, are the repainting of the wards and the substitution of improved water closets for those formerly in use. The impression produced by the inspection was very favourable to the management.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
14th January 1881.

There are 30 men and 39 women at present in this establishment.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have occurred in the population:—

Edinburgh City Poorhouse.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	2	6	8
Discharged,	1	2	3
Died,	—	1	1

Appendix B
Commissioners'
Entries.

Lunatic
 Wards of
 Poorhouses.

Edinburgh
 City
 Poorhouse.

The carpeting of the dayrooms, both on the male and female sides, is in a state of decay, and should be renewed in the way described to the governor. The sides of the flooring should at the same time be repainted, and articles of furniture which are worn out should be replaced.

It is again urged as very desirable, that a portion of land should be set apart for cultivation by the male patients. To some extent effect has been given to the repeated recommendations of the Commissioners on this subject, but the state of matters will not be satisfactory till complete effect is given.

The cultivation of the kitchen gardens of the whole establishment should be entrusted entirely to the male patients and their attendants.

A third male attendant has been engaged, but it is understood that this man is to be employed as a second labour master in connection with the ordinary inmates. The third female attendant is employed in a more or less similar manner. Attention is drawn to this arrangement, because it does not appear to be of a character which should be sanctioned.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. The books and registers were examined, and were found to be in good order.

The wards were clean, and the patients were tidily and comfortably clothed.

The wards for the men were, on the whole, in a more satisfactory state than those for the women, but the difference was perhaps due to conditions of a temporary character.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
26th September 1881.

There are at present 29 males and 29 females resident as patients in these wards. Since last inspection, 5 males and 7 females have been admitted, 5 males and 5 females have been discharged, and 1 male and 2 females have died.

The deaths are registered as having occurred from heart disease in the case of the man, and from debility in the case of both the women.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order. No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

Since last visit the cultivation of the garden, and of the space in front of the main buildings, has been entrusted to the lunatics and their attendants.

Besides accomplishing this work, they have drained pieces of land in front of the house and near the infirmary, extending in all to about three acres.

It is recorded with great satisfaction that this arrangement has now been carried out, as it is believed that it will confer great benefits on the male inmates of the lunatic wards, and it is understood that it is not found to affect prejudicially the administration of the other parts of the establishment. The advantages of providing an abundance of active outdoor labour are now so fully recognised in the management and treatment of the insane, that such arrangements are properly regarded as indispensable to the efficiency of asylums and similar institutions.

The recommendations made in the preceding entry in regard to the repair and renewal of the furniture of the wards are in course of being given effect to. On the female side, pieces of carpet have been placed in the dayroom and dormitories, and a more cheerful and comfortable aspect has been given to these rooms by the introduction of valances for the windows; improved seats and a few chairs have also been provided. It is understood that similar improvements are to be made immediately in the male wards.

When considering arrangements for conferring comfort and cheerfulness in the wards, it is proper to bear in mind that they not only tend to secure contentment and order among the patients, but also tend to develop a greater willingness to engage in useful work. They thus both facilitate the administration of the establishment, and benefit the mental condition of its inmates.

The wards were, as usual, found clean and in good order.

Appendix B.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
22nd June 1881.Commissioners'
Entries.

There are at present 13 men and 17 women on the register of the establishment; all were seen except one, who has absconded and has not yet been brought back.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poorhouses.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

Hamilton
Poorhouse.

	M.	F.	TOTALS
Admissions	7	3	9
Discharged recovered	2	—	2
Discharged unrecovered	3	—	3
Died	2	2	4

The causes of death were diarrhoea in two cases, and softening of the brain and erysipelas each in one case. The rate of mortality for last year is exceptionally high, and the occurrence of fatal diarrhoea and erysipelas is deserving of attention. Every precaution should be taken that the sanitary arrangements of the establishment are in no way to blame for these results.

The wards were found during the inspection in excellent order, and the inmates appeared to be in good condition; they were, as usual, busily employed, and tranquil and content.

The men are all, with two exceptions, employed at farm labour at present. All the reclaimed land as well as the garden is now in crop.

The women were, as usual, employed chiefly in the laundry and at household work; only three were unemployed. The management continues to deserve the commendation it has already received for the successful way in which the industrial aspect of the administration is attended to. The books and registers were examined, and found carefully and accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
17th September 1881.

There are 13 men and 18 women at present in the wards. The admission of one female patient constitutes the only change since the date of last visit.

A visit to this establishment never fails to give pleasure. The management is healthy in its tone and successful in its results, both medically and financially. This satisfactory state of matters depends largely in the extent to which the patients of both sexes are engaged in really useful and profitable work, and in the almost complete absence of personal restraint and irksome discipline.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
22nd February 1881.

There are ten patients resident and all the beds in the ward are occupied. Since last visit, one patient has been admitted and one has died.

Inveresk
Poorhouse.

The wards were found in excellent order and scrupulously clean, and the condition of the patients was highly satisfactory. They were neatly and comfortably clothed, and their aspect indicated a sufficient and suitable dietary. They were tranquil and contented, and with the exception of one woman, who is in very delicate health, they were all actively engaged in useful work. The invalid patient referred to is evidently treated with much kindness and liberality; she expresses her gratitude for and appreciation of what is done to promote her comfort. The beds are very clean and are supplied with ample coverings.

A new rug for the sitting-room is needed, and it would be an important advantage to the patients if they were furnished with a daily newspaper.

The books and registers were examined, and were found written up to date, and carefully and correctly kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners'
Entries.LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
19th December 1881.Lunatic
Wards of
Poorhouses.Inveresk
Poorhouse.

There are 10 women at present in these wards, every bed being occupied. Since last visit two patients have been transferred to the wards from Haddington District Asylum, one has been discharged recovered, and one has died. The cause of death was weak heart and the debility of old age.

The wards were found, as usual, clean and in good order. The patients were tidy and comfortable looking. They partook of an abundant and excellent dinner during the inspection, and all their requirements appear to be adequately provided for.

The carpet recommended in the preceding entry has been provided, and it adds greatly to the appearance of comfort in the dayroom.

The daily newspaper is also supplied, and is a distinct benefit to some of the patients by giving them a variety of subjects for conversation, and thus relieving to a considerable degree the disadvantages inseparable from the routine life of the establishment.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully and accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,
23rd May 1881.Kincardine
Poorhouse.

There are 13 men and 15 women at present in the wards, which are thus nearly full.

The changes in the population since the date of last visit consist of six admissions, one discharge, and one death. All the patients admitted except two were transferred from asylums. One of the two who came from private dwellings is a goitrous idiot, who seems to be well suited for management in a private dwelling if a good guardian could be found. It would add to the happiness of his life to be out of an establishment. The patient who was discharged has recovered, and is now an inmate of the ordinary wards. She has long acted as nurse in these wards, and has long been virtually discharged from the lunatic wards; she is a woman in feeble bodily health, and for that reason continues to be a pauper.

Two women and one man were confined to bed—the two women from old age, and the man in consequence of an obstinate attack of diarrhoea.

The land is now in possession of the establishment and is being fenced. It consists of about five acres, and is to be entirely cultivated by the spade. As all the male patients except three are useful outdoor workers, this will no doubt be possible.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the inmates were entirely free from complaint; they were tidily and comfortably clothed, and their aspect indicated a sufficient and suitable dietary.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,
15th July 1881.

There are 12 men and 15 women at present inmates of the wards. Since last visit one female has been admitted, and the man mentioned in the previous entry as suffering from chronic diarrhoea has died. A female inmate whose mental condition had improved has been discharged and placed under the care of her sister.

The wards were as usual found in good order, and the inmates appear to be in every way satisfactorily cared for.

The recently acquired land has now been completely fenced, and it affords abundance of suitable work for the male inmates. Both men and women are industrially employed as far as they are suitable, but several of the women are feeble and unable to do much.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners'
Entries.Lunatic
Wards of
Poorhouses.Linlithgow
Poorhouse.LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
8th June 1881.

There are at present 17 men and 15 women in the wards.

The changes which have taken place since last visit are the admission of three men and three women and the death of one man and one woman. The causes of death were diarrhoea, cardiac disease, and bronchitis.

The wards were found in excellent order; they were clean, well aired, and in good repair. The patients were tranquil, in good physical condition, and suitably clothed.

The industrial occupation of the patients is satisfactorily attended to; all the men are employed in some way, and the only women who are generally unemployed are two who are physically incapable of work.

The books and registers were examined, and found carefully and accurately kept. There is one entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of the shower-bath for a period of a minute on one occasion.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
9th August 1881.

There are 17 men and 14 women at present in the wards, leaving one bed unoccupied on the female side.

The only change in the population since last visit consists of one death, that of a woman from phthisis at the age of 36.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No change has taken place among the attendants.

Sixteen men and 12 women are registered as usefully employed, leaving three idle, one woman on account of mental feebleness, and one man and one woman on account of physical weakness.

The wards were found in excellent order, and very clean; the inmates were entirely free from excitement or complaint, and their aspect indicated a sufficient and suitable dietary and abundant exercise in the open air. Both men and women were comfortably and tidily clothed.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
26th May 1881.

There are 23 men and 25 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit eight patients have been admitted, six have been discharged, and four have died. All the patients discharged were transferred to the asylum as unsuitable for treatment in these wards. The reasons for the transference of these patients appear to have been good; and it is very desirable that all patients liable to fits of excitement or in any respect difficult to manage should be removed from the wards, which are not officered or arranged in a way to fit them for the care and treatment of any but harmless and easily managed patients. With the exception of one imbecile, all the patients admitted were transferred to the wards from the Royal Asylum.

The industrial occupation of the inmates continues to receive satisfactory attention. They were all found in fair bodily health, and they were entirely free from complaint.

The wards were clean and in good order and the patients were tidily and comfortably clothed.

The books and registers are carefully and correctly kept.

Old Machar
Poorhouse.

Appendix B.**Commissioners' Entries.****Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.****Old Machar Poorhouse.****LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
13th October 1881.**

Since last inspection of these wards two men and one woman have been admitted to them, all having been resident in the Royal Asylum previously. One death has taken place, that of an old woman who died of senile decay.

The number at present in the wards is 50; 25 being men and 25 women.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be carefully and accurately kept. The patients were found in very satisfactory condition. Their wants seem to be well provided for. Suitable arrangements are made to occupy their time in useful work, and they were orderly in behaviour and free from complaint. The wards were in excellent order throughout.

**LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
13th June 1881.****Perth Poorhouse.**

There are at present 20 men and 20 women resident in these wards. Since last visit two men and three women have been admitted, and two men and two women have died.

The wards were found in good order, and the patients were clean and suitably clothed. The women were, as usual, found, with few exceptions, engaged in useful work; but there are still an unusually large proportion of the men unemployed. It is recommended that an effort should be made to induce a larger number to occupy themselves usefully, though it will probably be impossible, on account of the large number who are infirm, to get as many to do so as is accomplished in some similar establishments.

The wards would be much improved by the addition of some articles of furniture, and the introduction of objects which would confer a more cheerful aspect on them.

The establishment has during late years been, as regards these things, falling below the level usual in the lunatic wards of poorhouses.

The laying of carpets in the dormitories, and other improvements of a like nature, would contribute greatly to the appearance of comfort that the wards might present. Remnants of Brussels carpet, which are not costly, can be used with great advantage. Great improvements could easily be made also in the way of serving the food, if a more suitable style of table furnishings were used. There is a want also of such things as trays for serving the meals for the sick, which it is recommended should be procured.

**LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
5th September 1881.**

There are 20 men and 20 women at present in these wards, and there is no vacant accommodation. No change has taken place in the population since the date of last visit.

A large number of the women were found engaged in useful occupations. It has not been found possible to employ the men so extensively, because many of them are persons in a feeble state of health.

Some additions have been made to the furniture of the wards with excellent results, and the table equipage has been considerably improved. The wards were found very clean and in good order.

Twenty-eight of the forty inmates joined lately in a pleasure excursion by steamer to Broughty Ferry, and they seem to have enjoyed the trip greatly. During the last fortnight there have been two dancing parties.

It would be a great help, in the keeping of the airing-courts in order, if a small mowing machine were supplied to the institution, and it is hoped that effect will be given to this suggestion.

The patients were found in good health and their aspect indicated a suitable and sufficient dietary. They have at all times free access to the airing-courts, and once a week they have exercise beyond the grounds. During the visit complete tranquillity prevailed and no complaint of any kind was made.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order and correctly kept.

Appendix B.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,
15th February 1881.Commissioners'
Entries.

The inmates of these wards are the same as were resident in them when the institution was last inspected, no admission, discharge, or death having taken place.

With the exception of the existence of the water-closet and lavatory in one of the dormitories, the removal of which has been frequently recommended, the wards were in all respects found in satisfactory condition.

The comfort of the inmates receives careful attention. The dietary is suitable and adequate; the wearing apparel of the patients is abundant and in good order; and the beds have recently been furnished with a new outfit of blankets and coverlets of very satisfactory character.

The efforts of those in charge to engage the patients in useful occupations have now been so successful that each of them has now been brought into regular industrial employment either in needlework or house old work.

It is again recommended that the water-closet and lavatory should be removed. The water-closet might with great advantage be made into a closet for stores, such as articles of clothing and household linen. A suitable place for such purposes is a desideratum at present.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,
24th September 1881.

One patient has been admitted since the date of the last visit. No other change has taken place. There are thus 11 inmates, and all the beds are occupied.

Of the 11 patients at present in the wards, six came into them directly from their homes, three came from asylums beyond the district, and two from the Southern Counties Asylum, both of these last in 1879. These figures show to how small an extent the asylum of the district has contributed to the filling of the wards with incurable and inoffensive patients.

The management of the establishment has of late years undergone a remarkable and highly satisfactory change, and will now compare favourably with that of any similar establishment in the country. The wards were never found in a better condition than at this visit, and the evidences of a judicious and kindly management were abundant.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 8th January 1881.

There are 64 inmates, of whom 11 males and four females are private and 29 males and 20 females are paupers. The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit:

	PRIVATE.		PAUPERS.		TOTALS.	Baldovan Institution.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admissions,	2	-	2	3	7	
Discharges,	-	1	2	1	4	
Deaths,	-	-	-	-	-	

The institution continues to deserve the favourable things which have been said regarding it in former reports. The inmates are carefully nursed and comfortably provided for, and a gratifying success attends the training and teaching of those of them who are educable.

For children at or below 9 years of age, a board of £13. 10s. is charged.

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Appendix B. This board rises at the rate of £1 annually for five years after admission, when the board charged becomes a matter for special arrangement with the directors.
Commissioners' Entries. In the case of very helpless children, whose care involves an increase of the staff of nurses, there is an additional charge, varying from £5 to £10 a year.
Institutions for Imbeciles. At present, however, there are only two or three children in this position. These rates of board refer alike to the private and pauper inmates.
Baldovan Institution. It thus appears that the institution is managed with much economy as well as with much success.
The impression left by this visit was in all respects pleasing.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 13th July 1881.

The inmates at present consist of nine males and five females who are private boarders, and 30 males and 20 females who are paupers.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	—	2	2	3	7
Discharges, . . .	1	—	1	—	2
Deaths, . . .	1	1	—	1	3

The institution was found, as usual, in very excellent order, scrupulously clean throughout, and presenting an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort.

The children were found clean in person and neat in dress. The majority are not susceptible of benefit from any treatment except careful nursing, but this they receive of a very efficient kind. Those who are to any degree educable receive suitable training, and special care is bestowed on the teaching of whatever is likely to make them helpful to themselves or others.

The management of the institution continues to be as admirable as it has been found on the occasion of previous inspections.

COLUMBIA LODGE, LIBERTON, EDINBURGH, 21st February 1881.

Columbia
Lodge,
Liberton.

There are six boys and three girls at present in the establishment. Since the date of last visit one boy and one girl have been admitted. No discharge has taken place, nor has there been any death.

The house was found in its usual satisfactory condition, and the children were all neatly and comfortably clothed. Five of them are regarded as more or less educable, and satisfactory results are following the efforts made in this direction. They are all carefully nursed, and live in the midst of pleasant and healthy surroundings.

COLUMBIA LODGE, LIBERTON, EDINBURGH, 22nd December 1881.

There are four boys and four girls at present in the establishment. Since last visit one boy has been sent home and one has died. The death resulted from gradual exhaustion in the case of a lad of 24 years of age. One girl has recently been admitted.

The house was found in its usual satisfactory condition. The inmates are all kept in great comfort, and every thing appears to be done that is possible for their benefit.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 10th June 1881.

Larbert
Institution.

Since last visit Dr. Ireland has resigned the office of superintendent of the institution. He has been succeeded by Mr. Skene, who was previously known to the Board as having, with noteworthy success, conducted the management of

establishments where children and persons of unsound mind constituted a considerable proportion of the inmates. His influence on the administration of this institution has scarcely had time to become apparent, owing to his having very recently entered on his duties. But it is proper to state that the impression produced by this day's inspection was satisfactory. The rooms were found clean and well aired, the inmates were clean and neatly clothed, and the officers and servants appeared attentive to their duties.

The matters to which it seems desirable that attention should first be directed, with a view to the improvement of the institution, are the reorganisation of the staff and the introduction of changes in the structure and furnishing of the buildings, which will permit of a better classification of the inmates and lead to greater efficiency in their treatment.

The reorganisation of the staff ought to be well considered before it is carried into effect, but when done it should be as thorough as the interests of good administration require. The duties to be required of the different members of the staff should be arranged with care, every effort should be made to entrust them to persons as competent as possible, and no one should be employed except those whose services are necessary for the proper conduct of the establishment. If these views are acted on, a suitable saving in expense and a great increase in efficiency may reasonably be anticipated.

The improvements in the furniture and the alterations in the building that are required must depend to some extent on the system of administration to be adopted. But in any case it is to be wished that a very great change may be made in the character of the ordinary furniture. Much more variety in the articles of furniture is required to make them suitable to the various conditions of different inmates. There is throughout the establishment a deficiency of such furniture and decoration as give an air of comfort and cheerfulness, and exercise no unimportant influence on the inmates, not only by arousing feelings of pleasure, but also by their educational effect. Tables of improved form, chairs, carpeting, window furnishings, mirrors, and pictures, could all be introduced more extensively with much advantage.

With reference to the structural alterations it is perhaps unnecessary to allude here to anything except the water-closets and lavatories, which were not of the most suitable character at any time and are now in a state of disrepair; others of a character likely to encourage tendencies to order and neatness should be substituted for them.

The suggestions that are contained in this report are made with the view of aiding the directors in their efforts to increase the efficiency of the institution.

The number of inmates at present on the register of the institution is 122. This consists of 53 males and 40 female private boarders and 24 male and five female paupers. Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	14	8	2	1	25
Discharges, . . .	9	6	2	—	17
Deaths,	—	—	—	2	2

The registers were examined, and found written up to date.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 10th August 1881.

The following figures show the character and number of the present population:—

NOT PAUPERS.		PAUPERS.		TOTALS.
M.	F.	M.	F.	
50.	43	24	16	133

At the present time only 103 of these are actually resident, 30 being absent spending their holiday at home.

It is hoped that the number of children paid for by parishes will ere long be considerably increased. It would tend greatly to bring this about if the rate of board could be somewhat reduced.

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Institutions for Imbeciles.

Larbert Institution.

It is hoped too that the number of children paying high rates of board will be increased, but this cannot be looked for till the accommodation for such inmates is greatly improved, and it is strongly recommended that the rooms in the superintendent's house should be put into thorough order and comfortably furnished without any delay. If the institution is to prosper in the direction indicated this recommendation should be acted on at once, and the work should be very complete and satisfactory in its character. The dining-hall has been very tastefully decorated, and it has now a bright and cheerful aspect. A great improvement has also taken place in the serving of the meals. This merits commendation, since it is clearly of importance that imbecile and idiotic children should learn to eat their food as nearly as possible like ordinary children, and thus lose that offensiveness at table which they so frequently exhibit. To effect changes of this nature, indeed, is one of the objects of placing imbecile children in institutions like this at Larbert.

Great activity is at present being displayed in cleaning, repapering, and repainting the apartments of the main building, and the work is being done under the constant supervision of Mr. Skene, which will secure its being well done. When this is completed the question of furnishings will fall to be considered, and in this direction a great deal is needed in the way of carpets, chairs, tables, &c. It will be necessary also that the hair of the mattresses be cleaned and teased and the mattresses re-made up.

The staff of nurses and servants is being improved in quality, and with this good object in view the remuneration has been somewhat increased. As bearing on this it is recommended that the nurses should wear a neat plain uniform. This will tend to secure neatness and tidiness, a most important thing in an institution for the training of imbecile children.

The clothing of the children is not yet all that could be desired, but a large quantity of new clothing is being got ready, and it is hoped that great attention will always be paid to the cleanliness and tidiness as well as to the comfort and warmth of the clothing of the children. It appears desirable that the institution should possess an active male nurse, who will supervise the elder and stronger boys in their play and work, both in and out of doors, and who will generally assist the superintendent in such work as requires a man to perform it.

The number of adults among the inmates has been reduced, but there is room for a still further reduction, and to this matter the attention of the directors is specially drawn. It is also recommended that they should by and by consider the propriety of having a general bathroom, and of removing many of the existing water closets and lavatories. About 12 of the children have had measles, but not of a serious character. The disease was introduced into the establishment by a child from the West Highlands, who fell ill of it a few days after admission. For several months whooping-cough has prevailed in the institution, but neither extensively nor seriously. Forty of the children have had ringworm, but they are all now well. The changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit are shown in the following statement:—

	NOT PAUPERS.		PAUPERS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . .	11	7	—	1	19
Discharged, . . .	4	4	—	—	8
Died,	—	—	—	—	—

The new registers are neatly and carefully kept. Those for the store, however, though ready, have not yet been commenced, because the changes in the store arrangements are still undetermined. This very important matter is under careful consideration.

PERTH, 24th February 1881.

Commissioners' Entries.

General Prison, Perth.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy

SIR,—I visited the lunatic department of the General Prison to-day, and I beg to submit the following report.

There are at present 36 men and 17 women detained in the department. Since last visit four men and one woman have been admitted, three men and three women have been discharged, and three have died.

The wards were found clean and in excellent order, and the inmates were comfortably and suitably clothed.

A considerable and very beneficial addition has been made to the resources of the establishment by the acquisition of four acres of land which have been added to the grounds worked by the lunatics. The labour required in the removal of walls and in the reforming of the ground has been found useful in the treatment of the inmates. An illustration of its usefulness appears to be furnished by the reduction which has been effected in the application of mechanical restraint. Only two men were in restraint to-day, though on the occasion of last visit eight inmates were under this form of treatment.

The building intended for the accommodation of female patients is now approaching completion, and it is I think desirable that the Board should communicate with the Prison Commissioners in regard to some details of the arrangements.

I should recommend that the doors of the single rooms should be altered. They are at present double, and of an exceedingly heavy character, quite unsuitable for lunatic wards. They give an aspect to the wards which cannot fail to produce a depressing effect on the inmates, and the necessary security could be obtained by the use of single doors similar in appearance to those in private houses. The locks are also unsuitably formidable in appearance.

The wrought-iron railings of the stairs are also of a character likely to have a prejudicial influence. They are intended to provide against danger from any of the inmates attempting to throw themselves over. But their effect will be rather to suggest such attempts without at the same time preventing their success. Much more efficient safeguards could be adopted which would not in any way suggest such impulses.

Though I think it proper to make these observations, I have pleasure in drawing attention to the successful efforts which have been made by decorative painting to give the wards an appearance of cheerfulness and comfort, which will tend to render them fit for the treatment of their proposed inmates.

EDINBURGH, 7th September 1881.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I have to report that I visited the lunatic department of the Perth General Prison on the 2nd inst.

There are 44 men and 19 women at present in the wards, or 63 persons in all. Since they were last visited, on the 24th February, 20 men and two women have been admitted, 10 men have been discharged, and two men have died. These figures show an increase of 10 in the population—eight men and two women.

Neither accident nor escape is recorded, and no change has taken place among the warders.

Two men and one woman were found in restraint—a smaller number than at any recent visit made by the Reporter.

Twenty-five of the men and 13 of the women are engaged in useful work. These figures reflect creditably on the management.

Of the 25 men who work profitably, 24 are engaged as garden labourers and one works as a mason. Six of them, in addition to their outdoor work, assist the

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warders in keeping the establishment in order. There is a large amount of barrow work to be done in the new and old garden grounds, and no better kind of work for the inmates of these wards could be found, because so many of them can engage in it, and because it involves active exercise in the open air. As an addition to the garden work proper it is of great importance, and as soon as these things are done which are needed for the safe keeping of the inmates, it is suggested that the ordinary prisoners should cease to be employed in levelling and filling up as they are at present, and that as much of the barrow work as possible should be reserved for the lunatics. Even if the number of lunatic workers is not increased, and it is expected that it will be increased, the whole of this work will be finished in two or three years, and there will then be an insufficiency of active open-air work for the men. Nothing will tend so much to render the occupants of the lunatic wards easily managed as abundant exercise of an active character in the open air, and nothing will so surely do away with the need of mechanical restraint. Work of that character is regarded as the most valuable of all the means of medical treatment, and every effort should be made to secure a sufficient supply.

All of the 13 women who are usefully employed either sew or knit, and seven of them in addition to this assist the warders in their various duties. As yet there is no active work for the women, such for instance as a laundry would furnish, but it is hoped that ere very long this defect will be remedied. In the meantime an effort has been made to find active work for the women, by employing four of them during the past season in thinning and cleaning turnips in a field outside the prison walls. The four women referred to, and two others who are no longer in the establishment, have been allowed to take exercise beyond the grounds, accompanied of course by one or two warders; and 10 of the men, believed to be trustworthy, are allowed to sit together in the old female dayroom, no warder being in charge of them. These facts are recorded with commendation, as evidence of an enlightened medical and general management, and a reasonable recognition of the very different conditions which the inmates present.

The enlargement of the male airing-court promises to be exceedingly satisfactory. The walks in it should be wide and numerous, and parts of it should be kept under grass, with patches for the cultivation of flowers. The airing-court for the women is likely to be equally satisfactory, but it is suggested that the part in front should be separated from the part behind, so as to make inspection easy, and allow the inmates to go in and out of the wards with greater freedom. A simple wooden fence connecting the ends of the new building with the walls would be sufficient for this purpose.

It is recommended that the doors of the south dormitory of the new wards for females should be removed. They are never locked at night and are not needed.

It is also recommended that the first cell on entering the north dayroom of the new female wards should be converted into a scullery and pantry, and that the whole of the projection in which the scullery is now situated, the partition being pulled down, should be reserved for water-closets and for lavatory and bathroom purposes.

In the new arrangements of the grounds, which on the whole appear to be very good, there is a long narrow recess between the boundary wall of the prison and the airing-court wall, which will make supervision very difficult, and which should be cut off.

The old wards for females are now connected by a door with the wards for males, and the dayroom and dormitory accommodation for the men has thus been increased. It is recommended that the stair on the female side should be removed, and a connection made between the old and new parts of the male wards on the dormitory floor. This would leave a large space on the ground floor to be converted (1) into a roomy hall at the entrance door, lighted from both sides and having a stove in the centre, (2) into a good general bathroom, (3) into a roomy lavatory, and (4) into water-closet accommodation. These changes are very much needed. The present hall, in which the men lounge and smoke, is far too small, and the crowding in it leads often to irritation and excitement. The water-closets and baths are in a very ruinous state, and need at any rate a thorough restoration. The precise character of the structural change here suggested could perhaps be best explained to the Prison Commissioners at a personal interview.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT BY DEPUTY-COMMISSIONER FRASER.

The following table contains a list of the counties visited by me during the year, with the number of private and pauper patients resident in each; the table also shows the number of pauper patients residing singly with guardians, and also of those who are provided for in specially licensed houses.

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COUNTIES.	No. of Parishes in which Lunatics Resided.	PRIVATE PATIENTS.	PAUPER PATIENTS.									Total Number of Patients Visited.	Total Number of Visits Paid.
			Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.							
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1. Aberdeen,	47	2	2	4	53	37	90	...	...	...	94	94
2. Argyll,	30	1	4	5	31	43	73	1	4	5	83	90	
3. Bute,	5	5	1	6	18	17	35	2	...	2	43	43	
4. Dumfries,	17	5	3	8	12	18	30	...	...	...	38	39
5. Edinburgh,	20	11	45	56	25	30	55	1	15	16	127	168	
6. Fife,	37	4	11	15	23	28	51	19	49	68	134	133	
7. Kincardine,	7	2	1	3	2	3	5	2	3	4	12	12	
8. Kinross,	2	1	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	4	4
9. Linlithgow,	7	...	1	1	4	7	11	...	...	...	12	13
10. Perth,	49	4	5	9	50	68	118	8	29	37	164	194	
11. Ross and Cromarty,	25	1	1	2	32	62	94	...	...	...	96	97
12. Western Isles (Skye and Outer Hebrides),	14	...	...	...	32	29	61	...	...	...	61	61
	260	36	74	110	233	343	636	33	99	132	868	1003	

Though the severity of the winter retarded the work of visitation in the early part of the past year, I have the satisfaction to report that only in the case of one pauper patient was visitation omitted. The patient unvisited was one of those resident in the island of Tyree, and his visitation would, from the infrequency of the opportunities of leaving this island, have involved a considerable loss of time.

Eight private or curatory patients were and have usually been exempted from visitation. These patients either live with their families or are so circumstanced as to render inspection or interference of any kind undesirable. Their position and treatment are known to the Board from a variety of sources, and consequently they have been year after year exempted from visitation.

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REVIEW OF CHANGES SINCE LAST YEAR'S VISITATION AMONG THE PAUPER PATIENTS RESIDENT IN MY DISTRICT.

As I believe that it is desirable that as many patients as possible should be provided for out of asylums, I think it is satisfactory to find, as is shown in the following table, that there is an increase in the number of single pauper patients resident in those counties which I have been deputed to inspect, and though the increase may not be large, yet seeing that 1880 and 1881 are the first two consecutive years since 1859 which have shown an increase in the number of these patients, the expectation may be entertained that the decrease which, with a few fluctuations, has been persistently going on since the institution of the Board is now at an end.

Table showing the Increase and Decrease among the Private and Pauper Patients visited in 1881, in comparison with those visited in 1880.

COUNTIES in which the Patients Reside.	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.				TOTAL.	
	In-crease.	De-crease.	Single Patients.		In Specially Licensed Houses.		In-crease.	De-crease.
			In-crease.	De-crease.	In-crease.	De-crease.		
Aberdeen, . . . . .	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	5
Argyll, . . . . .	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
Bute,	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	1
Dumfries,	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Edinburgh,	4	...	...	9	5	...	...	...
Fife,	5	...	...	2	14	...	17	...
Kincardine, . . . . .	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...
Kilross, . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Linlithgow, . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Perth, . . . . .	...	1	6	...	8	...	13	...
South and North, . . . . .	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Western Isles (Skye and Outer Hebrides), . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
	13	2	15	23	29	...	41	9

Summary—

Private Patients, an increase of 11
Single Pauper Patients, a decrease of 8
Pauper Patients in Specially Licensed Houses, an increase of 29

Total Increase 22

Total Pauper Increase 21

The increase in the number of the pauper patients provided for in specially licensed houses, that is houses in which more than one and less than four may be placed, is 29; but there is a decrease of 8 in those provided for singly, leaving 21 as the total increase of pauper patients in private dwellings. As has

been frequently pointed out, the increase of single patients *resident* in any county may be due to two sources of supply, namely, (1) from among patients chargeable to the county in which they reside, and (2) from among patients belonging to other counties. There is an increase in the counties of Fife and Perth, of 12 and 14 respectively, and this is drawn from both of these sources, being due partly to the transference from asylums of patients belonging to parishes in these counties and partly to the importation of patients belonging to the parishes of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Govan, whose parochial boards have for many years been accustomed to send their patients to be boarded in those counties. But, which is supplied partly from Ayrshire parishes, but mainly from the parish of Govan, exhibits no increase in number this year.

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Table showing changes occurring among single Patients of the Pauper class chargeable to the Parishes in the following Counties during the year 1881.

Counties to which the Patients are chargeable.	Number of Single Patients Registered at 1st Jan. 1881.	ADDITIONS TO Single Patient Register.		DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.				Result.	
		Admissions.	Transfers from Asylums.	Re-covenred.	Re-moved from Roll.	Transferred to Asylums.	Died.	Increase.	Decrease.
Aberdeen, . . .	90	0	1	2	...	6	6	...	1
Argyll, . . .	73	6	2	...	...	1	2	5	...
Bute, . . .	15	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Dumfries, . . .	29	2	1	...	1	2	2	...	2
Edinburgh, . .	89	7	24	...	1	9	4	17	...
Fife, . . .	86	4	8	1	1	2	4	4	...
Kincardine, . .	12	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kinross, . . .	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow, . .	11	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Perth, . . .	105	12	11	1	2	2	7	5	...
Boys and Green- sary (less Lewis),	94	11	1	2	...	2	2	...	2
Skye and Long Island, . . .	64	8	...	...	1	...	2	4	...
	790	60	48	7	6	62	30	25	6

This table differs from the one just previously given, inasmuch as it treats of changes occurring among the patients, classified not according to the counties in which they were resident, but according to the counties in which the parishes are to which they were chargeable.

The column relating to the transfers from asylums to private dwellings is an instructive one, for it enables us to distinguish those districts where the accumulation of harmless patients in asylums is discouraged by either the medical superintendents or the parochial authorities. As regards the numbers so transferred Edinburgh stands first, 24 of the patients belonging to that county having been thus provided for, and the City Parish of Edinburgh has to be credited with 17, or 70·8 per cent. of these. Mr. Greig, the inspector of poor, has long been well known as an advocate of entrusting both children and the chronic and harmless insane to domestic care, and I have pleasure in drawing the attention of the Board to the efficient way in which his views have been carried out by Mr. Cowan, the assistant inspector, who for some years has had the principal charge of this part of the work. One of the objections to the boarding out of patients most frequently raised by inspectors of poor is the difficulty of finding guardians suitable to take charge of the patients, but Mr. Cowan's experience is opposed to this. The difficulty he has is in supplying applicants with suitable patients; he has no difficulty in finding suitable persons as guardians, for these come to him with little, or rather without, seeking. The fact of his having to be on the outlook for guardians for pauper children makes him acquainted

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with persons suited for the charge and care of lunatics; and it would, in my opinion, be well if assistant inspectors generally, whose duty it is to supervise the boarding out of pauper children, would also direct their attention to providing for the chronic insane of their parishes, as experience has for many years proved that the kind of care which is suitable for children is similar to that required for the quiet and harmless insane.

In marked contrast to the results obtained by the Edinburgh City parochial officials in this direction is the state of matters appertaining to the insane chargeable to the parish of Dalkeith. In this large parish there is only one idiot provided for in a private dwelling. All the other lunatics, 22 in number, are in the district asylum,—the proportion of the insane in private dwellings to those in the asylum, being thus 1 to 22, whereas in the case of the Edinburgh City Parish it is 1 to 3. The failure to provide more frequently for lunatics in private dwellings in the parish of Dalkeith appears to me to be due, as I have also observed in other parishes, to the almost total absorption of the inspector of poor's time in office work and in collecting the rates. The inspector of Dalkeith stated to me that, as he had no assistant to help him with the office work, it was impossible for him to attend to such a matter as the boarding-out of the chronic insane. Such parochial administration as this is one of the causes, and an important one, of the ever-recurring necessity for asylum extension, and it is for this reason that I draw especial attention to it.

The counties of Perth and Fife stand next to Edinburgh in the number of patients removed from their respective asylums to care in private dwellings, and this shows that the efforts to discharge the chronic and harmless insane in these counties which I detailed last year have been continued throughout the year 1881.

Aberdeen and Kincardine have contributed only five to the number of transfers to home care. The smallness of this number is doubtless to be accounted for by the ample accommodation which the poorhouses of these counties afford for their quiet and easily managed lunatics. It appears to me, however, that the cottars of this district would prove excellent guardians for the harmless insane, and that if an active interest were taken in the matter by the parochial authorities, it would be found that a larger proportion of the patients might be treated without detention in an establishment.

Dumfries, Ross and Cromarty, and the Western Isles comprise districts in which literally nothing is done in transferring patients from asylums to domestic care; and from Argyll and Bute only two patients have been so transferred, and it will be seen from former reports of the Board that the transfers from the asylum of this district to private dwellings during the last four years have been only eight.

REASONS WHY PAUPER LUNATICS SHOULD BE MORE FREQUENTLY PROVIDED FOR IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

The two following statements will, I think, be generally admitted:—

1. That at the present day asylum treatment is frequently resorted to unnecessarily; and
 2. That there are many patients in our pauper asylums who do not, either for the safety of the public or for their own protection, or for their sufficient care, require further detention in these institutions.
1. In proof of the first averment, the reports of many of our medical superintendents of asylums can be put in evidence, for in them are contained complaints of having to admit patients who in their opinion could have been sufficiently cared for in a private dwelling or at home. Many rural inspectors of poor seem to regard the asylums not only as a place for the treatment of the insane, but also as an hospital for the treatment of any form of nervous disease with which mental enfeeblement may be associated, or as a home for aged persons whose faculties are failing; and relatives now prefer the asylum for their paralytic friends to the poorhouse, as the former implies a more dignified form of pauperism than the latter. The question suggests itself to me, Has not the misuse of asylums now set in? and I feel forced to reply that I perceive what seems to me unmistakable evidence of a too ready inclination to resort to them as the only provision for all who suffer under any form of mental unsoundness. The case of M. J. is instructively illustrative of what I say. This patient, a young woman, slightly imbecile, of about 25 years of age, was under the care of her parents, who were intemperate, the father especially so. The young woman and her father quarrelled on a Saturday evening, and she on

being struck returned the blow. As a consequence of this the parents applied to the parochial authorities to send her to the asylum, and accordingly two medical certificates were obtained for that purpose. The sheriff-substitute refused to grant the warrant on the ground that the certificates did not indicate a sufficient degree of insanity to justify him in doing so. I was then instructed to visit her, and report as to the provision required for the case. I found her a strong able-bodied young woman, who could speak clearly of all that had happened on the evening of the quarrel, and who was able to do household work as well as the average of servants. What mental deficiency she had was shown by her incapacity to learn at school, and by her inability to do any factory or pottery work, a kind of labour which she once or twice attempted to engage in. I at once came to the conclusion that asylum treatment was not in the least necessary, and I was able to recommend a guardian in the country who would efficiently look after her. She was sent to the home I recommended, did well in every way, and proved herself a useful helper in the house. The guardian with whom she was placed failed to see "anything wrong with her mind." After she had remained four months with this guardian, the parents removed her from the poor roll and took her home, because they missed her assistance in the household work. Had not the sheriff refused to grant the warrant, this imbecile would have been sent to the asylum quite unnecessarily, as the subsequent history of her case proves.

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The case of C. B. is one exhibiting the use of an asylum as a test of poverty. This patient has been, and is a harmless, quiet, and docile hydrocephalic imbecile, who though 29 years of age is as easily managed as a child of four. The mother is not and has not been a worthy person. Parochial relief to the extent of 4s. a week had been given to her for the imbecile's maintenance for many years, but it had been recently withdrawn because she had two illegitimate children aged 13 and 15 years. The asylum was offered by the parochial authorities as a provision for the imbecile, though I had reported that in no way did he require asylum treatment, and I am confident that if it had not been for the purpose of getting rid of the maintenance of the patient, the asylum would never have been thought of, knowing as the inspector of poor did, that the mother would not agree, from her affection for the imbecile, to part with him. Transference to the care of another guardian would certainly have been the proper offer to make in this case, and not the asylum.

The cases in which patients are transferred from private dwellings to asylums afford frequent illustrations of unnecessary resort to asylum treatment. Though some of the removals from private dwellings to establishments were at my own instance (and when I come to deal with those patients whose general condition was this year reported on as bad, I will then indicate the causes of those removals which were due to my own action), many other patients were removed whose removal to the asylum or even to the lunatic wards of a poorhouse was unnecessary. Many of these who were removed without my approval had been in private dwellings for over fifteen years, and had done well, and were always sufficiently cared for, till from some trifling cause or other transference to the asylum was resorted to.

The majority of all such improper removals is due, according to my experience, to the failure on the part of inspectors of poor to take the trouble required to find suitable guardians for the patients, and to the ease with which pauper patients may be placed in asylums.

2. That there are numbers in asylums who might be discharged and provided for in private dwellings, is to my mind clearly proved by the fact that a large number are annually removed from some asylums to be provided for in private dwellings, while few or no such removals occur in others, and also because a considerable proportion of the lunatics chargeable to some parishes are thus dealt with, while in other parishes similarly situated none are dealt with in this way. The chronic patients of one district resemble those of another, and it will be admitted that the same activity and perseverance which effect the boarding out of chronic lunatics from the asylum of one district would generally be successful if applied to the asylums of other districts. A calculation as to the result which would ensue were the efforts to board out equal throughout all asylums and in all parishes, to what they are in those in which the most energy is displayed, will show what might be possible in this direction. The City Pariah of Edinburgh has 223 lunatics chargeable to it, 170 of whom are either in the district asylum or in the lunatic wards of its poorhouse, and 53 are in private

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dwellings. This number in private dwellings constitutes 22·7 per cent. of the whole lunacy of the parish, and this fact is of greater significance when it is borne in mind that all except four, that is 92·5 per cent., have been at one time asylum patients, and might, except for the action taken by the parochial board and the asylum superintendent, have been still in that position. It will be seen at page 151 that the percentage of the patients in private dwellings in my district who have been previously under asylum treatment is only 49·7. Indeed the figures seem to justify the inference that if every parish had the large percentages of removals from asylums which the Edinburgh City Parish has, then the numbers of the boarded-out insane in my district would be more than doubled. But unfortunately the machinery for the extension of the boarding-out system does not act so efficiently in other parishes and districts as in this one; for here there is, on the one hand, on the part of the medical superintendent, a recognition of the propriety of discharging the chronic and harmless lunatics from the asylum, and, on the other hand, a readiness on the part of the inspector of poor to remove such lunatics, and no effort is wanting to provide suitably for them in private dwellings.

A contrast to this satisfactory state of matters is contained in the details of the following case :—The patient is a woman of 52 years of age, who had been imbecile from birth. She is stout and healthy, of an extremely docile and good-natured disposition, and of quiet and industrious habits. I first saw her walking about the village in which she was boarded, and her appearance at once led me to conclude that she was a most suitable case for residence in a private dwelling, and this opinion was amply confirmed by her guardian's account of her. It was therefore a matter of surprise to me to ascertain that she had been detained in an asylum for over six years, and that she would probably never have been sent to the asylum had the parochial authorities not seen in this step a way of preventing her from acquiring a settlement in the parish she at the time resided in. Six years detention of such a patient in an asylum appeared to me to be an abuse of asylum administration.

PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE BOARDING-OUT SYSTEM NECESSARY.

In my report of last year I discussed the various agencies and influences which affect and promote the boarding-out of lunatics. Further experience has proved to me, however, that no mere discussion of the subject can enable a person to appreciate the capabilities of this scheme of providing for the chronic insane, its present extent, and the good results which have been obtained from it. I am also convinced that a practical insight into its real nature is necessary to all concerned in providing for the insane. As it is out of the question for any one who has never inspected or studied asylums to speak intelligently of the care and treatment of the insane in asylums, and of the capabilities of such institutions to fulfil their humane purpose, in like manner it cannot be expected that the practicability and the advantages of domestic care can ever be properly understood by any one who has not carefully observed what is going on in those localities in which the system is in active working order.

I would, therefore, recommend all interested in the question of how the ever-increasing number of chronic lunatics is to be provided for, and especially I would recommend medical officers of those asylums in which overcrowding is beginning to be felt, to make themselves, as far as they have opportunity, practically acquainted with the condition of the boarded-out insane.

Let me, however, sketch briefly what would be seen by a visit, say to Gartmore, where 20 patients are provided for. The patients in this village would be found enjoying the amenities of private homes, and the majority the freedom of rural life,—their physical condition good,—their complexions indicative of life in the fresh air and of a satisfactory dietary,—their clothing, cleanliness, and tidiness as satisfactory as those of their neighbours and as the nature of their work will permit,—the homes in which they live clean and orderly, having been well selected,—their guardians generally good Scotch housewives,—the expression of their faces happy and contented, except where their insanity determines it otherwise,—their interest and participation in family matters evident,—and the individuality of each patient made prominent by being engaged each in a special sphere of duty. A melancholic will be found acting as nurse, a maniac with fixed delusions will be seen in full charge of the byre and its contents, another maniac will be found earning

6d. or 1s. a day on a farm, and only those will be found idle who are really incapable mentally or physically of engaging in work. The cry for home is very rarely heard among the lunatics in private dwellings, and as regards the village of Gartmore none of the villagers or residents in the neighbourhood have complained of the presence of these lunatics in their midst.

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STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE PAUPER PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

I have this year made a statistical investigation into the various circumstances and conditions of the pauper patients in private dwellings similar to that furnished by Dr. Sibbald in 1873, but as my district is, with the exception of three counties, one being Kinross, which is of small area and statistically of small importance, different from that which he then reported on, the statistics obtained this year will not afford a basis for direct comparison, though it will to some extent afford data by which to compare the differences which characterise the state of extra-mural pauper lunacy in the two districts and at the two periods of time.

The statistics relate to (1) the bodily condition of the patients, (2) the various degrees of usefulness of which they are capable, (3) the relationship in which the guardians stand to the patients, (4) their habits as to cleanliness or otherwise, (5) the opinion formed of their general condition and care, (6) the duration of insanity in each case, (7) the number who have never been in asylums, and the number who have been, with the period since their discharge, (8) the average annual alimentary allowances given under the different kinds of guardianship in each of the counties, and (9) the various forms of insanity, congenital and acquired, under which the patients labour.

All these particulars were obtained and noted down at the time of the visit to each patient.

BODILY CONDITION.

Table showing the comparative Bodily Condition of the Patients.

COUNTIES.	BODILY CONDITION.				TOTAL.
	Good.	Infirm and Aged.	In Weak Health.	Requiring Nursing.	
1. Aberdeen,	76	4	9	1	90
2. Argyll,	64	4	10	...	78
3. Bute,	34	...	3	...	37
4. Dumfriess,	24	2	3	1	30
5. Edinburgh,	60	2	7	2	71
6. Fife,	98	9	5	7	119
7. Kinross,	8	...	1	...	9
8. Kinross,	3	...	...	...	3
9. Linlithgow,	9	...	1	1	11
10. Perth,	100	14	9	2	125
11. Ross and Cromarty (mainland),	66	10	16	...	92
12. Western Isles (Ships and Outer Hebrides),	47	4	7	3	61
	621	49	71	17	758
Percentage of each,	75.2	6.2	11.2	2.2	100

The standard of what constitutes good bodily condition is, and must always be an arbitrary one, and though I bore in mind the description of what Dr.

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Sibbald gave as his idea of good bodily condition, yet it is apparent from a comparison of the two sets of figures that my standard cannot have been so high as his. The percentage which my figures gives is 79·9, while that in 1873 was only 46. One thing I have often been impressed with, and that is, the frequent improvement in the health and physical condition, the ruddy change which comes over the complexion of the patient as a consequence of a year or two's treatment in a private dwelling.

As the number of my single patients whose ages are between 70 and 95 is 92, and the number recorded as infirm and aged is only 49, it is to be inferred that a little under 50 per cent. of those above 70 years of age still enjoy fair health.

Those classified as in weak health are such as I found suffering from definite forms of illness. The percentage is 11·2, and it is from among these that the mortality for the year in my district, amounting to 5·5 per cent., comes.

USEFULNESS.

Table showing the comparative Usefulness of the Patients.

COUNTIES.	USEFULNESS.			Total.
	Helping Guardian.	Working for Pay.	Idle.	
1. Aberdeen,	46	4	40	90
2. Argyll,	53	2	23	78
3. Bute,	25	...	13	37
4. Dumfries,	14	...	16	30
5. Edinburgh,	38	3	30	71
6. Fife,	63	13	43	119
7. Kincardine,	6	...	3	9
8. Kinross,	3	...	...	3
9. Linlithgow,	4	2	5	11
10. Perth,	76	13	66	155
11. Ross and Cromarty,	34	5	55	94
12. Western Isles (Skye and Outer Hebrides),	33	1	27	61
	395	43	390	758
Percentage,	52·1	5·6	42·3	100

The term idle, as applied to all who do not work, is, I believe, hardly a fair one, as in the general use of the word it is applied only to those who are unwilling to work, whereas, in this instance, it includes those unable to work. One is apt to be disappointed at first on finding so large a number under the head of idle in this table, but on investigation the cause of this becomes apparent. Among the single patients there is a large proportion whose absence of intelligence, and whose physical deformities cause them to lead a purely vegetative existence, and the "idle and incapable" are found to preponderate in those counties in which congenital insanity is more prevalent than the acquired form among the single patients. There are also many who are unable to work on account of old age. The number of patients over 60 years of age is 221, which is nearly 30 per cent. of the whole in my district. The number between 70 and 95 years of age is 92, and as the bulk of these is certain to be included in those idle and unable to work, 30 per cent. of those so classified is thus easily accounted for. Then again, even among those who have been removed from asylums, the idle are apt to be in excess, as there is often a disinclination to suggest the removal of those patients from

asylums who have shown special aptitude for useful work. The percentage of the idle and unable to work, who are under the care of friends is 80·0, and of those under the charge of strangers is 40. These figures lend support to the view that the congenitally defective and the deformed, the bulk of whom are under the care of friends, constitute the majority of those who are idle and unable to work.

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The percentage of those classified as "helping guardian" is 52·1, which, in view of the condition of most of the patients, is a fair proportion. It is common in my experience to note an increase of usefulness among chronic lunatics after they have been placed in private dwellings. The various duties of home life, the emergencies which are apt to arise in a household, and the different interests which a piece of land and all its gear possess, tend to waken up such capacity for work and usefulness as exists, and often produces a desire to help even in the most apathetic and demented. In examining the tables the following facts were elicited, and I record them here, though without comment at present. Of the 395 recorded as "helping guardian," 216 or 54·7 per cent. are under the care of strangers, 196 or 49·6 per cent. have been under asylum-treatment, and 169 or 42·7 per cent. are the subjects of congenital insanity. In Perth, Fife, and Arran, the percentage of the idle is 38·9, and that of the employed 61·1; whereas in Aberdeen, Dumfries, and Ross, and the Western Isles, the percentage of each is nearly equal.

Among those patients tabulated as working for pay are many noteworthy cases illustrative of the capacity which many chronic lunatics possess of substantially lessening the burden of maintenance to the parish to which they are chargeable. Instances might be quoted where those patients who have been, and are still deeply affected mentally, have as a result of being boarded out or in other words of being surrounded with opportunities of engaging in remunerative employment, become either almost or entirely self-supporting.

GUARDIANSHIP.

Table showing the Number under the various kinds of Guardianship.

COUNTIES	GUARDIANSHIP.				TOTAL.
	Alone.	With Strangers.	With Relatives Legally Liable for the Patient's Support.	With Relatives not Legally Liable for the Patient's Support.	
1. Aberdeen	1	25	24	30	90
2. Argyll,	5	28	11	24	78
3. Bute, . . . .	...	29	1	7	37
4. Dumfries,	1	12	5	12	30
5. Edinburgh,	1	29	31	10	71
6. Fife,	1	92	11	15	119
7. Kincardine, . . . .	...	5	3	1	9
8. Kinross, . . . . .	...	1	...	2	3
9. Linlithgow,	1	4	3	3	11
10. Perth,	2	95	28	30	155
11. Ross and Cromarty,	4	23	30	37	94
12. Western Isles (Skye and Outer Hebrides),	2	10	19	30	61
Totals,	18	353	176	211	758
Percentage,	2·3	46·5	23·2	27·9	...

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The most striking fact which is shown in the foregoing table is the large number of patients who are under the guardianship of strangers. They amount to 353, and form 46·5 per cent. of the total number of boarded-out pauper lunatics in my district. The number with relatives is only 387, or 51·1 per cent. of those I have visited this year. Of those alone, the percentage is 2·3.

The changes in the proportions which these two modes of providing for the insane in private dwelling have undergone within these last twenty years are most instructive, for they show that the distinctive feature in Scotch lunacy administration, viz., the placing of chronic lunatics in private dwellings under the care of strangers, has been during the whole period steadily advancing. The following table illustrates this fact:—

Year.	Pauper Lunatics with Relatives.	With Strangers.	Alone.
1861	1384	228	55
1871	963	461	39
1872	960	522	36
1873	930	548	31
1874	879	562	
1875	843	544	
1876	868	560	
1877	857	528	
1878	868	530	
1879	855	560	
1880	906	610	
1881	951	618	

A review of the above figures demonstrates two facts—(1) the decrease in the number of single patients under the care of relatives, and (2) the increase in those under the guardianship of strangers.

(1) The number under the care of relatives in 1861 was 1384, while in 1875 it was only 843, a decrease of about 40 per cent. The year 1875 was the one in which the parliamentary grant in aid came into effect, and it will be seen from the table that at first it caused a material decrease in the numbers, both of those under the care of relatives and of those under strangers. Since 1875 there has been a gradual increase in the number of those under the care of relatives, until the number last year was 951; the increase last year amounting to 45, the largest on record. The decrease on the whole since 1861, is however still a large one, amounting as it does to 433 patients; and it is only fair that the cause of the decrease should be briefly explained, as it suggests, at the first glance, a growing indifference of the people to their insane relatives, which if it were true would be a blot on our national character. But the fact is otherwise, as it has been to a great extent the attachment of relatives to their insane kinsfolk which occasioned the opposition offered to the proper provision for many a lunatic. The number under the care of relatives in 1861 was three-fourths of the whole number in private dwellings, and among them were found most of the cases unsuitable for home care. That is to say, the relatives clung to their insane kinsfolk with a tenacity that was detrimental to their interests,—and great and persevering efforts were frequently required to cause relatives to allow the lunatic members of their family to be removed to the asylum. It is these efforts, coupled with the increase of asylums, and a growing knowledge of the nature of the treatment to be obtained in them, which has mainly led to the reduction in the number of such persons. The increase in the number since 1875 is explainable by the operation of the grant, which led to a number of weak-minded persons who had not till then been regarded as lunatics, and who resided with relatives being

intimated as pauper lunatics. This is evident from the fact that for the five years 1870-74, the intimations of the single patients who were at the time of intimation residing at home averaged 66, whereas in the following five years 1875-79, the average was 113, or nearly double; and, on the other hand, while the average number of transfers from asylums for the five years 1870-74 was 84, it was only 57 for the following five years 1874-79.

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The number with friends last year exceed those under the care of strangers only by a third, and it is to be expected that this excess will continue, as it is reasonable to suppose that the bond of kinship will always cause relatives to undertake the care of a class of patients which strangers could not be expected to do.

(2) It is satisfactory to note the gradual increase of the patients under the guardianship of strangers. In 1861 the number so provided for was 328, or only 18·6 per cent. of the total number of single patients; in 1873 the number had risen to 548, or 36·3 per cent.; after 1873, those with strangers and those alone were included under one heading, so that the proportions have been interfered with. I have, however, separated them in regard to my district, and I find that the percentage of those under the care of strangers is 46·5 for 1881. These facts show that the system of placing chronic and harmless lunatics under the care of strangers is being gradually though in my opinion too slowly developed, for I hold that it is not only possible, but advantageous to every one concerned to extend this mode of providing for the harmless insane. This class of the boarded-out insane is, according to my experience, better provided for than that under the care of relatives; for, as was pointed out, the rights of the relatives, especially if they are parents, are apt to interfere with the rights of the patients, and forbearance has to be exercised by the Board when relatives who are inefficient guardians, will neither part with the patients nor do what is necessary for their proper care. The relationship of the guardian to the patient is a purely commercial one when the guardian is not a relative; for the guardians are then merely attendants; but they are subject in the performance of their duty to much effective supervision. The contract under which they have obtained the charge of the patient can be annulled at any moment, and the patients transferred to other care. The whole system has now for many years been organised; its rules tend to preclude the occurrence of serious abuse, or even a continuance of small abuses; and the supervision is now regular and effective.

The increase of those placed with strangers for the last two years has been 58, and of those remaining under the care of relatives 96, and I trust that this increase will go on, as the capabilities of the system for extension are practically unlimited. The transfers from asylums to private dwellings were in 1879, 1880, and 1881, 78, 100 and 95 respectively, and these figures show that various causes are acting in the right direction.

The 18 who are tabulated as being alone, consist chiefly of those lunatics who retain a sense of independence, and will not therefore tolerate any one to be set, at least openly, in authority over them, and so the alternative is in their case that either they must be let alone or else removed to an asylum. Such patients are either monomaniacs or the subject of a mild form of chronic mania; and in reviewing their cases, the conclusion in my mind is that their condition is as a whole better than that of the mass of single patients. The majority are able to work for remuneration, and to look well after themselves; they generally have a large garden or even a small croft, and they are frequently the recipients of neighbourly or charitable assistance. Some, indeed, practically are under the supervision of a relative or neighbour. There is only one of these cases where the condition can be described as barely satisfactory; and though it is difficult to interfere with the position of the patient at the present time, circumstances will it is expected soon arise through which an improvement can be easily effected.

I formed the following table, as I believed it would be interesting to ascertain the parts which the various family ties and the degrees of kinship played in reference to the care of the insane by relatives. As was to be expected, and as will be seen from the table, mothers and sisters constitute a large proportion of the guardians who have the care of insane relatives, and I find that 201 out of 387 guardians who are relatives are in those relationships. Fathers, brothers, and aunts come next, and sons, and daughters rank last in this investigation. An elaborate inquiry as to whether the patients have or have not relatives would be required before any just conclusion could be

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Table showing the Degrees of Relationship between the Patients and their Guardians, with the Numbers cared for by each kind of Relative.

CONCERN.	WIFE RELATIVES LEGALLY LIABLE.								WIFE RELATIVES NOT LEGALLY LIABLE.								GRAND TOTAL.						
	Father.	Grandfather.	Stepfather.	Mother.	Grandmother.	Stepmother.	Son.	Daughter.	Husband.	Wife.	TOTAL.	Brother.	Brother-in-Law.	Sister.	Sister-in-Law.	Uncle.		Aunt.	Nephew.	Niece.	Cousin, &c.	TOTAL.	
Aberdeen.	10	..	..	19	1	1	1	2	..	..	24	4	1	16	..	1	4	..	3	3	2	30	64
Argyll.	5	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	3	1	11	2	2	3	2	1	4	4	24	45
Bath.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	7	8
Dumfries.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	4	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	13	17
Edinburgh.	5	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	1	..	31	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	41
Fife.	2	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	..	5	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	15	2
Gloucestershire.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Lincoln.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	
Linlithgow.	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	
Perth.	6	2	..	14	..	1	2	1	..	1	28	3	..	17	..	1	4	1	4	3	2	2	2
Rose and Crumvie.	9	1	..	11	2	..	..	4	2	..	30	7	..	19	3	1	3	2	..	3	27	37	
Western Isles.	9	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	19	5	..	17	1	1	1	1	..	4	20	4	
	80	3	1	103	3	2	2	7	5	2	176	39	2	100	8	6	20	6	24	13	213	387	

arrived at as to the performance and non-performance towards the insane of those duties which kinship should entail upon relatives. Pauperism is another factor which plays an important part in affecting the results of such a table as the foregoing. When this factor is borne in mind, it will be at once understood how mothers and sisters bulk so largely as guardians, for they having such a burden upon them as insane offspring, or insane brothers or sisters, would at once receive paternal relief, whereas such aid would in most cases be denied to sons and daughters who are so burdened. Again, it is to be expected that the congenital insane, who have no other relatives but their parents and those of the collateral relationships, would naturally fall to the care of mothers and sisters, and this I find is the fact, for of the 101 under the care of mothers, 79 are congenital cases, and of the 100 with sisters 59 belong to the congenital class.

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GENERAL CONDITIONS AND HABITS.

Table showing the general Condition and Habits of the Patients.

COUNTIES.	CONDITION.				HABITS.		Total.
	Good.	Sufficient.	Middling.	Bad.	Clean.	Dirty.	
1. Aberdeen,	72	18	5	...	71	19	90
2. Argyll,	60	12	8	3	67	11	78
3. Bute,	34	1	2	...	37	...	37
4. Dumfriesshire,	26	2	2	...	26	6	30
5. Edinburgh,	46	18	6	1	61	10	71
6. Fife,	96	13	3	6	110	9	119
7. Kincardine,	9	...	...	...	9	...	9
8. Kinross,	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
9. Linlithgow,	7	4	...	...	9	2	11
10. Perth,	131	17	4	3	145	10	155
11. Ross and Cromarty, . .	54	26	3	4	73	21	94
12. Western Isles (Skys and Outer Hebrides), . . . }	21	29	9	2	53	9	61
	563	135	43	18	663	96	759
Percentages,	74.3	18.0	5.5	2.3	87.4	12.6	100

The general condition of each patient was fully reported on shortly after visitation, and the foregoing table merely summarises these individual reports. The opinion on each case was formed and noted in the house in which the patient resided, and the condition of the community in each district as ascertained during my official dealings with them, is the standard by which I allocated each to one of the four classes. Of course, such standards are purely arbitrary, and must always be so; but I believe that I am now able fairly to estimate the degree of comfort to be looked for in each district of the country. As has been observed before, "in different parts of the country the standard of comfort varies among the general population, and a corresponding variation must exist as regards the insane in private dwellings in every district."

The following description of each class indicates in a general way the chief points which have guided me in my classification. Under the head of "Good" I have entered all those cases in which I found the patients sharing in an equal manner the accommodation and maintenance enjoyed by their guardians, and when the guardians are themselves in as good circumstances

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and of as orderly habits as the generality of the people of the district. There are 563 patients so classed, and this number is 74·3 per cent. of the total number visited. Under the head of "Sufficient" are those in whose care this equality does not wholly exist, and where the standard of the household is lower than that of their neighbours, but where the treatment of the patient is such as not to call for any active interference beyond recommendations for improvement. These constitute 18 per cent. of those under my supervision, and it will be seen that the bulk of them reside in Ross and Cromarty and the Western Isles. Those whose condition is entered as "Middling" are such as cause each year a sense of dissatisfaction in my mind, but where, from a variety of circumstances, radical interference, such as removal to other guardianship or to the asylum, is prevented; for it must be borne in mind that what is possible in one set of circumstances may be practically impossible in another. Efforts are yearly put forth to improve their condition, and it is these cases which occasion the largest proportion of the work of the Board in dealing with the insane in private dwellings. These patients only constitute 5·5 per cent. of my number.

The number of those whose care and condition is described as bad, is 18. In these cases either serious faults were to be found with the treatment of the patients, or they were found unsuitable for home care. As such patients are necessarily objects of solicitude on the part of the Board, and as there is a constant desire on the part of the Board to improve their condition, it may be useful that I should relate what has been done on their behalf. Three of the patients were brought under my notice by the parochial authorities, and were not on the registers of the Board at the time I visited them. Two of these were, in consequence of my report, removed to the asylum, but in the other case the presence of insanity is denied by the medical officers of the parish, and so the patient remains an ordinary pauper, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Board. Of the remaining 15, five have been removed to asylums, and six have been transferred to other guardians, and of course to better guardianship. The other four patients remain where I saw them; but judging from what has been expended in clothing, in better bed accommodation, and in the repair of their dwellings, and judging from the reports which have been obtained from the medical officers of the parishes in which these patients reside, the Board may, I think, feel assured that the condition of these patients has been much improved, and I do not recommend any further interference until they are again visited.

It will be seen by the above table that 96 patients are entered as wet or dirty in their habits. The care of these would, if they were collected into one institution, appear to be a work of considerable labour and expense, but as they are scattered over 12 counties, and considerably over 96 persons are engaged in attending to their wants, the labour that is involved does not appear excessive. The segregation of such a number of dirty patients is in accordance with sanitary principles, and though the way in which they are cared for is in two or three instances not marked by intelligence, yet even there illustrations may be found of the way in which the resources of a household may be made successfully available for the comfort and protection of one patient. The percentage of the wet and dirty is 12·6, and it will be seen from the table that the former predominate in such districts as Aberdeen, Argyll, Ross, and the Western Isles, where, as has been shown before, the congenital and helpless class of cases prevails. Twenty-two of those patients are under the guardianship of strangers, and 74 under the care of relatives; the former consist chiefly of those patients whose habits have become dirty after years of residence in a private dwelling.

THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN AND THOSE WHO HAVE NEVER BEEN UNDER ASYLUM TREATMENT

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Table showing the Numbers of those who have, and of those who have not, been under Asylum Treatment, with the Period of their Residence in Asylums.

COUNTIES.	Never under Asylum Treatment.	Period since Discharge of those who have been previously under Asylum Treatment.				No. of Patients who have been under Asylum Treatment.	TOTAL.
		Under 1 Year.	From 1 to 5 Years.	From 5 to 10 Years.	Over 10 Years.		
Aberdeen,	73	1	5	4	7	17	90
Argyll,	53	4	2	4	15	25	78
Bute, |. . . . .	8	1	11	7	10	29	37
Dumfries,	22	...	3	1	4	8	30
Edinburgh,	41	4	12	8	11	30	71
Fife,	39	20	15	31	20	86	119
Kincardine,	8	1	...	...	...	1	9
Kinross,	2	1	...	...	...	1	3
Linlithgow,	7	...	1	2	1	4	11
Perth,	64	18	28	18	32	91	155
Ross and Cromarty, |. . . . .	69	2	12	7	4	25	94
Western Isles (Skye and Outer Hebrides),	54	...	2	2	3	7	61
	434	52	91	74	107	324	758
Percentages,	57.3	...	...	...	...	42.7	100

The salient feature of this table is the proportion which those patients who have never been in asylums bears to those who have. The number of the former is 434 or 57.3 per cent. of the total number visited, and of the latter it is 324 or 42.7 per cent. We may compare these statistics with those gathered in 1873, though they refer to a different group of counties, for the comparison illustrates changes which are believed to have occurred generally over Scotland. We find, on placing the figures together, that the number of patients who have been in asylums, and who have been transferred to private dwellings, has considerably increased, and the proportion which these bear to the total number of boarded-out cases in each district shows an increase of no less than 13.4 per cent. The following statement makes this clear :—

	Never in Asylums.	Percentage of those Visited.	Had been in Asylums.	Percentage of those Visited.
1873,	482	70.7	200	29.3
1881,	434	57.3	324	42.7

This increase in the number transferred from asylums was to be expected, for, after more asylums had been built (and asylum treatment has been more generally resorted to during the last eight years), probably a larger proportion of those who had been in asylums will be found among the single patients than there was in former years.

It is, however, proper to note that though there has been an increase in the number of patients under domestic care who have previously been asylum inmates, the total number now does not bear so large a proportion to the

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number of patients in asylums as the total number in 1873 did. The increase in the percentage of those single patients who have been in asylums is 12·4 per cent. lower than the increase in the numbers resident in asylums during the same period. The increase in the former is 13·4 per cent., whereas in the latter it is 25·8.

It would appear from the above table, that there has been an active movement or transfer of patients from the asylums in my division to private dwellings within these last six years. During that period 143 have been so transferred, and this constitutes 44 per cent. of the total number of patients at present in private dwellings under my inspection who have ever been under institutional care; whereas the number of asylum patients discharged from 1858 till 1875 was only 181, or 56 per cent. during seventeen years. Of the number discharged to private dwellings, within the last six years, 109 have, it will be seen, been boarded out in the counties of Bute, Edinburgh, Fife, and Perth; and it is further to be gathered from this table, that 236 out of the 324 who have been under asylum treatment are resident in these counties. On the other hand, the fewness of those who have been discharged from the asylums of their district and who have become single patients, is to be noted in regard to the counties of Aberdeen, Argyll, and Dumfries. In the Dumfries district, within the last ten years, only four of the single patients appear to have been discharged from its asylum, and in the same period only ten have been transferred from the Argyll Asylum to become single patients.

DURATION OF INSANITY.

Table showing the Duration of Insanity in Patients in Private Dwellings.

COUNTY.	DURATION OF INSANITY.					TOTAL.
	Under 1 Year.	From 1 to 5 Years.	From 5 to 10 Years.	Over 10 Years.	Con- genital.	
Aberdeen, . . . . .	...	2	2	20	66	90
Argyll, . . . . .	...	2	4	35	37	78
Bute, . . . . .	...	2	5	13	12	32
Dumfries, . . . . .	...	...	2	7	21	30
Edinburgh, . . . . .	...	4	4	16	47	71
Fife, . . . . .	...	7	12	57	44	120
Kincardine, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9	9
Kinross, . . . . .	...	...	...	2	1	3
Lithgow, . . . . .	...	...	2	2	7	11
Perth,	1	11	10	67	98	187
Ross and Cromarty,	1	2	8	23	43	74
Western Isles (Skye and Outer Hebrides),	1	...	1	23	26	51
	3	37	49	280	289	758

This table is instructive, as showing that in the counties included in this table few cases of recent insanity now fail to receive asylum treatment, and I think it may be safely concluded that the same policy is now general. In only three cases visited by me during 1881 had the insanity at the time of my visit been under a year's duration. The form of insanity was in each case that of senile subacute mania. The ages of the patients were 70, 76, and 80 respectively. One was at my suggestion sent at once to the asylum. The other two were infirm, the distance they would have had to travel to the asylum was very considerable, which would make their removal not free from danger;

and as the care and supervision which they received at home appeared likely to be sufficient, I felt warranted in not recommending their removal. The prospect of recovery under any treatment was in these two cases only slight.

Of the 37 in the next column, whose insanity has been only of five years' duration, I find on investigation that 27 had been under asylum treatment and 10 had not, and of these 10 Ross and Cromarty contributed 5. This latter fact is to be explained by the distance and degree of inaccessibility of many parts of this county to the asylum of the district.

The proportion of those patients who have never been under asylum treatment is necessarily large among those who have been long on the roll of patients in private dwellings. Of the 280 who have been over ten years insane, 96 have never had the benefit of asylum treatment, probably because it was not in the majority of the cases to be had at the time they became insane. Of the 369 subjects of acquired insanity in my district, asylum treatment has been resorted to in 254 cases, while of the 280 congenital cases asylum treatment has been resorted to only in 66 cases.

The following statement shows the number of patients who are the subjects of acquired insanity resident in the undermentioned counties, and the number there who have never been under asylum treatment:—

COUNTY.	Total Cases of acquired Insanity.	Number never under Asylum-care.	Percentage never under Asylum-care.
Aberdeen,	24	13	50
Argyll,	41	17	41
Bute,	25	2	8
Dumfries,	9	6	66
Edinburgh,	24	8	33
Fife,	75	8	11
Perth,	69	14	16
Ross and Cromarty,	51	23	55
Western Isles,	25	17	68
Totals,	353	112	31

There are two classes of cases of acquired insanity in private dwellings,—1st, Such as have never been in asylums, and 2nd, Such as have been removed from asylums; and these two classes are found in very different proportions in each county. As will be seen in the above table, the class comprising those who have never been in asylums exceeds those of the other class in the two districts of Ross and Cromarty and the Western Isles, and the distance and inaccessibility of the asylum explains the fact. But the high percentages of those who have never been in asylums in Aberdeen, Argyll, and Dumfries, requires another explanation, and appear to me to be due to the comparatively small number of patients who are removed unrecovered from asylums. In such counties as Fife, Bute, and Perth, where, as has been previously pointed out, a large number of patients are boarded belonging to other districts as well as to their own, the percentages of those patients who have never been under asylum treatment are comparatively small.

ALIMENTARY ALLOWANCES.

The following table shows the average monetary allowances to single patients when alone and under the various kinds of guardianship, in the counties forming my district. It is found that those patients who live alone receive an average pecuniary allowance intermediate in amount between the average allowances given to patients who are under the care of relatives legally liable for the lunatic's support, and those who are with relatives not liable. These patients are able to earn either money or food, and as was pointed out when describing this class of patients under the head of guardianship, they either have a garden or a croft, or are the objects of regular charity. In only one case did I consider it necessary to recommend an increase of aliment. Another explanation of the smallness of the average allowance, is that 11 out of the 18 reside in the poorest districts of Argyll, in Ross and Cromarty, and in the Western Isles.

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Appendix C.

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Fraser.*Table showing the Average Annual Alimentary Allowance to the Patients.*

COUNTIES.	ALONE.		Patients Resident with Strangers.		Patients with Relatives not Legally Liable.		Patients with Relatives Legally Liable.	
	Number.	Average Annual Alimentary Allowance.	Number.	Average Annual Alimentary Allowance.	Number.	Average Annual Alimentary Allowance.	Number.	Average Annual Alimentary Allowance.
Aberdeen,	1	£ s. d. 15 12 0	25	£ s. d. 12 1 9	30	£ s. d. 11 19 6	34	£ s. d. 9 12 6
Argyll,	5	8 0 0	28	11 15 9	34	9 9 9	11	7 17 2
Bute, . . . . .	...	...	29	16 2 7	7	16 14 10	1	7 16 0
Dumfries,	1	9 2 0	12	12 17 4	12	12 15 8	5	12 1 2
Edinburgh,	1	7 16 0	29	16 6 4	10	12 13 7	26*	10 11 0
Fife,	1	5 4 0	92	16 4 7	15	12 13 0	11	4 12 1
Kincardine, . . . . .	...	...	5	10 0 5	1	15 12 0	3	9 19 0
Kinross, . . . . .	...	...	1	18 4 0	2	11 1 0	...	...
Linlithgow,	1	15 12 0	4	12 7 0	3	11 14 0	3	11 2 0
Perth,	2	10 8 0	95	15 12 9	30	12 3 0	28	12 2 0
Ross and Cromarty,	4	8 8 0	23	14 5 0	37	9 12 0	30	8 9 5
Western Isles,	2	5 2 0	10	6 10 6	30	6 7 5	19	4 16 10
Total Nos. and average allowances,	18	9 9 2	352	12 12 5	211	11 16 12	174	8 6 2

* Two are not at present in receipt of relief. The total number visited was 21.

It will be seen from the table that the average annual money payment to guardians is £13, 12s. 5d., or 5s. 3d. a week, in the half of the country with which I am concerned. It should be noted, however, that in such places as Kennoway, Gartmore and Arran, in which the system of boarding-out has been most fully developed, the payment amounts to over 6s. a week.

The influence which kinship to the lunatics has over the alimentary allowance received for their support is also exemplified in the table, for it will be seen that the relatives who are not legally liable for the support of the patients under their charge receive on an average £1, 16s. less a year than those guardians who are strangers, and those who are legally liable receive on the average £5, 6s. less. Both the moral and legal liabilities of relatives are thus properly made to lessen the burden of lunacy upon the rates.

FORMS OF INSANITY.

One interesting outcome of the following table is that it shows the number of patients who are the subjects of acquired insanity, and the number of those who are the subjects of congenital insanity. The number of the former is 369, and of the latter 389, the number of those congenitally affected exceeding the others by 20, or about 5 per cent. In 1861 a different state of matters existed, for at that time the number of those labouring under the acquired forms was 285, and the number of those congenitally affected was 586,—the excess of the latter being 301, or about 105 per cent. One of the main causes of this change must be the discharge of chronic lunatics from asylums in increasing numbers.

Table showing the Forms of Insanity manifested by the Patients.

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FORM OF INSANITY.	Aberdeen.	Ayr & L.	Bute.	Dumfries.	Edinburgh.	Fife.	Kincardine.	Kinross.	Linlithgow.	Perth.	Rose and Cromarty.	Western Isles.	TOTAL.
Acquired Insanity, . . .	24	41	25	9	24	75	...	2	4	89	51	25	369
Congenital Insanity, . . .	66	37	12	31	47	44	9	1	7	66	43	36	389
<i>Acquired Insanity—</i>													
Mania,	16	25	10	2	8	35	...	...	1	42	27	17	183
Melancholia,	2	3	2	...	2	8	...	...	2	8	8	1	36
Dementia,	4	11	12	6	11	37	...	1	...	37	14	6	129
Epileptic Insanity, . .	2	2	1	1	3	5	...	1	1	2	2	1	21
<i>Congenital Insanity—</i>													
Imbecility,	22	19	5	9	14	34	5	...	3	40	15	19	185
Idiocy (uncomplicated), .	21	11	5	5	14	3	2	1	2	11	14	10	99
„ with Rickets, . . .	10	2	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	5	2	1	27
Hydrocephalic Idiocy, .	1	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	11
Microcephalic „ . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kalmus „	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	12
Cretinoid „	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Epileptic Imbecility, . .	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	11
„ Idiocy,	3	1	1	2	8	1	...	...	...	1	8	4	29
„ Sclerotic Idiocy, . .	2	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	11

The various proportions which exist between the congenital and the acquired forms, in the different counties, afford information as to what has been taking place in the extra-mural lunacy of each district. In five counties, viz., Aberdeen, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Kincardine, Linlithgow, and in the Western Isles, the congenital forms are in excess. Edinburgh, it must be observed, would not come into this category, were it not that the lunatics belonging to the City Parish who labour under the acquired forms of insanity are boarded out in Fife. It is my opinion, that were due efforts made in the counties where the amount of acquired insanity among the patients in private dwellings is small, to board out chronic and harmless lunatics, the numbers of the acquired forms would be nearly equal in every district, and it is to the absence of these efforts in the counties of Aberdeen, Dumfries, Kincardine, and Linlithgow that I attribute the preponderance of congenital cases.

The large proportion which the acquired forms bear to the congenital forms in Fife, Perth, and Bute is due to the importation of chronic lunatics from other counties. If, however, the number of lunatics belonging to other districts are deducted from those in Fife and Perth, the acquired forms would still be in excess, and this appears to be due to the attention that is given to the discharge of the chronic and harmless insane from the asylums of these districts. But in Bute, the excess of the acquired forms is wholly attributable to the importation of lunatics from the parishes of Ayrshire and Renfrew.

It will be seen that I have classified the acquired forms of insanity under the three chief divisions of—Mania, Dementia, and Melancholia, and that I have

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added another class in which Epilepsy is present. I attach little value to this part of the table, as these terms do not, in the majority of cases, indicate either a permanent mental condition, or a clearly defined malady. They are but symptoms, every one of which may successively be present in one patient, and they do not afford any indication as to the suitability or unsuitability of the subject of them for boarding out.

The question of a patient's fitness for treatment in a private dwelling is purely a practical one, for this fitness is not to be ascertained by determining the species of insanity under which the patient labours, but by the absence of certain insane propensities, and by the general behaviour and disposition. There are certain acts and propensities which at once indicate a patient's unfitness for liberty, but these may be found associated either with idiocy, mania, dementia, or melancholia, though perhaps in varying frequency. Imbecility would be, perhaps, thought to be a mental condition, the subject of which would be always suitable for domestic treatment; but if it is coupled with active eroticism, as it is in a certain number of cases, then the imbecile must be regarded as unfit for a private dwelling. Cases of mania which are characterised by deep mental perversion, fixed delusions, or recurrent excitement might, on the other hand, be thought necessarily unsuitable for extra-mural treatment; but there is a large number of such patients at present among the insane in private dwellings, and indeed they constitute a majority of the satisfactory cases. Epileptic insanity presents at one time or another every insane mental condition; and it has received the name of epileptic only because it is coupled with the convulsive disease called epilepsy. The amount of anxious supervision and of careful management which insane epileptics require is well known, and it is frequently held that an institution is always the proper place for their care and treatment. In my district alone there are, however, 72 pauper patients the subjects of epilepsy, in 21 of whom it is coupled with the various forms of mental perversion, recurrent mania, and dementia, in 11 with imbecility, and in 40 with different kinds of idiocy. It is worthy of remark, that during my four years' tenure of office, I have had to bring only one accident to an epileptic under the notice of the Board.

I repeat that the whole matter of boarding-out is essentially a practical one, and, therefore, its merits and demerits can only be ascertained by the actual boarding out of patients who seem suitable. As regards the forms of insanity, let me state that every year's experience causes me to include as suitable a greater variety of cases from a pathological point of view.

Of the congenital forms I have noted ten varieties, some of which have distinct characteristics; the others cannot be so clearly defined. Idiocy and imbecility are only degrees of the same condition, for although extreme cases of the former and mild forms of the latter can at once be relegated to one or other of these divisions, yet the intermediate cases will always have to be arbitrarily determined. I have noted 186 as imbeciles and 90 as idiots, whom I have not classified under any of the varieties of imbecility or idiocy. Of hydrocephalic idiocy there are 11 cases, and of microcephalic idiocy only 3 in my district. In 27 cases the idiocy was accompanied by a rachitic condition. Kalmuc idiocy is a name now given to a special form of idiocy, in which the features have a distinct Mongolian cast, and it is a form of idiocy which is of great interest, and is at once recognisable. There are 18 of these scattered throughout my district, 5 of whom are in the county of Ross. Of cretinoid idiocy there were 2 cases, but one of these idiots has recently died; they were dwarfish, and had broad features, baggy skin, large mouth, and square thick hands and feet. Epilepsy, as has already been mentioned, was a concomitant of imbecility in 11 cases, of idiocy with rickets in 11 cases, and of idiocy unconnected with rickets in 29 cases.

REPORT BY DEPUTY-COMMISSIONER LAWSON.

In compliance with the instructions of the Board, I have the honour to submit the following statement of work done by me during the year 1881:—

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Report by
Deputy-
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COUNTIES VISITED.	Parishes Visited.	Curatory and Private Patients.			PAUPER PATIENTS.												No. of Patients Visited.	No. of Visits Paid.
					Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.			On Probation.							
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.					
Ayr,	24	2	...	2	26	35	60	...	2	2	6	4	9	64	66			
Banff,	16	1	...	1	12	29	41	...	4	4	...	...	...	46	46
Berwick,	9	3	...	3	4	11	15	...	...	...	...	1	1	18	18
Caithness,	10	1	...	1	20	39	59	...	3	3	...	...	...	63	63
Clackmannan,	4	1	1	2	1	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
Dumbarton,	5	1	1	2	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11
Elgin,	12	3	6	9	12	19	31	...	6	6	...	1	1	46	46			
Forfar,	20	1	3	4	26	28	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	58
Haddington,	11	1	1	2	6	8	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	17	17
Inverness,	16	3	3	6	28	49	77	1	15	16	1	3	4	99	101			
Kirkcaldbright,	12	1	1	2	11	14	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27
Leamark,	20	6	3	9	34	56	90	3	9	12	...	...	...	111	115
Nairn,	4	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Orkney,	11	...	...	...	13	14	27	...	2	2	...	...	...	29	29
Peebles,	2	2	1	3	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9
Renfrew,	11	1	4	5	8	15	23	...	1	1	...	...	...	29	30
Roxburgh,	14	2	5	7	7	9	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	23	25
Selkirk,	3	...	1	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Shetland,	13	...	...	...	20	23	43	2	1	3	...	...	...	45	45
Stirling,	12	3	2	5	8	8	16	8	28	36	...	...	...	57	52
Sutherland,	10	...	...	...	11	14	25	...	1	1	...	...	...	26	26
Wigtown,	14	...	...	...	15	17	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32
	253	32	32	64	263	410	678	15	72	87	6	10	16	629	668			

With the view of giving greater exactitude to my own dealings with the patients who are subject to my inspection, I have endeavoured during the course of the year which has closed to ascertain every important detail regarding the condition and circumstances both of the pauper and of the non-pauper lunatics whom I have visited. I hope that the following summary of the main facts relating to the pauper lunatics in private dwellings in the different counties visited by me may be found useful by others also, and more particularly by those who are anxious to form correct opinions regarding this method of dealing with persons who, though undoubtedly of unsound mind, are neither dangerous to themselves or others, nor offensive to public decency. I shall first submit in a tabular form such particulars as I have ascertained respecting the pauper lunatics in private dwellings, and will subsequently refer to such non-pauper patients as I am called upon to visit in different parts of the country, dividing them into three distinct classes. It must be borne in mind, therefore, that the tables immediately following relate only to the first of these two groups—that is, the pauper lunatics.

Detailed account of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings, arranged according to Counties.

Appendix C.

*Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings visited by me in 1881.*Report by
Deputy-
Commissioner
Lawson.

AYRSHIRE.

	M.	F.	T.
Numbers,	25	37	62
With relatives,	11	22	33
With strangers,	14	15	29
On probation,	5	4	9
Epileptic,	4	5	9
Choreic,	0	0	0
Been in institutions,	7	13	20
Not been in institutions,	18	24	42
In private dwellings,	25	35	60
In specially licensed houses,	0	2	2
Labouring under imbecility,	16	18	34
" " idiotcy,	8	1	4
" " dementia,	2	5	7
" " melancholia,	0	4	4
" " mania,	4	9	13

BANFFSHIRE.

	M.	F.	T.
Numbers,	12	33	45
With relatives,	9	19	28
With strangers,	3	14	17
On probation,	0	0	0
Epileptic,	4	4	4
Choreic,	1	0	1
Been in institutions,	1	8	9
Not been in institutions,	11	25	36
In private dwellings,	12	29	41
In specially licensed houses,	0	4	4
Labouring under imbecility,	11	14	25
" " idiotcy,	1	5	6
" " dementia,	0	4	4
" " melancholia,	0	1	1
" " mania,	0	9	9

BERWICKSHIRE.

	M.	F.	T.
Numbers,	4	11	15
With relatives,	3	6	9
With strangers,	1	5	6
On probation,	0	1	1
Epileptic,	0	1	1
Choreic,	0	0	0
Been in institutions,	1	2	3
Not been in institutions,	3	9	12
In private dwellings,	4	11	15
In specially licensed houses,	0	0	0
Labouring under imbecility,	1	4	5
" " idiotcy,	1	3	4
" " dementia,	0	3	3
" " melancholia,	0	1	1
" " mania,	2	0	2

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

	M.	F.	T.
Numbers,	20	42	62
With relatives,	18	30	48
With strangers,	2	12	14
On probation,	0	0	0
Epileptic,	2	7	9
Choreic,	0	0	0
Been in institutions,	0	4	4
Not been in institutions,	20	38	58
In private dwellings,	20	39	59
In specially licensed houses,	0	3	3
Labouring under imbecility,	12	12	24
" " idiotcy,	5	12	17
" " dementia,	0	7	7
" " melancholia,	0	1	1
" " mania,	3	10	13

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CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

	M.	F.	T.
Numbers,	1	8	9
With relatives,	1	6	7
With strangers,	0	1	1
On probation,	0	0	0
Alone,	0	1	1
Epileptic,	0	0	0
Choreic,	0	0	0
Been in institutions,	0	3	3
Not been in institutions,	1	5	6
In private dwellings,	1	8	9
In specially licensed houses,	0	0	0
Labouring under imbecility,	0	3	3
" " idiotcy,	0	1	1
" " dementia,	1	2	3
" " melancholia,	0	0	0
" " mania,	0	2	2

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

	M.	F.	T.
Numbers,	3	5	8
With relatives,	2	4	6
With strangers,	1	1	2
On probation,	0	0	0
Epileptic,	1	1	2
Choreic,	0	0	0
Been in institutions,	2	1	3
Not been in institutions,	1	4	5
In private dwellings,	3	5	8
In specially licensed houses,	0	0	0
Labouring under imbecility,	3	4	7
" " idiotcy,	0	0	0
" " dementia,	0	1	1
" " melancholia,	0	0	0
" " mania,	0	0	0

ELGINSHIRE.

	M.	F.	T.
Numbers,	12	25	37
With relatives,	7	12	19
With strangers,	5	13	18
On probation,	0	1	1
Epileptic,	1	1	2
Choreic,	0	0	0
Been in institutions,	1	4	5
Not been in institutions,	11	21	32
In private dwellings,	12	19	31
In specially licensed houses,	0	6	6
Labouring under imbecility,	8	14	22
" " idiotcy,	3	2	5
" " dementia,	1	6	7
" " melancholia,	0	0	0
" " mania,	0	3	3

FORFARSHIRE.

	M.	F.	T.
Numbers,	26	23	54
With relatives,	17	15	32
With strangers,	9	13	22
On probation,	0	0	0
Epileptic,	2	1	3
Choreic,	2	0	2
Been in institutions,	9	7	16
Not been in institutions,	17	21	38
In private dwellings,	26	23	54

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Appendix C.	In specially licensed houses,	M.	F.	T.
Report by	Labouring under imbecility,	0	0	0
Deputy-	" " idiocy,	18	21	39
Commissioner	" " dementia,	3	2	5
Lawson.	" " melancholia,	2	1	3
	" " mania,	0	0	0
		3	4	7

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

Numbers,	M.	F.	T.
With relatives,	7	8	15
With strangers,	4	6	10
On probation,	1	0	1
Alone,	0	0	0
Epileptic,	0	2	2
Chorea,	1	1	2
Been in institutions,	0	0	0
Not been in institutions,	2	1	3
In private dwellings,	5	7	12
In specially licensed houses,	6	8	14
Labouring under imbecility,	1	0	1
" " idiocy,	4	7	11
" " dementia,	0	1	1
" " melancholia,	3	0	3
" " mania,	0	0	0

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Numbers,	M.	F.	T.
With relatives,	33	35	68
With strangers,	31	34	65
On probation,	7	13	20
Alone,	0	3	3
Epileptic,	1	3	4
Chorea,	5	4	9
Been in institutions,	0	1	1
Not been in institutions,	16	23	39
In private dwellings,	26	27	53
In specially licensed houses,	28	49	77
Labouring under imbecility,	3	15	18
" " idiocy,	15	21	36
" " dementia,	7	4	11
" " melancholia,	7	4	11
" " mania,	0	3	3

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

Numbers,	M.	F.	T.
With relatives,	11	14	25
With strangers,	8	12	20
On probation,	3	1	4
Alone,	0	1	1
Epileptic,	0	0	0
Chorea,	2	1	3
Been in institutions,	0	0	0
Not been in institutions,	2	6	8
In private dwellings,	9	8	17
In specially licensed houses,	13	14	27
Labouring under imbecility,	0	0	0
" " idiocy,	5	5	10
" " dementia,	4	3	7
" " melancholia,	1	1	2
" " mania,	0	0	0

LANARKSHIRE.

Numbers,	M.	F.	T.
With relatives,	66	69	135
With strangers,	59	50	109
On probation,	8	14	22
Alone,	0	0	0

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	M.	F.	T.
Epileptic,	6	3	9
Chorea,	1	2	3
Been in institutions,	8	23	31
Not been in institutions,	23	43	71
In private dwellings,	32	56	83
In specially licensed houses,	3	9	12
Labouring under imbecility,	18	33	51
" " idiotcy,	8	10	18
" " dementia,	6	7	13
" " melancholia,	0	3	3
" " mania,	4	13	17

NAIRNSHIRE.

	M.	F.	T.
Numbers,	2	5	7
With relatives,	2	4	6
With strangers,	0	1	1
On probation,	0	0	0
Epileptic,	1	0	1
Chorea,	0	0	0
Been in institutions,	0	0	0
Not been in institutions,	2	5	7
In private dwellings,	2	5	7
In specially licensed houses,	0	0	0
Labouring under imbecility,	2	5	7
" " idiotcy,	0	0	0
" " dementia,	0	0	0
" " melancholia,	0	0	0
" " mania,	0	0	0

ORKNEY.

	M.	F.	T.
Numbers,	13	16	29
With relatives,	10	11	21
With strangers,	3	5	8
Alone,	0	0	0
On probation,	0	0	0
Epileptic,	2	0	2
Chorea,	1	0	1
Been in institutions,	0	0	0
Not been in institutions,	13	16	29
In private dwellings,	13	14	27
In specially licensed houses,	0	2	2
Labouring under imbecility,	5	8	13
" " idiotcy,	7	4	11
" " dementia,	0	1	1
" " melancholia,	0	2	2
" " mania,	1	1	2

PEEBLES SHIRE

	M.	F.	T.
Numbers,	1	3	4
With relatives,	1	0	1
With strangers,	0	3	3
Alone,	0	0	0
On probation,	0	0	0
Epileptic,	0	0	0
Chorea,	0	0	0
Been in institutions,	0	1	1
Not been in institutions,	1	3	4
In private dwellings,	1	3	4
In specially licensed houses,	0	0	0
Labouring under imbecility,	1	1	2
" " idiotcy,	0	0	0
" " dementia,	0	0	0
" " melancholia,	0	0	0
" " mania,	0	2	2

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RENFREWSHIRE.

	M.	F.	T.
Numbers,	8	16	24
With relatives,	6	10	16
With strangers,	2	6	8
Alone,	0	0	0
On probation,	0	0	0
Epileptic,	2	1	3
Choreic,	0	0	0
Been in institutions,	3	10	13
Not been in institutions,	5	6	11
In private dwellings,	8	15	23
In specially licensed houses,	0	1	1
Labouring under imbecility,	2	10	12
" " idiotcy,	3	2	5
" " dementia,	2	2	4
" " melancholia,	0	0	0
" " mania,	1	2	3

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

	M.	F.	T.
Numbers,	7	9	16
With relatives,	5	8	13
With strangers,	2	1	3
On probation,	0	1	1
Epileptic,	0	1	1
Choreic,	0	0	0
Been in institutions,	0	2	2
Not been in institutions,	7	7	14
In private dwellings,	7	9	16
In specially licensed houses,	0	0	0
Labouring under imbecility,	5	6	11
" " idiotcy,	0	1	1
" " dementia,	0	0	0
" " melancholia,	1	0	1
" " mania,	1	2	3

SELKIRKSHIRE.

	M.	F.	T.
Numbers,	1	2	3
With relative,	1	2	3
With strangers,	0	0	0
On probation,	0	0	0
Epileptic,	0	0	0
Choreic,	0	0	0
Been in institutions,	1	1	2
Not been in institutions,	0	1	1
In private dwellings,	1	2	3
In specially licensed houses,	0	0	0
Labouring under imbecility,	0	0	0
" " idiotcy,	0	0	0
" " dementia,	0	0	0
" " melancholia,	0	0	0
" " mania,	1	2	3

SHETLAND.

	M.	F.	T.
Numbers,	22	23	45
With relatives,	16	16	32
With strangers,	6	6	12
Alone,	0	1	1
On probation,	0	0	0
Epileptic,	2	1	3
Choreic,	0	0	0
Been in institutions,	2	3	5
Not been in institutions,	20	20	40
In private dwellings,	20	22	42
In specially licensed houses,	2	1	3

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	M.	F.	T.
Labouring under imbecility,	12	5	15
" " idiocy,	6	3	9
" " dementia,	1	3	4
" " melancholia,	0	1	1
" " mania,	3	13	16

STIRLINGSHIRE

	M.	F.	T.
Numbers,	16	26	52
With relatives,	5	7	12
With strangers,	11	29	40
On probation,	0	0	0
Epileptic,	1	0	1
Choreic,	1	0	1
Been in institutions,	9	26	35
Not been in institutions,	7	10	17
In private dwellings,	3	8	16
In specially licensed houses,	8	23	36
Labouring under imbecility,	10	9	19
" " idiocy,	0	1	1
" " dementia,	5	13	18
" " melancholia,	0	1	1
" " mania,	1	12	13

SUTHERLANDSHIRE

	M.	F.	T.
Numbers,	11	15	26
With relatives,	11	16	24
With strangers,	0	2	2
Alone,	0	0	0
On probation,	0	0	0
Epileptic,	1	3	4
Choreic,	0	0	0
Been in institutions,	2	2	4
Not been in institutions,	9	13	22
In private dwellings,	11	14	25
In specially licensed houses,	0	1	1
Labouring under imbecility,	8	8	16
" " idiocy,	2	2	4
" " dementia,	0	2	2
" " melancholia,	0	1	1
" " mania,	1	2	3

WIGTOWNSHIRE

	M.	F.	T.
Numbers,	15	17	32
With relatives,	12	13	25
With strangers,	3	4	7
On probation,	0	0	0
Epileptic,	4	1	5
Choreic,	0	0	0
Been in institutions,	0	1	1
Not been in institutions,	15	16	31
In private dwellings,	15	17	32
In specially licensed houses,	0	0	0
Labouring under imbecility,	9	10	19
" " idiocy,	5	5	10
" " dementia,	0	1	1
" " melancholia,	0	0	0
" " mania,	1	1	2

In the comments which I shall make upon these tables, I shall, first, have to speak of the forms of unsoundness of mind of the patients referred to; and, secondly, of the method of disposing of them (a) as single patients with relatives or with strangers, and (b) as members of a cottage household of two, three, or four patients residing in a specially licensed house. These two divisions claim the precedence of consideration, inasmuch as they embrace the subject to be dealt with, and the method of dealing with it.

The pauper patients in private dwellings, when regarded from a medical

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consist of five
classes.

point of view, are roughly divisible into five classes, namely, those who are suffering from Imbecility, Idiocy, Dementia, Melancholia, and Mania. In making a separation between imbecility and idiocy, I merely desire to introduce into the classification a distinction which is very noticeable in the daily life of congenital lunatics. This difference, however, is one of degree only, and it would be impossible to lay down such a distinctive code of signs and symptoms as would at all times enable one to say definitely where imbecility ends and idiocy begins. I should say, however, that where the educability of a human being is of such a limited kind that he cannot acquire those inhibitory habits which, springing from a sense of propriety, result in the daily practice of cleanliness with regard to the gross excretions, and which are readily acquired by domestic animals, his condition is that which may be looked upon as idiocy. This typical degradation, however, is almost always accompanied by physical and mental shortcomings, and by an appearance of abject repulsiveness which forces a diagnosis upon the observer. An imbecile, on the other hand, may have capabilities of improvement, and acquirements surpassing those of the most intelligent of the lower animals, and from this condition as a minimum his class presents many varieties, till at the upper end of the scale it is composed of individuals who cannot, by any substantial standard, be distinguished from persons who may be popularly regarded as stupid, but who would resent any imputation of unsoundness of mind. Of course, this division is recommended principally by its utility, and has little connection with the original significance of the two terms employed. Both words have gradually drifted away from their original and even from their special meanings.

The following table, compiled so as to show at a glance the proportion of persons labouring under the different forms of mental derangement, will facilitate the employment of the more extended records.

Classification of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings according to their Mental Maladies.

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	Total Number.	Imbecility.	Idiocy.	Dementia.	Melancholia.	Mania.
Ayrshire,	63	34	4	7	4	18
Banffshire,	45	25	6	4	1	9
Berwickshire,	15	5	4	3	1	2
Caithness,	63	34	17	7	1	13
Clackmannan,	9	3	1	3	...	2
Dumbartonshire,	8	7	...	1	...	...
Elginshire,	37	22	5	7	...	3
Forfarshire,	54	39	5	3	...	7
Haddington,	15	11	1	3	...	...
Inverness-shire,	93	36	11	11	3	33
Kirkcudbright,	25	10	7	2	...	6
Lanarkshire,	102	51	18	13	3	17
Nairnshire,	7	7	...	...	...	...
Orkney,	29	13	11	1	3	3
Peeblesshire,	4	2	...	...	...	2
Renfrewshire,	24	12	5	4	...	3
Roxburghshire,	16	11	1	...	1	3
Seikirkshire,	3	...	...	...	...	3
Shetland,	45	15	9	4	1	16
Stirlingshire,	52	19	1	18	1	13
Sutherlandshire,	26	16	4	2	1	3
Wigtownshire,	32	19	10	1	...	2
	765	381	120	94	19	151

These figures must not be mistaken for the measure of insanity in any county or in the counties collectively. They refer only to the pauper lunatics sanctioned by the Board to reside in private dwellings. They cannot be regarded even as relatively indicative of the amount of insanity in different districts; for the conditions which lead, both to the intimation of pauper lunatics and to their removal to asylums, vary very much in different parts of the country, and the patients resident in a county sometimes consist largely of persons not belonging to the county. When the figures are reduced to percentages, they show that of the pauper lunatics in private dwellings there are of—

Imbeciles,	49·8 per cent.
Idiots,	15·7 "
Demented,	12·3 "
Melancholics,	2·4 "
Maniacs,	19·8 "

It appears to me that the members of the first three of these classes constitute virtually one large group, characterised by one feature, which is of great importance when the method of disposing of pauper lunatics is under consideration. That great feature is, freedom from dangerous propensities. This large class then embraces 77·8 per cent. of all the pauper lunatics whom I have visited during the year 1881. I am quite prepared to admit that there is room for honest difference of opinion whether many or all of these 595 pauper lunatics

Imbecility, Idiocy, and Dementia form a single group, presumably suitable for treatment in Private Dwellings.

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might not enjoy many comforts in a well-managed and medically superintended institution which they do not enjoy in their present dwellings. Most of them might be fed with greater precision, and perhaps more nutritiously; their surroundings would be more luxurious, and their habits of living more regular. They might be placed in the presence of many amusements designed to relieve the monotony which had been superadded to their already too monotonous lives. They might even be trained to employ themselves to a greater extent than if they had remained in private dwellings. But there can be no reasonable doubt that they would also sacrifice much by the change. What leads a pauper to prefer a miserable pittance in a private dwelling to the comparative luxury even of a poorhouse? It is the sense of liberty; the idea of having a home; the desire for voluntary isolation, or for voluntary sociability. Imbecility does not repress these features of the mental life; dementia does not destroy them. Those who advocate asylums as the only places where persons of unsound mind can, with a view to their own welfare, be properly dealt with, argue the question from a speculative point of view. If they were to begin the consideration of the question by submitting themselves to a month's trial of the daily life of the most liberally managed institution for the insane; submitting themselves in every particular to the regularities and discipline and monotony of asylum life, there would be few who would advocate the placing of insane persons in asylums whose withdrawal from social and domestic life was not absolutely necessitated by the probabilities of danger or indetency. And however much the removal to asylums of these 595 imbeciles, idiots, and demented might be advocated on speculative grounds, I am convinced that in no case could such a removal be pleaded for on the ground of necessity; and such necessity would be the only ground upon which their removal ought to be sanctioned.

It comes naturally however to any one to ask, if these 595 pauper lunatics had not been officially recognised and provided for in private dwellings, would it have been necessary for them to be intimated as pauper lunatics requiring treatment and detention in asylums or poorhouse wards; or would they have been dealt with simply as paupers, without special provision being made for them on account of their mental peculiarities? It is impossible to give a direct answer to this question, because one cannot speculate upon the conduct under problematical circumstances of 253 parochial boards in 23 counties, administering the poor law under very diverse conditions and acting on different views of what constitutes sanity, or what will satisfy the dictates of humanity. Of two things, however, I am certain. The first is, that humanity required that these pauper lunatics should have an exceptional form of parochial and central supervision on account of their unsoundness of mind; and the second is, that patients such as those whom I have to inspect as imbeciles, idiots, and demented in private dwellings constitute no small share of the population of every pauper asylum I have ever visited. It would be of great public assistance in the determination of the possibilities of dealing in private dwellings with large numbers of those now resident in asylums, if asylum superintendents were to publish yearly in their reports a table such as that with which I have preceded these remarks, showing the nature of the mental malady under which their patients labour. Most medical superintendents tabulate the mental disorders of patients on admission, but such a table gives no indication of the relative number resident on a fixed date of persons labouring under the different forms of mental imperfection or disease.

Though I have spoken of imbecile, idiotic, and demented patients as being, as a class, free from dangerous propensities, instances occur amongst all of them which must be treated exceptionally. Such exceptions, however, would not materially affect the statement that as a class they are harmless. On the other hand, with regard to patients suffering from melancholia and mania, there might be more reasonable doubt as to whether they could be suitably dealt with in private dwellings. We have now, however, the experience of many years to draw upon, and we are in a position to speak with some authority on the subject. It is in some respects to be regretted that the Deputy-Commissioners should not have continued for a sufficient term of years to visit precisely the same district to enable them to make comparisons on an unchanging set of conditions. For reasons of another kind, the groups of counties visited by them have been frequently modified. But by placing some statistics, compiled by Dr. Mitchell in 1865, alongside of some figures recorded

The proportion of Melancholies and Maniacs treated in Private Dwellings has undergone considerable increase.

by Dr. Paterson in 1867, I am enabled to show that some progress has been made in the direction of dealing with mania and melancholia in private dwellings. Appendix C.

	Dr. Mitchell's estimate in 1865.	Dr. Paterson's estimate in 1867.	Dr. Lawson's estimate in 1881.	Report by Deputy- Commissioner Lawson.
Imbeciles,				
Idiots,	87.7	86.5	77.8	
Demented,				
Melancholics,	12.3	13.5	22.2	
Maniacs,				

I think this table shows clearly that the experiment of dealing with persons in a more or less active condition of insanity has been attempted in private dwellings, and that it has so far succeeded as to lead to its being increasingly resorted to. It is true that neither the statistics of 1865 nor those of 1867 apply to precisely the same counties as mine, but the average given by my two predecessors in office can be quite fairly placed in contrast with those given by me. Be this as it may, the fact is unquestionable that 22.2 per cent. of the patients whom I visited in 1881 were labouring under melancholia or mania. In only one case was I called upon to order removal to an asylum, and the removal was effected, though the step was not very warmly approved of by the parochial board.

Supplementary to these observations on the medical aspect of my work, I submit a table showing the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings in my district, who suffer from epilepsy and chorea:—

Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings suffering from Epilepsy and Chorea.

	Epilepsy.			Chorea.			No.		Epilepsy.			Chorea.			No.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Ayrshire, . . .	4	5	9	0	0	0	62	Brought forward,	36	39	57	4	3	7	597
Barry, . . .	4	4	8	1	0	1	45	Nairn, . . .	1	0	1	0	0	0	7
Berwick, . . .	0	1	1	0	0	0	16	Orkney, . . .	3	0	3	1	0	1	20
Caithness, . . .	2	7	9	0	0	0	62	Peebles, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Clackmannan, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	Renfrew, . . .	2	1	3	0	0	0	94
Dunbarton, . . .	1	1	2	0	0	0	8	Roxburgh, . . .	0	1	1	0	0	0	16
Elgin, . . .	1	1	2	0	0	0	87	Selkirk, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Forfar, . . .	2	1	3	2	0	2	54	Shetland, . . .	3	1	3	0	0	0	45
Haddington, . . .	1	1	2	0	0	0	15	Stirling, . . .	1	0	1	1	0	1	52
Inverness, . . .	5	4	9	0	1	1	93	Sutherland, . . .	1	3	4	0	0	0	20
Kirkcudbright, . . .	2	1	3	0	0	0	25	Wigtown, . . .	4	1	5	0	0	0	32
Leamington, . . .	6	2	8	1	2	3	102	Total, . . .	41	36	77	6	3	9	765
Carry forward,	38	39	57	4	3	7	597								

Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings whose mental disorder is associated with Epilepsy or with Chorea.

It will be seen from this table that fully 10 per cent. of the patients visited by me in 1881 were epileptic. Many of these are destructive of clothing, most are dirty, and a few are in my opinion dangerous. In cases where danger may be anticipated, and where the relatives or friends and neighbours of the persons intimate a desire to retain the patients amongst them, the Board, guided by the opinion of the local medical officer, generally recognises the expediency of complying with their request; but both friends and neighbours are fully warned of the dangers to which they are exposed, and such precautions are suggested as seem to be required in each particular case. I frequently have occasion to observe how difficult it is to determine the amount or group existence of imbecility in some cases of chorea. An intensely crazy with may result from irregular contraction of the facial muscles, and a with lunacy from chorea may appear to labour under imbecility when hypoximately

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is one not of ideation, but of expression and communication. Under an imbecile exterior he often hides a mind which, instead of being really defective, must have been originally of a superior kind to overcome so many difficulties in his communication with his fellows. The choreic variety of imbecility often merges by a natural process into dangerous excitement, and it is always associated with irascibility. Amongst the relatives of most imbeciles there is generally evidence of mental degradation. I have been much struck with the opposite condition amongst the relatives of choreic imbeciles. They are often distinguished for ability much beyond what could have been anticipated. To a smaller extent, this is true of the relatives of epileptics; and amongst the patients whom I have to visit, I know one female epileptic idiot whose two illegitimate sons have reached mature years without showing signs of mental derangement, and who occupy positions involving a fair amount of responsibility.

Visitation of
87 Patients
residing in
Specially
Licensed
Houses.

Of the 765 pauper lunatics in private dwellings whom I visited in 1881, 87 were resident in specially licensed houses. Of these 72 were female and 15 male. These specially licensed houses are mostly in Stirlingshire, Inverness-shire, and Lanarkshire. In all three counties the cottages in which the patients reside are, more or less, in groups. In Stirlingshire most of the specially licensed houses are in the village of Balforn; but a few patients are well disposed of with small farmers in the neighbouring parish of Drymen. In Inverness-shire the cluster of specially licensed houses stands on and behind the steep slopes of Leachkin, which command a splendid view of the Caledonian Canal and the city of Inverness. In both these districts the houses and guardians are admirable, and a large number of patients are kindly and efficiently dealt with. This state of matters is, I believe, largely due to the satisfactory system of inspection which characterises both these districts, and to the cordiality and thoroughness with which the parochial inspectors and medical officers perform their duty towards the patients. With regard to the houses in Lanarkshire, I cannot speak so highly. Guardians holding the newly acquired licences seem scarcely alive to the extent of the duty which they owe to the patients whose care and treatment they have undertaken. My experience is that the households, in that county, in which four patients can be sufficiently provided for are very rare, and in fact there are in my district very few houses in which four patients do reside. I am afraid that where there are, say, two useful and two useless patients in such a house, the first two are allowed to work, and they absorb most of the attention of their guardians, while the other two lead a very passive in-door life. It is necessary to see that, where a special licence is granted for four patients, there shall be a reasonable presumption that all the patients will have sufficient daily exercise, and that the guardian understands that, though the patients are to be encouraged in any industry of which they are capable, they are consigned to their care for treatment, not for use.

Pauper
Lunatics living
alone in
Private
Dwellings.

One class of cases I have always great pleasure in encouraging. I refer to the class of elderly females who are permitted to live alone, that is without the immediate supervision of any guardian. These patients correspond to the interesting women whom one finds in most pauper asylums, who are allowed by medical superintendents to quit the day-room and to take up their abode in a single room. They generally have, under both conditions of treatment, exalted ideas, tidy ways, economical habits, and an amiability of disposition which makes them general favourites. But this amiability is existent only when they have the freedom of airing their delusions without contradiction. My experience is that such patients do not get on well under private guardians, but they live happily and quietly when they are allowed to dwell alone in a small room, and to spend their allowance for themselves. The number of such cases is, I am glad to say, increasing, and the increased vigilance of the parochial officials in such cases does much more than make up for the absence of a guardian, who by her social equality and want of sympathy with grandiose delusions, would in most of such cases be a constant annoyance to the patient. I append a list of counties in which patients of this class reside.

Female Pauper Lunatics residing in Private Dwellings alone.

Clackmannanshire,	1
Haddingtonshire,	2
Inverness-shire,	3
Kirkcudbrightshire,	1
Lanarkshire,	2
Peeblesshire,	1
Shetland,	1
Total,	11

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As an illustration of the amount of capability compatible with very pronounced insanity, I may mention the case of one of the patients referred to in this list, who, with an allowance of 5s. a week, rents a room in Glasgow, purchases her own food, coals, soap, candles, etc., lives so well as always to appear in excellent condition, and saves so much during the year as to pay her expenses during a summer trip down the Clyde. Her food costs her 2s. 11^d. a week, and she is always prepared to enumerate the items without the least hesitation or doubt.

The following table shows in a collected form the number of those pauper lunatics in private dwellings who have been, and of those who have not been in asylums, or similar institutions for the insane.

Number of
those visited
who had and
who had not
been treated
in Institutions.

Pauper Patients in Private Dwellings who have been and have not been in Institutions.

Marked
difference
between
Socially Active
and Socially
Stagnant
Districts.

	Have Been.	Have not Been.		Have Been.	Have not Been.
Ayr,	20	42	Brought forward,	149	378
Banff,	9	36	Nairn,	0	7
Berwick,	3	12	Orkney,	0	29
Calthness,	4	58	Peebles,	1	3
Clackmannan,	3	6	Renfrew,	13	11
Dumbarton,	3	5	Roxburgh,	2	14
Elgin,	5	32	Selkirk,	2	1
Forfar,	16	38	Shetland,	5	40
Haddington,	3	12	Stirling,	36	16
Inverness,	44	49	Sutherland,	4	23
Kirkcudbright,	8	17	Wigtown,	1	31
Lanark,	31	71	Total,	213	552
Carry forward,	149	378			

This table shows that of all the pauper patients whom I have visited in private dwellings, 213 or 27·8 per cent. had at some time or other been in institutions for the insane, and 552 or 72·2 per cent. had never been dealt with anywhere but in private dwellings. It is very noticeable that the proportion between the two classes represented in this table varies greatly in different counties. In counties where there are convenient and accessible means of dealing with insanity in institutions without that superabundance of accommodation which admits of the accumulation of chronic lunatics; and where it is known that the lunacy dealt with is the lunacy of the county itself, the proportion is almost identical, and it seems a moderate one. A group of counties can be formed which comply with comparative accuracy with such conditions—counties in which the machinery for dealing with lunacy may be regarded as having been in proper working order, and approximately

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sufficient for the requirements of society. When the counties of Ayr, Forfar, Lanark and Kirkcudbright are taken from the list tabulated above and formed into a group, it is at once seen that there is a marked similarity between them in the proportion of pauper lunatics in private dwellings who have been, and who have not been, in institutions. When the average of the four counties is taken, the result is found to be that of the pauper lunatics in private dwellings, 38·3 per cent. have been in institutions, and 61·7 per cent. have not.

When, however, we form a group of counties where the facilities for dealing with lunacy are fewer, where poverty prevents the adoption of the wisest courses, and where the difficulty and danger of transporting the acutely insane over long distances, to land them in asylums, lead to the disturbance of the ratio between those who are sent and those who are not sent to institutions, we have a different result. Thus when Caithness, Sutherland, Orkney and Shetland are formed into a group, it is found that of the pauper lunatics resident in private dwellings in that northern district only 8·6 per cent. have been in asylums, and 91·4 per cent. have not. I have no doubt that the proper proportion lies somewhere between these two ratios, and that, if in the southern counties some have been in asylums who might have been spared that infliction with advantage, others, in the northern counties, have been deprived of the great benefits which, during the earlier stages of their disorder, might have been conferred upon them by asylum treatment. These notable variations in the statistics of Scottish lunacy in relation to districts is referred to in the Sixth Annual Report of the Board, p. xxiii., and is fully dealt with in the Twenty-second Annual Report, pp. xi. to xxvi. The poverty of the outlying counties, which leads to a large proportion of the population being thrown by the slightest misfortune into pauperism, has an important influence on the magnitude of pauper lunacy in these regions, and this influence is most noticeable amongst those who have never been in asylums. In fact, in considering whether a pauper lunatic shall be sent to an asylum or not, even the wealthier ratepayers, acting in the interests of the community, have to take into consideration the fact, which they are not slow in expressing to the representatives of the central authority, that "in their dealings with the poor they have always to consider their own impending ruin."

Anomalous
position of
Wigtownshire
with regard to
Imbecility.

Wigtown stands out in this table as a county in which the pauper lunatics in private dwellings who have been in institutions are in the proportion of 1 to 31 of those who have not. It thus approximates to the northern outlying counties in a manner which could not have been anticipated. Dr. Mitchell noticed and was much struck with this similarity in 1864. I have no doubt that the same unique reason for the anomalous position occupied by Wigtownshire in this matter, which was advanced by Dr. Mitchell in the Appendix to the Seventh Annual Report, pp. 243-4, is still in full operation and produces the same results. The Irish immigrant, after his short passage to Wigtownshire, "finding no work there, leaves his wife and children, especially if they are weakly, to support themselves as they can by field work or 'flowering,' and starts himself on the tramp to the nearest railway in progress of construction or to some of the large towns. Occasionally he fails to re-appear—permanently deserting those he left behind him. The county of Wigtown," adds Dr. Mitchell, "thus acts as a filter to the stream of immigration, retaining many of the defective and useless, and thus raising the proportion which these bear to the general population."

In Wigtownshire, amongst the pauper lunatics in private dwellings, the respective percentages of imbeciles, idiots and dementa, on the one hand, and of melancholics and maniacs, on the other, are 23·4 and 6·6. The corresponding figures for the whole of my district are 77·6 and 22·2.

I have pleasure in recording that, with very few exceptions, the pauper patients whom I visited in 1881, were admirably provided for and to all appearance happy. The few unfavourable cases are those of imbeciles residing with their parents. In those cases every exertion has been made to produce amelioration, but with little success. At the same time it is only fair to admit that such patients are nurtured with affection, though no effort seems to be sufficient to raise them and their guardians to habits of cleanliness. I have found the visitation of patients by the inspectors of poor and medical officers well sustained, and in many instances this prescribed visitation has been supplemented by visits from deputations from parochial boards. These voluntary visi-

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tations are highly commendable, and they constitute a source of pleasure to the patients and a healthy incentive to the guardians. Appendix C.

In concluding my notes for this year regarding the visitation of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, I shall only refer to one advantage which may be derived from placing persons labouring under certain forms of insanity under the care of homely and not over intelligent lay guardians. The following notes regarding the case of J. P., a patient suffering from chronic mania, with obscure delusions of persecution, will sufficiently explain my meaning. Report by Deputy-Commissioner Lawson.

J. P. has a comfortable home. Her insanity has, under favourable conditions, almost disappeared; but I have no doubt it could again be rapidly recalled by any unfavourable change; I have no doubt that a few test questions would elicit sufficient evidence of delusions of suspicion, to demonstrate that her insanity is only latent. Her guardian, an honest and sensible gamekeeper, believes that she is not insane, and doubts whether she ever was so. Perhaps his opinion has of itself been of benefit to the patient; and it could scarcely be doubted that the belief on the part of a patient's guardians, in her freedom from insanity, would modify their dealings with her in a way which would be highly beneficial to her. Would the daily supervision by experts whose subtlety could readily have detected and demonstrated the existence of insanity in J. P. have been more beneficial to her than the constant companionship of a worthy couple, who, though intelligent enough to command the patient's respect, are not learned enough to detect her insanity? I cannot think that it would. Occasional instances in which the Lay Superintendence of the Insane is superior to the Medical.

The guardianship of an expert would tend to maintain an abnormal state of consciousness, which the guardianship of a less learned individual tends to obliterate. The person who is persistently treated as if she were sane is placed under the most favourable circumstances for throwing off her delusions and becoming sane. In this way one may be led to the conclusion that certain periods in the progress of insanity, such as convalescence from acute attacks and stages in the progress of chronic mania, when the patient inclines to be sceptical about the reality of insane beliefs, will be more satisfactorily dealt with by the intelligent laity than by acute experts. The expert naturally places stress upon the detection of obscure symptoms of insanity, a course which is prejudicial to the patient, unless when it is directed to some practical end, such as the prevention of suicide or homicide. The natural tendencies of the expert are towards the rousing of insane perceptions, insane states of consciousness, and insane beliefs. He is apt to perpetuate the insanity which he has once diagnosed by the course which he takes in dealing with it. By the means which, at intervals, he employs to determine whether or not delusions have ceased to exist, he renews and frequently intensifies them. With him the patient labours under the presumption of insanity, and his subtlety makes the presumption a certainty; at the same time, the patient may have had much less of insanity when the expert began than when he had finished his inquiry. When, on the other hand, a guardian in a private dwelling has not the skill to detect a phase of insanity which is at once evident to an expert, he persistently gives his patient the benefit of the presumption of sanity. He treats her as one who thinks and acts as he himself does. It is only in private dwellings that patients can by any possibility obtain the benefit of this presumption of sanity on the part of those around them, for the residence of a person in an asylum affords the strongest possible presumption of insanity. A guardian who believes, however wrongfully, in the sanity of a patient, will have a natural tendency to support his own belief, by avoiding all reference to critical topics of conversation. The result will be that the success with which he deals with his patient may be in inverse ratio to the accuracy of his diagnosis.

Shortly after the taking of the census in the spring of 1881, I took occasion to ascertain during my visitation how many of those who had relatives or strangers living with them as lunatics, under the sanction of the Board, had returned them to the enumerators as of unsound mind. I took in particular the county of Forfar, and found that in at least ten instances (18 per cent.) persons who were actually being paid for by the parochial board and the Exchequer, because they were of unsound mind, were not returned by their guardians as such. I think this observation possesses some little interest, as showing that the census returns cannot be taken as a reliable guide to the

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Appendix C.
Report by
Deputy-
Commissioner
Lawson.

Pauper
Patients left
unvisited.

Visitation of
Private and
Curatory
Patients in
Private
Dwellings

prevalence of unsoundness of mind in the country, and demonstrating how hopeless it is to expect persons to make correct voluntary statements about a matter in which their judgment is obscured by prejudice.

Fifteen pauper patients resident in private dwellings in my district were left unvisited by me in 1881. These were all patients who were known to be comfortably situated; and many of them could not have been seen without expense greater than any advantage which could have been anticipated from visiting them.

The following table shows the number of non-pauper patients resident in private dwellings in my district;—

Patients on the register of lunatics, and under curatory, .	16
Patients on the register of lunatics, but not under curatory, .	19
Patients not on the register of lunatics, but under curatory, .	12
	—
Total,	47

Without a single exception, these patients are most advantageously situated, and the treatment which they receive is in keeping with the means at their disposal. They are all admirably suited for treatment in private dwellings.

I am not aware that as yet any case has occurred which would enable us to estimate the value of the Judicial Factors (Scotland) Act, 1880, which provides that curators may be appointed on application to sheriffs instead of to the Court of Session. It is to be hoped, however, that the expense of appointing curators for small estates will be much diminished by this measure. Under the old system it was no unusual thing for a considerable portion of a lunatic's estate to be swallowed up by the expense of appointing and reappointing curators.

I visited 39 of the 47 non-pauper patients mentioned above. In several cases, more especially where curatory patients continue to reside with their relatives, I find it advisable to refrain from systematic visitation. In most cases the patients are treated in such a kindly manner that there is no sufficient reason for inspectorial visits, and in some cases positive harm may be done to the feelings and interests of a patient's family by a regular succession of official visits. The judicial factor and the Accountant of Court sufficiently protect the monetary interests of the patients. All that we can reasonably require is that their personal care shall be sufficiently attended to, and no more visitation seems to be called for than is sufficient to establish the fact that this duty is well performed. When, however, non-pauper patients are boarded with strangers or in specially licensed houses, they are visited without fail, and steps are suggested when any modification of treatment seems to be desirable. Each case, in fact, is judged upon its merits, and is dealt with in such a manner as to promote the patient's interests without causing unnecessary inconvenience to those who are most directly interested in his or her welfare.

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APPENDIX D.

MINUTE OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, GARTNAVEL, AND THE GLASGOW DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY, FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF LUNATICS IN THE GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM.

IT IS CONTRACTED AND AGREED upon between the parties following, viz. :—
The Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics, incorporated by Royal Charter, of the first part, and the Glasgow District Board of Lunacy, under the Act 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71, entitled—“An Act for the Regulation of the Care and Treatment of Lunatics, and for the Provision, Maintenance, and Regulation of Lunatic Asylums in Scotland (25th August 1857),” and Acts explaining or amending the same, in pursuance of the powers of said Acts, of the second part, as follows, viz. :—The said Glasgow Royal Asylum hereby contract, and bind and oblige themselves to receive, lodge, and maintain in the said Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics any pauper lunatics belonging to the said Glasgow District, being the county of Lanark, for whose admission application may be made by inspectors of the poor, or other competent authorities, of any parish in said county, being the district subject to the management of the said District Board of Lunacy, to an extent not exceeding 200 patients or thereby, but not less than that number, if applications are received as aforesaid to that extent, furnishing the said pauper lunatics with sufficient food, clothing, medical and other attendance, and all other things necessary for their comfortable maintenance, lodging, and proper treatment as lunatics, as shall be approved of by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland : Declaring, as it is hereby provided and declared, that the pauper lunatics sent to the Royal Asylum at Gartnavel shall be new cases, and readmissions as they arise in the district, with such transfers as may be arranged by the parties hereto : Further, when there is vacant accommodation belonging to the district, such accommodation shall be available for any of the patients reported by the physician-superintendent of Gartnavel as, to all appearance, incurable, and such patients shall be removed from the said asylum whenever certified by him for removal, and that by the several parochial boards chargeable with such patients, or at whose instance such patients shall have been admitted : Declaring further, that the portion of said asylum which shall be appropriated to the reception of such pauper lunatics shall be, and remain, under the care and management of the said Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics, subject to the powers of inspection and visitation, and powers of making regulations, conferred by the foresaid statutes upon the said General Board of Lunacy, and also subject to the visitation of the said Glasgow District Board of Lunacy, or some of the members thereof : In consideration of which obligation, hereby undertaken by the first party, the said Glasgow District Board of Lunacy hereby binds and obliges the several parochial boards within the district, to whose parishes respectively the pauper lunatics who may be received into the said Glasgow

Appendix D.

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Royal Asylum for Lunatics belong, or the several parochial boards who may send such pauper lunatics, to content and pay to the said parties of the first part for the board, &c., of each pauper lunatic received as aforesaid, such rates per annum as may be mutually agreed upon between the contracting parties, or, in the event of their differing in opinion, on such terms as shall be fixed by the decision of the said General Board of Lunacy: Declaring that the rates fixed upon for food, clothing, and medical and other attendance, and all other requisites as aforesaid for the year now current, which will expire on 31st December 1881, are as follows, viz.:—(First) for patients belonging to the city parish of Glasgow, a rate of 12s. per week; (second) for patients belonging to other privileged parishes within the district, a rate of 12s. 2d. per week; and (third) for patients belonging to non-privileged parishes within the district, a rate of 13s. 6d. per week: Declaring, as it is hereby specially provided and declared, that this agreement shall continue in force and be effectual until put an end to by mutual arrangement, or by notice given by the one party to the other, after intimation to the said General Board of Lunacy, of a desire to put an end to the same, which notice and intimation must be given at least three months previous to such termination, or the same shall be terminable on a like notice of three months to that effect being given by the General Board of Lunacy to either party, and communicated to the other party, and both parties bind and oblige themselves and their foresaids to perform their respective parts of the premises to each other, under the penalty of £100 sterling, to be paid by the party failing to the party performing, or willing to perform, over and above performance; and they consent to registration hereof for preservation and execution: In witness whereof these presents, consisting of this and the preceding page, with the marginal addition on this page, all written by Peter Cameron Masterton, clerk to A. & G. Young, writers in Glasgow, are subscribed and sealed in duplicate as follows, viz.:—They are subscribed by John Maxton, writer in Glasgow, John Laing, one of the magistrates of the city of Glasgow, and John Young, one of the councillors of the city of Glasgow, being three of the members and a quorum of the said Glasgow District Board of Lunacy, all at the District Asylum, Kirklands, Bothwell, upon the 13th day of August in the year 1881, before these witnesses, Alexander Young, writer in Glasgow, and Archibald Campbell Clark, medical superintendent of the said District Asylum; and by The Honourable John Ure, Lord Provost of Glasgow, chairman of the said Glasgow Royal Asylum, at Glasgow, on the 14th day of October and year last mentioned, before these witnesses, James George Munro, clerk in the office of the town-clerk of Glasgow, and James Brown, council officer, Glasgow; and by John Roxburgh Strong, chartered accountant, Glasgow, the secretary of said Glasgow Royal Asylum, the seal thereof being at the same time impressed at Glasgow the said 14th day of October 1881, before these witnesses, George Dunn and Thomas Cuthbertson, Pritchard, both clerks to the said John Roxburgh Strong; the said chairman and secretary of said Glasgow Royal Asylum subscribing these presents for behoof thereof, as authorised and provided by the charter thereof: Declaring that this testing clause, from and after the words "In witness whereof," is written by William Preston, clerk to the said A. & G. Young. (Signed) JOHN URE. J. ROXBURGH STRONG. J. MAXTON. JNO. LAING. JOHN YOUNG. James G. Munro, witness. James Brown, witness. Geo. Dunn, witness. Thos. Cuthbertson Pritchard, witness. Alex. Young, witness. A. Campbell Clark, witness.

